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HIS DEED OF BLOOD.

Herman Siegler Kills Father and Mother-in-Law.

HE ALSO SHOOTS HIS WIFE

Excited Citizens Do Their Best to Lynch Him.

BATTLE WITH THE POLICE.

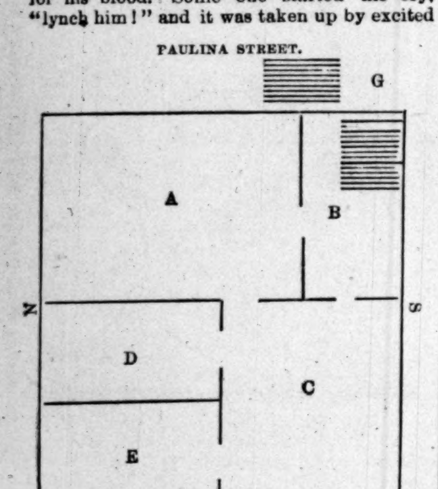
Murderer Shot in the Abdomen by an Officer.

HE WOUNDS OFFICER O'DONOGHUE.

Herman Siegler, a cabinet maker, living at No. 723 North Paulina street, got up early yesterday morning, went to his brother's house and borrowed a shotgun on the pretext that he wanted to go hunting, returned home, shot and killed his father and mother-in-law, seriously wounded his wife, and filled a policeman's nose full of buckshot, he in return getting a bullet in his abdomen from another officer's revolver.

His work of death was done mainly in the house in which he lived, but after policemen were summoned the battle waged between him from the house and the officers from the street. He emptied a double-barreled shotgun at them a dozen times and bullets from their revolvers flew in his direction as rapidly as fingers could pull the triggers.

Thousands of people, attracted by the fusillade, swarmed around the house, and when Officer Dan McCarthy finally grappled with and overcame the murderer they fairly howled for his blood. Some one started the cry, "lynch him!" and it was taken up by excited men and women. Although four patrol wagon loads of officers were on the ground they had a herculean task to prevent the infuriated people from making short shrift of the then cowering murderer. Men fought with each other to get at Siegler, each howling "Kill him!" "Lynch the brute!" Step by step the officers, with drawn revolvers, forced their way through the crowd, and even when the prisoner was placed in the East Chicago patrol-wagon the danger was not over, for the horses were thrown back on their haunches, while men tried to climb over the wheels and steps to get at the object of their wrath. He was finally removed in safety to the East Chicago Avenue Police Station and subsequently to the County Hospital.



A. Parlor.
B. Hallway where shootings occurred.
C. Kitchen.
D. E. Bedrooms.
F. Closet where Siegler kept the shotgun.
G. Front steps on which Siegler was standing when Officer Simmonsen shot him.

The result of the morning's bloody work was:

Dead.

SILES, HENRY, 66 years old, No. 723 North Paulina street; shot in face, arms, and body.

SILES, MRS. CAROLINE, 70 years old, No. 723 North Paulina street; shot in breast.

Wounded.

GUTHMAN, BERTHA, 8 years old, No. 245 West North avenue; shot in left hand by scattering shot.

O'DONOGHUE, JEREMIAH, police officer; shot in face and neck; not seriously.

SIEGLER, HERMAN, 37 years old, No. 723 North Paulina street; shot in abdomen; may recover.

SIEGLER, MRS. HERMAN, 30 years old, No. 723 North Paulina street; shot in face and neck; will recover.

History of the Family.

Henry Siles and Caroline, his wife, whose lives were cut off so suddenly, owned and lived in the pretty two-story frame cottage at No. 723 North Paulina street for seven years. Mr. Siles retired from business several years ago. Their daughter was married to Herman Siegler Aug. 13, 1881. The newly married couple occupied the first floor of the Siles dwelling. To them were born three children—Willie, 10 years old; a daughter 5 years old, and another daughter 1 year old. Mr. and Mrs. Siles occupied the second floor of the residence. Until yesterday, so far as can be learned, there had been no trouble between any of the persons in the house.

Siegler arose early yesterday morning after a sleepless night and after a hasty breakfast hurried away, making petulent answers to his wife's queries as to where he was going. He went direct to the home of his brother, No. 893 North Hoyne avenue.

"Want to borrow your gun," he said; "I intend to go out on the Desplaines River. I hear that shooting is getting to be good out there."

Got the Gun and Shells.

The brother gave him his double barreled breachloading shotgun and fifteen shells loaded, part with No. 4 and the rest with No. 5 buckshot. The brothers then went to the Wolf furniture factory, where they are both employed. There they completed some work which had been left unfinished Saturday night. Then they separated, Herman taking the gun and shells and going home, his brother departing in a different direction.

On reaching home, shortly after noon, Herman called his 10-year-old son Willie, and giving him a $1 bill sent him to a neighboring store to buy pen, ink, and paper. On the lad's return the father sat in the kitchen, his head in his hands, and when the boy handed him the writing articles he growled, "Throw them all in the stove and burn them. Throw in the change, too."

The boy tossed in the pen, ink, and paper, but held back the money. The father grabbed it from him and tossed it into the fire and the boy burst out crying. The father cursed him, then ran back to the closet in the rear of the kitchen, where he had placed the shotgun, dragged it out, pulled shells from his pocket, and hurriedly loaded both barrels. The son screamed:

"Papa, put down that gun."

Mrs. Siles, the 70-year-old mother-in-law, who was up-stairs, hearing the child crying, ran down into the narrow hall and called out: "Herman, what are you doing with that gun?"

He Said, "You Must Die."

He turned on her savagely and mutetred: "Judgment day has come. I am God. You must die."

Without another word he leveled the gun and fired. The muzzle was but a foot from her and the entire load took effect in her left breast, and with a scream she fell dead at his feet.

Willie ran back through the kitchen and into the parlor, where his mother sat with her babe clasped in her arms. Willie grabbed his 5-year-old sister by the arm, and they ran into the hall. Siegler, hearing them scrambling to escape, for their was no exit from that floor except through the first hall, barred the door with his foot, and coolly reloaded the discharged barrel of the gun.

Mr. Siles, hearing the shot and the scream of his murdered wife, came running downstairs. Though an old man and frail, he tried to grapple with the murderer. Siegler threw him off easily, drew down his gun and shot him. The load of buckshot tore through Siles' right arm and entered his side. He fell prostrate over his murdered wife, but managed to again grapple with Siegler. As they struggled for possession of the gun Mrs. Siegler and her children ran for the front door.

Kills Mr. Siles.

As she threw it open Mr. Siles, weak from loss of blood and unable to continue the fight, made his escape, closely followed by Siegler. Mr. Siles turned again when on the sidewalk and threw up his hand in a deprecating way, when Siegler shot him again in the neck and face and the old man fell over dead.

Turning from this body Siegler saw his wife, babe in arms, running down the street. As she looked back he leveled the gun at her. She screamed "O, Herman!" as he fired. The shots struck her in the back of the shoulder, side of the neck, and right arm. She saved the life of her child by changing its position in her arms.

Seeing that his wife had escaped Siegler gave a look down the street and then ran into the house.

The shooting caused a panic in the Bethlehem Lutheran Church directly across the street. Shots from the murderer's gun rattled against the walls and broke the windows of the church. The audience arose and dashed for the exits. Women fainted and children screamed when the sexton, by the orders of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Elsner, locked the doors issuing out on the Paulina street side and the parishioners fell over each other in escaping by the McReynolds street entrances.

The quick succession of shots seemingly aroused the entire neighborhood and thousands of people came running from all directions. Some citizen turned in an alarm to the police and the North Avenue Station patrol wagon came rattling up. Officers Simmonsen and Looby ran up to the house with drawn revolvers. Siegler pushed open the front door, stepped out, and taking deliberate aim at Simmonsen fired, but fortunately missed him.

Siegler Is Wounded.

The plucky officer leveled his revolver and fired three shots, the last bullet striking Siegler in the side, and he thereupon retreated into the house.

"Burn the house!" shouted the infuriated people.

Patrol wagons heavily manned came dashing through the crowd on a gallop from Rawson, West Chicago Avenue, and Attrill Street Stations. The officers carried the dead body of Henry Siles, which had hitherto been covered by Siegler's gun, into the house of a neighbor, and the women and children in the crowd were driven back.

Then Officers O'Donoghue and Foley of the patrol wagon crew of station No. 33 ran up toward the front door. Siegler, who stood just inside, like a wild beast at bay, hearing them coming fired through the door. The shots caught Officer O'Donoghue, who reeled, but managed to get his revolver into the door opening and fired every shot in it. O'Donoghue ran into the yard and dodged behind a tree, but not in time to escape a charge of shot fired by Siegler, who had come to the door as soon as he retreated. His nose and face were badly torn. As the echo of this shot died away Siegler ran from the front door and discharged both barrels of his gun at random toward the officers, who stood thirty feet away. The fire was returned, and windows were riddled and the door perforated. He dodged back safely, reloaded his gun, and emerged.

Captured by McCarthy.

He slowly leveled his gun toward the officers, who stood north of the house. One of them leveled his revolver at him, and while his attention was thus momentarily attracted Detective McCarthy of the East Chicago Avenue Station ran in from behind, and in a second had him safely pinioned.

The crowd had maintained a discreet distance while the shooting was in progress, but when Siegler was captured they made a wild rush for him. "Hang him!" "Lynch him!" roared the people as they crushed in on the officers. The police in charge of the prisoner shouted for help to their brother officers, and finally, to save Siegler's life, he was pushed into the house. The four patrol-wagons were finally forced through the clamorous crowd and drawn up in line at the sidewalk edge in front of the house.

The police force, numbering fifty men, formed and crowded the people back into the street beyond the wagons. The prisoner was brought out. His face was white, his knees trembled, and two officers had to support him to the wagon. Again the wild howl for vengeance went up. As he was helped into the wagon a man wearing a silk hat broke through the police lines and leveled a revolver at the prisoner's head, but it was knocked from his hands by a policeman. He was placed under arrest, but was quickly rescued.

Determined to Lynch Him.

The driver of the wagon lashed his horses, but they did not move. Infuriated men held them by the bits and bridles while others tried to climb into the wagon. The officers made Siegler lie down in the bed of the wagon, while with club and revolver they drove the crowd back. Finally the way was cleared and Siegler was taken to the West Chicago Avenue Station. There he made a statement to Capt. Kipley which he signed. It is as follows:

My name is Herman Siegler. About 8:30 o'clock this morning I went to my brother's house, William Siegler, No. 893 North Hoyne avenue, to get a gun. As I was told by our Lord, up above, to go and get a gun, I did it. I was born to rule this country. The Lord said to me: "Today is the day of judgment and you've got to be there." I brought the gun home and put it in the clothes closet and after a while I took it out. Then my mother-in-law came down-stairs. She is a witch. She said to me "You've got to die," and I said "I will not go where you want to send me." I shot her in the hall. The old man came down-stairs, and I was confused. I fired at the old man and shot him. I then went out on the steps and patrol wagon came up. Then I was confused altogether. I have been sick and have had trouble.

Siegler's wound bled profusely and he was taken to the County Hospital. Doctors who made an examination there said he had a fair chance of recovery.

At William Meyers' residence, No. 442 Thomas street, a curious crowd had assembled, for there the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Siles lay side by side. The face of Mr. Siles had been riddled with buckshot. The features of Mrs. Siles were calm as if in sleep.

A brother of William Meyers, who was at the house, said:

"I knew Siegler well. He never showed signs of insanity. He never acted queer. When drinking he would occasionally become a little boisterous but not dangerously so. He was not crazy. At least if he was it has reached him very lately."

When the officers entered the house after the shooting was over a large butcher knife ground to a razor edge was found lying on the table just where the hall enters the kitchen. The officers believe that Siegler had laid it there intending to use it in case they had rushed in on him and prevented him from reloading his gun.

A little girl named Bertha Guthman of No. 245 West North avenue was shot in the palm of the left hand by some of the scattering pellets while looking on at the tragic scene. She is not seriously injured.

SAYS SPIRITS TOLD HIM TO KILL.

Siegler Declares His Victims Were Bad and the Lord Wanted Them Removed.

Siegler was taken to the County Hospital in charge of Officer Cullin of the West Chicago Avenue Station and placed in a private room near the fifth ward. He was perfectly calm, and apparently satisfied with his awful work. He talked to the officers and attendants about it, and, although at times rambling and incoherent, said that he had done a pretty good job, and if his ammunition had only held out he would have killed every one in the neighborhood.

While waiting for the doctors he talked with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, to whom he said:

"I have known for some time that I had got to kill the people living in the house with me. They are evil spirits, and gave me no rest day or night. At night, especially, they caused me great suffering, and the Lord told me some time ago that I would have to kill them. Last night I was so troubled I couldn't sleep, and this morning the Lord commanded me to put an end to my suffering by killing the devils."

Then he began to ramble and talked about the evil spirits who came down on him thicker than bees, evidently alluding to the crowd that gathered after the shooting. Then he would talk about his former home in Germany and people whom he had known there. A sharply-put question would bring him back from his rambling, but he could not be made to talk of anything but evil spirits.

The wound, which is in the right abdominal wall about three inches below the ribs, gave him little or no pain, and when the attendant washed and poured alcohol on the wound he did not flinch. He insisted that there was no bullet in his body, that the Lord was protecting him, and caused the bullet that made the wound to strike the stock of his gun first and glance downward, grazing him. His statement was belied, however, by the appearance of the wound, which was a small round spot with a considerable area of discoloration around it.

Spirits Bothered Him at Work.

It was nearly three hours after Siegler reached the hospital before the doctor arrived, and during this interval he talked almost constantly with Officer Cullen, and became somewhat nervous as the hours went by. He told the officer over and over again practically the same story about the shooting that he told the reporter for THE TRIBUNE. He also said that he was born in Germany thirty-seven years ago, and had lived in this country for twenty-five years, and that he worked at Wolff Bros.' sash, door, and blind factory on Erie street. He said that he had not been sick enough to lose a day from his work for several months, but that the evil spirits bothered him even at his work, and made trouble all the time. He also told the officer that he fired fifteen shots, and had not that exhausted his ammunition he never would have been taken alive. He insisted that he was not a drinking man, but took his "schnapps" regularly every morning and night, but never drank excessively and was never drunk in his life.

Several times during the afternoon he had spells of silent weeping. The tears would roll down his cheeks and he would quietly wipe them away with the sheet that covered him. He explained this by saying that he was so happy now that he was relieved of the presence of the evil spirits which had haunted him so long.

The Wound Not Dangerous.

Drs. Murphy and Lee, who were telephoned for upon Siegler's arrival at the hospital, did not arrive until nearly 5 o'clock. When they came Siegler was placed under the influence of chloroform, and Dr. Murphy conducted the examination. An incision large enough to admit the hand was made at the point where the bullet entered, and an examination made of the abdominal cavity. No bullet marks were found on the intestines, and the course of the bullet was traced back of the large intestines, grazing the liver, and lodging in the muscles of the back. As the location was not dangerous it was decided not to extract the bullet. Along the track of the bullet was found shreds of clothing, which, more than the ball itself, the doctors say, may cause peritonitis, but they claim that he has a large percentage in favor of his rapid recovery.

After the operation Siegler recovered quickly from the effects of the anæsthetic and appeared glad to find himself still in the land of the living. He was removed to a private room, where he will be closely guarded night and day by the police until he either recovers or dies.

It is the opinion of the doctors and attendants at the hospital, from their superficial knowledge of the man's condition, that either the man is insane or a clever shammer. It will require some time and close watching, they say, to definitely determine his mental condition, and they will keep a sharp watch over his talk and actions.

HOW SIEGLER RECEIVED HIS WOUND.

Officer Simmonsen, the Man Who Inflicted It, Tells of the Encounter.

Officer Julius Simmonsen of the North Avenue Police Station, whose revolver inflicted the only serious wound that the murderer received, told a graphic story of the arrest. The North avenue patrol wagon was the first to arrive at the scene of the tragedy. In it were officers Simmonsen and John R. Looby. The driver was John Dunlap. Simmonsen said:

"It was a citizen's call that came in for us from the box at North avenue and Wood, now called Lincoln avenue. We thought it was a stampede at the Church of the Annunciation, or something of that kind. The man who sent the call said that all the patrol wagons in the city would be wanted, so we looked for a church fire or the collapse of some building. I need hardly tell you we did not lose any time getting there. About a block from the place we met a boy who tried to tell us what was the matter, but he was so excited he could hardly talk. We did not wait to hear from him, but dashed right down to where the crowd was. There were a thousand persons around the house at that time. Before we captured the man there were at lease 5,000 people there. We lost no time in getting into the thick of the crowd, where we knew we would find the cause of the trouble. Several persons shouted to us to be careful about going into the house. They said that a whole family was murdered, and I thought at first that twelve or fifteen were dead from the way the crowd talked.

Shot by Simmonsen.

"I acted a little bit on the advice they gave and approached the door cautiously. Just as I got within a few yards of the steps the door opened, and Siegler planted himself in the doorway. He had the shotgun at his side with the muzzle pointing toward the ground. His right hand grasped the gun at the joint between the barrel and the stock, and his fingers were on the triggers. The instant he saw me he put his left hand to the barrel and fired. He was evidently nervous and his fingers pulled the trigger before he intended. The result was that the shot struck the platform of the steps nearer to himself than to me. That was how I escaped being killed.

"I had drawn my revolver when I saw him with the gun, and the minute it went off I fired at him three times just as quickly as I could. The fourth time the cartridge missed and I am of the impression that it was the third shot that hit him.

"If he had not pulled the trigger before he had raised the gun to a level with me I would have been a dead man. When I saw him shot I dodged a little to one side and Siegler turned and went in the hallway. I saw the body of the woman lying in the hall then.

Stopped to Load His Revolver.

"When Siegler turned to go in I ran to the steps and went after him. He jumped over the body of the woman and went into the room. Then he turned again and leveled the gun at me. I had heard one shot fired before the one he tried to aim at me, so I had an idea that there was no charge in the gun when he pointed it at me from the room. Still I was not sure. When he fired the shot at me, as I said, I had emptied my revolver, so I was not in a good position to tackle him in the room. Besides he seized a big butcher knife from the table and held it in his right hand, all the while holding onto the gun. I thought the best thing I could do was to load up my revolver, so I stepped outside to do so. This all took place in a few minutes.

"I had told my partner Looby to call more help so that I could not well tackle him alone. By the time I was again ready to go for him there were other policemen at the door. Officer Jerry O'Donoghue walked right in the hallway and opened the room door carefully. He had only opened it a little bit, probably a few inches, to look in, when bang went the gun. The shot took out a sliver of the door two feet long. Jerry pulled the door shut and cried: 'I'm shot.' He put up his hand to his neck and picked a grain of shot—it was duck shot, No. 4—and threw it on the steps. Then he put his hand on his breast inside his coat, and we thought he was a dead man. Jerry then came out and stood where there was a tree between him and the door.

Donoghue Shot in the Face.

"We had all taken safe positions in the adjoining doorways waiting to decide the best way to get the murderer without losing our own lives. Jerry took a peep around the tree just as Siegler came to the door and was in the act of firing. Some of the shot struck Jerry in the nose and the blood streamed over his face. Siegler retreated again into the hall and I went around to the rear of the house to prevent him from escaping that way in case he should try it. When I came back again he was arrested by Officer McCarthy of the Chicago Avenue Station.

"We had hard work to save Siegler from the crowd. Well, you can guess what an excited mob is. They struck at him from all sides and we had to threaten them with our revolvers before they let us get him into the wagon."

PART PLAYED BY O'DONOGHUE.

His Narrow Escape from Death—How His Nose Was Injured.

Policeman Jeremiah O'Donoghue was having his nose fixed up by Dr. H. J. Burwash at No. 1218 Milwaukee avenue when he was seen by the reporter for THE TRIBUNE. He is attached to the Rawson Street Station, and with Dan McCarthy of the Chicago Avenue Station took a prominent part in the capture of Siegler. The patrol-wagon on which he came was the second to arrive on the scene. Policeman Simmonsen had expended all his bullets in firing at Siegler and had retreated to reload.

As the result of his encounter with the murderer O'Donoghue has his nose badly injured and his coat over his heart is full of shot holes. One of the shot grains pierced his collar and left a mark just over the carotid artery, inbedding itself in the skin of the neck. The shot that made a sieve of his coat, a little to the front and above his shield, was the one fired at him when he opened the room door. The wound on his nose was from the shot which Siegler fired while the officer stood behind the tree.

Greeted with Shot.

This is O'Donoghue's story:

"I went up the steps the minute I got there. The front door was open and I went in. I noticed the body of the woman lying in the hall. The first door I came to I opened and had only got it ajar a few inches when the fellow fired at me. The charge of shot carried off a long piece of the edge of the door and struck me on the breast. At the same instant I felt a grain of shot sting me in the neck. That one went through my collar. I did not feel those which struck my coat. I put my revolver in through the crack of the door and kept firing at Siegler until the chambers were empty. Then I pulled the door to and some of the men shouted to me to come out. I thought it good advice and so I went and stood on the other side of a tree.

"Evidently Siegler had followed me to the door so that when I took a look around the tree to investigate he fired at me. Some of the shot struck me on the nose. Most of the charge, however, buried itself in the tree. Policeman Looby pointed his revolver at Siegler and told him to drop the gun. Whether any heed was paid to him by the man I do not know, but he lowered the gun by his right side till the muzzle was almost straight at the ground.

Captured by McCarthy.

"The next thing we knew was that Dan McCarthy had him in his arms with his right hand clutching him by the throat and the left holding fast to the gun. The detective had grasped him from behind and got a firm hold on both the gun and the man. We were not long in getting to McCarthy's aid. We had more trouble with the crowd than with Siegler, for the men who were in the mob did their best to get him from us. It looked for a time as if we could not save Siegler from being lynched, but we all had revolvers in our hands and made believe we would use them.

"After we got the man away some distance in the wagon most of the policemen returned to see what was the extent of the work done by Siegler. I was one of the four who came in the wagon. Siegler tried to tell us how it had all occurred, but we could make neither head nor tail of what he was saying."

The following certificate was issued to O'Donoghue by Dr. Burwash:

In regard to the injury of Jeremiah O'Donoghue, police officer, I state that I find his injury consists of a gunshot wound of the face, lacerating the tissues and injuring the bones of the nose. H. J. BURWASH, M. D.

OFFICER DAN M'CARTHY'S BRAVE ACT

He Was the First to Grapple the Murderer—Policeman Looby's Story.

When Policeman Simmonsen was fired at by Siegler, and, in return, had discharged all the shots in his revolver, he called on Officer Looby to send out a call to the station for more help. Looby got back from the signal-box just at the time that Siegler had fired in the direction of the tree behind which O'Donoghue sought refuge. Looby instantly pointed his revolver at Siegler and commanded him to throw away the gun. In the following words Looby tells what happened:

"When Siegler lowered his gun after firing at O'Donoghue I leveled my revolver at him and said: 'Throw down that gun or I'll shoot you dead.' For answer he nodded his head, which I interpreted to mean that he would do so, and he lowered the muzzle till it nearly touched the ground. He started to walk up the street, and, while we were all wondering what was the next best move to make, Officer McCarthy darted from the door of the house on the south side of the one in which the murders were committed, and like a flash he had Siegler in his arms. McCarthy did a splendid thing and deserves big credit for it. He could not tell how suddenly Siegler would turn around and blow his brains out. We were all at his side in a minute. The crowd had been keeping at a fairly respectful distance while Siegler had been shooting, but the minute they saw we had him they closed in al! round us. They cuffed him whenever they could reach past the policemen. There were cries from all sides, 'Hang him,' 'Tear him to pieces,' and all that, but by turning

[Continued on third page.]

BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

J. IRWIN VEEDER, THE ATTORNEY, TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

While Convalescing from an Attack of Malarial Fever He Shoots Himself in the Temple with a Revolver and Dies in an Hour—Charles Peck, with Whom He Resided, Thinks the Suicide Was Premeditated—No One Knows Any Other Cause than Illness.

J. Irwin Veeder, the lawyer, shot himself in the temple in his room at No. 6110 Oglesby avenue at 12:30 p. m. yesterday. He died in an hour. Mr. Veeder was a member of the firm of Raymond & Veeder, who have an office in the Monadnock Building.

Mr. Veeder was taken sick with malarial fever last Tuesday and was confined to his bed. He was attended by Dr. J. W. MacLachlan of Fifty-seventh street and Lake avenue and was rapidly recovering. Yesterday at about 12:30 o'clock the convalescent sent his nurse, Miss H. Wiltse, to the pantry to bring him a glass of milk. He was calm in his request, and no suspicion of his object suggested itself to her mind. She left the sick man alone while she went to procure the milk. On her return she found Veeder lying on the bed unconscious with blood streaming from a wound in the right temple. Gripped tightly in his right hand was a large revolver, with which he had fired a bullet into his head. He lived but an hour, and his remains were taken to Watkin's morgue, No. 5133 Lake avenue.

To the knowledge of his friends Veeder had had no trouble which would cause his suicide, and it is believed that he was rendered temporarily insane from his sickness. Despite this fact he conversed intelligently and the family with whom he lived suspected nothing. The revolver with which he did the shooting was his own and was kept in his trunk. After he had shot himself the trunk lid was found open.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peck, who live in the house, were sitting in a room below and heard the shot, but thinking something had dropped on the floor and caused the noise they gave no further attention to it until the nurse opened the door and screamed. Dr. Hilton of No. 342 Sixty-third street was called in to attend the dying man.

Thinks It Was Premeditated.

Mr. Peck said yesterday: "I had not the slightest suspicion of Veeder's intention, although now that it is done I can see that it was premeditated. He told me Saturday evening that if he died tomorrow for us to make no fuss, and bury him quietly. I thought he referred to his sickness, but I now believe that he then contemplated suicide. He was alway jolly, and to my knowledge never had trouble. He must have been demented from his sickness, although he talked and acted rationally. The only reason I have for thinking the suicide was premediated was from what he told me Saturday night. Veeder was about 33 years of age and has lived with us for nearly two years. He was a man who said little about his affairs, and it may be that he has had trouble about which he said nothing."

J. H. Raymond, Veeder's law partner, lives in Evanston. When notified of his partner's death yesterday afternoon he at once left to take charge of the remains. The news was a shock to Mr. Raymond, as he had only been informed of Veeder's illness yesterday morning. He was not at home last evening, but Mrs. Raymond said:

"I am more than surprised to hear that Mr. Veeder has shot himself. I know of no cause for it. He and my husband were close friends. There were no business embarrassments, and nothing so far as I know that would prompt him to take his life. My husband just returned last evening from a week's absence in New York. This morning his chief clerk telephoned him that Mr. Veeder was ill and this afternoon he had a message that he was dead. This message did not suggest suicide.

"Mr. Veeder has been in my husband's office nine years, and for two years he has been Mr. Raymond's partner. In all ways he was a talented man. He was a fine mechanical expert and an accomplished violinist. Last Monday he left the office saying to the chief clerk that he was not feeling well. Last Wednesday his physician left word at the office that he was threatened with typhoid-fever. There was no trouble in the office, and I am sure it was nothing of this sort that prompted suicide."

FIVE COTTAGES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Firemen Unable to Obtain Water with Which to Fight the Flames.

A stove started a fire in a frame dwelling occupied by Paul Joyce at Harvard and West Forty-third streets last night. The flames extended to four adjacent frame cottages, and the five houses burned to the ground. When the engines arrived no water could be obtained from the mains. The firemen were obliged to work with two chemical engines. The furniture was a total loss. The first cottage was owned and occupied by Paul Joyce. Mr. Joyce's loss was $600, fully covered by insurance. John Tompkins owned and occupied the second cottage. His loss is $1,000, fully insured. The other losses are as follows: Peter Mulroah, $1,000, no insurence; John Brannigan, $950, no insurance; J. W. Heilina, $1,000, no insurance.

The families of the five laborers were given shelter by the neighbors.

SAID TO BE AFTER M'CHESNEY'S PLACE.

John Wall's Friends Reported to Be Pushing Him for Live-Stock Commissioner.

It is said that an application will soon be made to Gov. Fifer for a successor to H. C. McChesney on the Board of Live-Stock Commissioners. The man spoken of for the place is John Wall, who has been identified with the trade for three years. Wall's friends, Ald. Gahan, Representative McInerney, Jesse Sherwood, and others, have circulated a petition containing the names of many doing business in the Yards. Mr. Wall was at one time in the packing business, but of late years has been a heavy speculator.

COMING IN THROUGH WATER PIPES.

How Small Fish Get Into Town and Surprise People Who Drink Water.

Small and inquisitive fish are still getting into town by the water pipe route. They come unannounced, and often furnish surprise parties to individuals who are slaking their thirst with draughts of Lake Michigan's best. Yesterday a school of perch, too tender and young to venture far from home, entered the pipes that run through THE TRIBUNE Building, and from morning till late at night each and every glassful of water had its complement of silvery little wrigglers ranging from one to two inches in length.

An Attorney Arrested.

Alexander Fleckles, an Englewood lawyer, was arrested Saturday night on a warrant issued by Justice Becker on complaint of August Studenbergel on a charge of disorderly conduct. Studenbergel was interested in a case in Justice Caldwell's court Saturday where Fleckles was attorney for the opposition. During an address to the court Fleckles called Studenbergel an Anarchist. The latter was restrained by the bystanders from assaulting Fleckles. The case will be heard today.

Armed Men at a Colorado Mine.

JIMTOWN, Colo., Nov. 20.—Trouble has arisen in regard to the vein of the Park Regent Mine, and as a result two armed forces of twenty men each are in opposition, but no blood has yet been shed. The Park Regent people claim that Patrick Moran has invaded their rights and are attempting to oust him from his claim. The matter will probably be settled in the courts.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1892.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair till Tuesday night.

Pages.
1 Herman Siegler Takes Two Lives.
J. Irwin Veeder Commits Suicide.
Fatal Collision on the Belt Line.
2 Will S. Follis Murdered at Sioux City.
Murder of Fred H. Kelly at Detroit.
Loss of $600,000 by Fire at Arkansas City.
3 Carter H. Harrison Talks of Cleveland.
No Bidders for New York Rapid Transit.
Michigan Salt Company's Sheds Burn.
5 Death by Suicide of Baron Reinach.
Plot to Overthrow the Chilean Government.
6 Supposed Burglar Killed by a Detective.
Capt. R. S. McClaughry Dies.
Turkey and Pie for Waifs.
7 Carnegie Strike Declared Off.
Corrigan May Be Driven Out of Cicero.
New Wedge in Football.
8 The Coming of the Comet Biela.
Bagley Talks of His $100,000 Theft.
9 Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.
Changes in a Washington Church.
The Rev. J. L. Jones Preaches on Chicago.
Queer Fight at Morris, Ill.
10 Topics Talked of in London.
12 McCafferty Stable for 1893.
No Gold Shipments Probable for Some Time.
Mrs. Edmund Russell Talks on Delsarte.

NEW UNDERWRITERS' CONSTITUTION.

One Adopted in Minneapolis but Not Fully Ratified.

The Minneapolis insurance men have now adopted a new constitution for their union. The union adopted the constitution, but all the agents have not signed it yet. The new constitution will go into effect as soon as approved by Commission No. 3 of Chicago and the companies. It differs in many ways from the old constitution. It regulates the writing of business outside of Minneapolis, when done by Minneapolis agents, as well as straight Minneapolis business. Companies are allowed to maintain as many local agents as they choose. Agents are allowed to employ as many solicitors as they choose, but each solicitor must be registered with the local union. An agent accused of violating the rules of the union will be deemed guilty and will be under the ban of the union from the moment the charge is preferred until he proves himself innocent. The penalty for violating the rules of the union is raised from $100 to $200. Eight of the agencies have so far refused to ratify the new constitution, but they will be required to do so later by their companies or another war will ensue. One of the Chicago newspapers has published a good deal of matter that has warmed up the Minneapolis underwriters relating to their difficulties and throat-cutting on rates. Lately the union adopted a resolution making it a crime for any member of the union to give information to the Minneapolis correspondents of the Chicago papers. The penalty for such offense is fixed at not less than $200 nor more than $400.

WOMAN CRUSHED BY A CABLE CAR.

Thrown Under the Platform and Severely Injured—Other Accidents.

Barbette Henn, 18 years old, a servant at No. 4420 Champlain avenue, was thrown from the front platform of a cable-car at Forty-third and State streets last evening. Her right leg was caught by the wheels and crushed in such a manner that it was afterwards amputated at the Mercy Hospital.

Miss Martha Turnbull, who lives at No. 251 West Polk street, was run over and seriously injured by a heavy wagon driven by J. H. McTouan yesterday afternoon. The accident occurred at the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets.

Joseph Clacen, 8 years of age, of No. 101 Dickey avenue fell under a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul suburban passenger-train which he was trying to get on yesterday afternoon near the Bloomingdale road. He was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate his right leg.

Julius Wendell accidentally fell down the steps leading to the basement of No. 340 State street yesterday afternoon. His skull was fractured, and it is thought he cannot recover. He was taken to the County Hospital.

GLITTERING TREASURE FOUND IN A TREE

A Woodchopper in San Bernardino, Cal., Discovers $1,900 in Gold.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Nov. 20.—George Jones, a woodchopper engaged in trimming sycamore trees in the center of the city, observed hanging over him two shining objects. He found them to be tin cans of great weight, and on opening them found them to contain gold pieces. The contents were counted and $1,900 rolled on the ground. Jones, though a poor daily laborer, was not tempted by the glittering heap, but brought the treasure to the Bank of San Bernardino and deposited it for identification by the owner. The money has evidently been hanging in the tree but a short time, as a week ago the same tree was partially trimmed. All sorts of conjectures are made as to how the treasure came to be placed there. Many suppose that an embezzler from Grand Forks, N. D., in jail here waiting for requisition papers, made this tree the hiding place for some of his money which he does not account for.

TWO STEAMERS FAST ON THE SHORE.

Arrival of a Boat from Chicago with Reports of Wrecks.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont. Nov. 20.—The steamer Denver arrived safely today from Chicago, bound for Ogdensburg. The Captain reports being signaled when passing Long Point this morning. He brought his boat around, when the yawl boat came out to him and reported that F. and P. M. steamer No. 2 and the steamer Newburg were ashore on the point about five miles apart, having gone on in a gale and storm Saturday morning. A wrecking expedition will start for Long Point as soon as the weather permits. The Denver also reports seeing a spar standing up out of the water about twenty-three miles east of Long Point on the course to Buffalo. The top of the spar was broken off.

Had Both Legs Crushed.

Patrick Corb, a laboring man living at No. 4841 Bishop street, had both legs crushed at the knees yesterday at Oakley avenue and Forty-ninth street. He was returning from Mount Olivet Cemetery on the funeral train, and at Oakley avenue tried to get off. In doing so he slipped and fell across the tracks in front of the wheels. He is unmarried and was taken to his home, where it was thought amputation of both legs would be necessary.

Identified the Remains.

The mangled body found lying on the side of the Illinois Central tracks, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, Saturday night, was identified yesterday as that of Thomas Quirk, who lived at No. 7320 Woodlawn avenue. Quirk has been an employé of the Illinois Central railroad company for thirty years and for a number of years has acted as gate tender at Windsor Park.

Dropped Dead on the Street.

Jeremiah Heffron, a hackman who lived at No. 136 Ontario street, dropped dead on the corner of Superior and Clark streets yesterday. Mr. Heffron and his wife were going north on Clark street to attend a reception at the North Side Turner Hall. When they reached Superior street Heffron was suddenly taken ill, and before medical aid could be summoned was dead.

LAST EDITION.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Fatal Collision at a Belt Line Railway Crossing.

THE TRAINS DITCHED.

Conductor, Fireman, and Brakeman Crushed to Death.

TWO OTHERS BADLY HURT.

Fire and Steam Add to the Horrors of the Accident.

LIST OF THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Two freight trains collided on the Belt railroad at 3 o'clock yesterday morning near the Chicago and Alton crossing, and three men lost their lives.

The Dead.

BEAUCHAMP, JOHN, conductor; lived at Lyons and Eighty-first streets, Auburn Park.

OBITZ, LOUIS, fireman; lived at Eighty-fourth street and Vincennes road, Auburn Park.

OTTO, RICHARD A., brakeman; lived at Auburn avenue and Eighty-first street, Auburn Park.

The Injured.

BEST, JOHN, brakeman; legs badly scalded; may not recover.

GARLAND, THOMAS, engineer; bruised about face and scalded; left arm broken.

The collision was a rear end one between train No. 14, composed of thirty cars of mixed freight in transfer from South Chicago, and train No. 36, made up of forty cars of oil. Train No. 14 was struck by the other, and in the mass of wreckage and freight the three men were killed.

When the collision occurred it is thought that both Conductor Beauchamp, who was in charge of train No. 14, and Brakeman Otto were asleep in the caboose. The rules of the company require the conductor to send the rear brakeman out to flag and stop following trains. Engineer Garland and Fireman Obitz of train No. 36 unite in saying that this was not done and also that there were no red lights on the rear of the caboose. They say they did not see the caboose until it came within the glare of the headlight.

Train No. 14 was bound for the Northwestern yards at Cragin. Ahead of it was a train doing local work. Train No. 14 had been delayed forty minutes when the collision took place.

The appearance of the rear end of train No. 14 was so sudden that Engineer Garland had barely time to reverse his engine when the crash came. When the caboose was struck the speed of the train and momentum of the forty loaded oil cars drove the engine through the caboose and the three cars immediately in front of it as if they had been built of paper. The caboose was broken into kindling wood and its trucks hurled into the ditch on the east side of the track.

Buried Under Coal.

The three cars immediately in front of the caboose were filled with coal. These also turned over into the ditch, the frames of the cars and the coal almost completely covering the engine. The engine was lying over partly on its side on the embankment.

Two of the forty oil cars left the track, but did not roll over into the ditch and were jammed into the rear end of the engine tender. This caused the tender to be pushed up against the boiler-head of the engine. It was between the tender and boiler-head that Fireman Obitz's body was found, crushed out of all semblance to a human being. It was not until almost noon that the wrecking crew of the Chicago and Western Indiana railway succeeded in releasing the body.

To add to the horror of the wreck, the wreckage of the caboose and freight cars took fire, it is supposed from the stove in the caboose of train No. 14. There was no means at hand to fight the fire and it burned so fiercely that the telegraph wires along the side of the track were melted. At first it was thought that the oil from the overturned oil tanks would add fuel to the flames. This was averted only because little of the oil escaped and through hard work on the part of the uninjured trainmen, who made a dam to confine the oil.

Remained on the Engine.

Engineer Garland and Brakeman Best both remained on the engine. They afterward said that it all took place so suddenly that they had no time to jump even if they had desired to do so. They were both badly cut around the face and head by flying timber and pieces of coal. The steam pipes burst and they were covered by scalding steam. They were both able to extricate themselves, however, from the wreck.

Fireman Obitz was throwing coal in the furnace at the time and was caught by the tender.

Conductor Beauchamp and Brakeman Otto were both buried in the wreckage of the freight cars and the caboose. Their bodies were found at the bottom of the ditch at the east side of the tracks. They were badly mutilated and their clothing was somewhat burned by the fire that started in the débris.

The men leave families. Brakeman Richard B. Otto leaves only a wife. He had been married but a few months. The injured men were taken to their homes. It is feared that Brakeman Best is so badly scalded that he will not recover.

The officials of the Chicago and Western Indiana company first heard of the collision at 4 o'clock. One of the trainmen had hurried to Hawthorne, two miles away, the telegraph wires having been destroyed by the fire of the wreck. Master Mechanic P. H. Peck and Superintendent of Transportation Warner were notified and a wrecking train was fitted up and sent out from the Eighty-third street yard.

Clearing the Tracks.

First the south-bound track was cleared and then all the cars in the two trains that were not disabled were switched to that track and sent to their destination.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in removing the wrecked engine and oil tanks. It was 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon when the track was cleared so that trains could pass.

Supt. Warner says that he thinks the loss will not be much over $4,000.

"The cause of the collision, I fear, will remain a mystery," said Mr. Warner last night, "for two of the men who should know most about it are dead. Engineer Garland and Brakeman Best of train No. 36 positively declare that there were no red lights on the rear end of the caboose. It is certain that there was no flagman out, for the bodies of both Beauchamp and Otto were found in the wreckage. The rules of the company require that a flagman go at least 100 yards back of the rear end of the train. However, there is another side to the story. Trainmen at Hayford Junction, five miles southeast of where the collision occurred, say that there were five red lights on the rear end of the caboose of train No. 14.

"There were several trainmen at Hayford Junction when No. 14 passed and they all say that the lights on the caboose were all right and burning brightly. If the lights were all right when Hayford Junction was passed I can see no reason for their not being in the same condition when No 36 crashed into the caboose.

On a Straight Track.

"The track for two miles each side of the wreck is level and straight. The night was bright and there was no possible reason why, if there were red lights on the caboose, Engineer Garland should not have seen the train ahead. All the men concerned in the wreck were regarded as reliable.

"The crash must have been a terrible one," said Mr. Warner, "for the engine had driven itself entirely through the caboose and three freight cars. It was overlaid on each side by wreckage and was buried under five tons of coal. How Engineer Garland and Brakeman Best escaped alive is a mystery to me. The tender had been forced into the cab and was wedged solidly against the boilerhead. It was here that Obitz was caught. I feared at first that the fire would get beyond our control and that the bodies would be burned. We managed to get it out finally, however, and to prevent its spreading to the oil cars."

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

Precaution Being Taken in the Navy to Ward Off a Cholera Epidemic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Surgeon-General Browne, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, shows that the naval vessels were remarkably free from contagious diseases during the last fiscal year. There was no yellow fever or cholera, but seven cases of small-pox and twenty-eight cases of measles. The cases of grip numbered 612, little more than half the number reported for the previous year. The Surgeon-General says:

> It is the intention of the bureau to enlarge the scope of the professional examination of candidates for admission and promotion. the advance of medical science necessitating the introduction of subjects now most important factors in medical education but receiving little consideration a few years ago. In order to thoroughly comprehend the subject matter of such studies as bacteriology, pathology, physiology, action of drugs, and the scientific application of the principle of hygiene and quarantine, more extended knowledge of botany, geology, zoology, and physics is required, consequently a greater knowledge of these branches will be exacted than heretofore. This revision is not proposed with the view of increasing the difficulty of entrance for the well-informed candidate, but to eliminate the possibility of the admission of those not thoroughly grounded in professional knowledge.

Great success is said to have followed the trial of the triturate and compressed tablet forms of medication. The therapeutical effects equaled and in many of the preparations exceeded those obtained from other forms of the same drug, and there were many other advantages noted. With a view to being fully prepared to deal with cholera all of the navy-yards and stations have been put in thorough hygienic order. Moreover a circular was prepared on the treatment and prophylaxis of cholera in which particular attention was directed to the method of inoculation as performed by Ferran, complete directions being given for the preparation and inoculation of the cholera vaccine. Of the 11,252 persons examined for admission to the naval service 4,160 were rejected for physical disqualification, or 369.71 per thousand. The rejections on account of color blindness was 17.59 per thousand, a much higher proportion than the previous year. The number of patients treated during the year was 12,151, a decrease of 698 as compared with the previous year. The total number of sick days of the force represented a loss to the government of 59,237 days. The number of deaths was ninety-one, being the lowest death rate for many years. The estimates for the support of the bureau next year are identical with the current appropriations except in the case of that for the Medical Department, which is $60,000, an increase of $5,000 over the appropriation.

REGRET THE STRIKE IS CALLED OFF.

Probable Action of the Knights of Labor on the Homestead Affair.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 20.—At tomorrow's session of the Knights of Labor there will probably be passed resolutions of regret that the workmen at Homestead have declared their strike off. So far as can be outlined there will be a further report of the Committee on Corporations. The Committee on the State of the Order will report, and there is likely to be a long discussion over the suggestion to sell the general headquarters at Philadelphia. The question of the formation of an employés' guarantee company to furnish money to injured workmen to carry on suits for damages against employers will cause a lively debate. The Committee on Legislation will furnish a few suggestions to Congress as to what the Knights want in the way of national laws. Reports from several special committees will be heard—notably on the advisability of sending delegates to the World's Fair Labor Congress and on the questions submitted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

When T. V. Powderly was seen at midnight in regard to the Homestead strike he expressed no surprise at the result. "I am sorry the men lost the fight," said he. "They lost it because a dollar can stand hunger better than a stomach. Put dollars against stomachs and dollars will win every time. There will be a number of victims of the strike. There always is, and the strike at Homestead is no exception. It was a bitter fight and the men stood it well. The men who built up the town will now have to make way for cheaper men, and it's a shame."

BALTIMORE RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS

The Pennsylvania Elevates Its Tracks—Getting Rid of Smoke in the Tunnel.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania railroad is about completing improvements in this city costing nearly $1,000,000. Iron bridges have been constructed over ten streets, and the Philadelphia line now enters the eastern end of town on an elevated roadbed two miles in length until it nears the tunnel through which it passes to Union Station. The new roadbed is laid with eighty-five-pound steel rails, and is double-tracked to the city limits, from where two tracks lead to Sparrow's Point and the Canton terminals and two tracks to Philadelphia. The freight yard facilities at Union Station have been greatly enlarged. An effort will be made to do away with the smoke nuisance in the long tunnels under the city by the introduction of an electric ventilator fan. A stack has been built in the side of the tunnel midway between the openings. The power-house is located at the eastern end. The electricity will be transmitted by wires to the motor and stack-house and operate the big fans, which will create such a draft as to draw all the foul air and smoke out of the tunnel and drive it upward through the stack 100 feet high. The company is also making extensive improvements along its Baltimore and Potomac and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore lines. In order to be able to make faster time between New York and Washington large forces of workmen are busy straightening all the curves. This is especially true of the Baltimore and Potomac road.

KIDNAPED FROM HIS HOME IN CHICAGO.

Pheny Poppy, 9 Years Old, Discovered at Houston, Tex.

HOUSTON, TEX., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A strange case of kidnaping has been brought to light and the little victim returned to his parents in Chicago. Pheny Poppy, who is 9 years old, says that he was playing marbles in front of his home when Louis Wolff offered him a quarter of a dollar to accompany him to the railway station. On arriving at the depot Wolff put the child aboard a train, threatening him with death if he murmured. He first stopped at St. Louis and was compelled to play the rôle of the son of a blind man. The boy was so closely watched that he could not escape until he reached Houston, which he did yesterday. Chief of Police Erickson wired the Chicago authorities, and money was at once sent for the child's return.

Boomers Camping Out Again.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The perfected Bay de Urquette land grant of 12,000 acres will be opened for settlement Tuesday, applications being received at the land office here at 10 a. m. that day. The line of would-be filers began to form at 6 o'clock tonight in a raging snow-storm, and about a dozen are now camping out on the pavements in front of the Third street entrance to the Federal Building. It is only 2° above zero and the men will have to stick to their blankets on the sidewalks until 7 a. m. Tuesday, admission to the building being denied until that hour.

The Nile.

During the last 1,000 years there has been one sudden rise of the Nile, that of 1829, when 30,000 people were drowned.

MURDER OR SUICIDE.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF WILL S. FOLLIS AT SIOUX CITY.

His Body Found Partly Buried in the Mud Under the Electric Car Bridge—Every Indication Points to Murder—Never Seen Alive After Leaving a Saloon Friday Night—Blood Found Where the Tragedy Was Committed—A Leading Man in Several Financial Institutions of Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Will S. Follis, a prominent business-man and a resident of this city for twenty-five years, left Junk's saloon and started for his home Friday night at 9 o'clock. He had to cross the electric car bridge across Perry Creek, a block and a half distant. Yesterday, at noon, his body was found lying in the water about ten feet below the bridge. The forehead had a terrible gash, apparently made by a blunt instrument like a coupling-pin, and the skull was crushed. Follis was not seen alive after he left Junk's saloon.

The bridge is a wooden structure, carrying a double track for the electric car company. Along the north or up-stream side there runs a foot walk guarded by a secure railing. The tracks and walk are about twenty feet above the creek bed, which carries now a shallow, sluggish stream insufficient to float a corpse. The tracks are laid on ties irregularly set and not covered with planks.

Follis was familiar with the bridge, passing over it every day. He could not have fallen or been thrown over the railing on the north side, or his body would have been found immediately beneath. The water is far too shallow to float a body. It is exceedingly improbable that he would have walked on the ties outside the footway, and if he had it would have been impossible for him to have fallen to the place where the body was found. It would be almost impossible for any man to leap that far. There was nothing where he fell to inflict the terrible wound on the forehead. The body fell in a pool of water three feet deep, at the bottom of which was nothing but yielding mud.

Condition in Which the Body Was Found.

The head and trunk were under water and the feet resting on the edge of the soft bank, on which, however, there were no imprints of approaching footsteps, nor sign of any struggle. The nature of the wound was such that it could not possibly be self-inflicted.

All these facts were brought out at the first session of the Coroner's inquest, which will be resumed tomorrow. The theory of the police, therefore, is that Follis was slugged on the bridge on the footwalk by highwaymen, who, finding that he was killed and becoming alarmed, then hurriedly carried it across the railroad tracks to the South Side and hurled it into the channel below.

The bridge is through a dark lonely spot, although near the business center of the city. There is no electric light near it.

On the railing, by the footwalk in the middle of the bridge, is a great spot of fresh blood which might have been caused by falling against it after receiving the gash in the forehead, and there are signs of dripping therefrom, but no other evidence on or about the spot.

The most important testimony before the Coroner's jury brings out the fact that two men were seen loitering about the bridge Friday night. A boy who lives near saw two men standing a long time on the bridge at almost the exact spot where the blood clot was found on the railing, and they were standing there when he last saw them, but the boy is unable to give a description of them or to identify them. The police have made every effort to trace them but without success. Today the bed of the stream has been dragged and careful search has been made in every direction for any weapon with which the murder might have been committed, but nothing has been found.

Was a Leading Financial Man.

Mr. Follis was connected with several financial institution. He had been for a great many years Secretary of the Mechanics' Loan and Building Association. He was not in the habit of carrying large sums on his person, but sometimes payments were made to him after banking hours. On the day of his death he was about town making collections for the loan association. In the afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock, he was in the Tremont saloon, which is attached to a hotel owned by a friend, with whom he chatted a long time. At 8 o'clock that evening he was in Jack Ryan's saloon on Pearl street. At 9 o'clock he was in Junk's saloon on the corner of Pearl and Fifth streets, just a block and a half from the place where his body was found the next day.

During the evening he took several drinks in the saloons, but many witnesses who saw him about the time he started home say he was not under the influence of liquor at all, nor was he in the habit of getting intoxicated.

It is impossible to find that he showed considerable sums of money in the saloons or elsewhere, or that he had any money except the $4 in silver found undisturbed in his pocket. He had a gold watch which was not touched.

Investigation fails to show that any suspicious characters were watching or following him at any time. It is impossible that he could have been struck by the electric cars or by them thrown to the place where the corpse was found.

All that is positively known is that at about 9 o'clock he left Junk's saloon to go home, starting in the direction of the neighboring bridge and then vanished. The rest remains a mystery upon which the police are working with all industry, but as yet with no success, except to make improbable and almost impossible any theory except that of murder.

Mr. Follis was one of the most popular men in the city. He was exceedingly modest and quiet, and had the implicit confidence of the community. Some years ago he was elected County Recorder, and later was Justice of the Peace two years. From 1881 he conducted a real estate and abstract office. He was Secretary of the Lincoln Park company and the Julia Mica Mining company. For nine years he was director and Secretary of the Mechanics' Building Association. He had other investments and associations which gave him a wide business acquaintance. He was a member of the Catholic Church and prominent in Catholic societies. He leaves a wife and three sons.

CAREER OF COMMISSIONER STONE.

How the Head of the General Land Office Arose by His Own Efforts.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—William Mason Stone, ex-Governor of Iowa, who was yesterday appointed by the President Commissioner of the General Land Office, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1827. At an early age he went with his parents to Ohio. In that State he grew up and obtained a meager education. At the age of 13 he began life for himself as a hired man on a farm. Two years later he became a team driver on the Ohio Canal, and at the age of 18 was apprenticed to a chairmaker. This business he followed until he was 24 years old. In the same year, so industriously had he applied himself, he was admitted to the Ohio bar. Since 1854 he has been lawyer, Judge, editor, Captain, Major, Colonel, and Governor, and he has filled every office with ability. He came to Iowa in 1854 and began the practice of law at Knoxville. The next year he founded the Knoxville *Journal*, which is still one of the strongest papers of the State. As editor of the paper he was one of the first to suggest the holding of a convention to organize the Republican party. By that first convention he was named as Presidential Elector. The beginning of his public career began in that convention. In February, 1857, he was nominated for District Judge and was elected. He was afterwards reëlected, and from the bench he entered the army. While holding court in Washington County the news reached him that Fort Sumter had been fired upon. He announced that the court would stand adjourned until the Union had been saved. He returned to Knoxville and raised a company, of which he was made Captain. He was assigned to the Third Iowa Infantry in May, and June 25 following he was promoted to the Majorship of his regiment. He was taken prisoner at Shiloh. After three months' imprisonment he was sent to Washington on parole by the rebel government to arrange an exchange. In this he was unsuccessful and Stone returned South and surrendered himself, which so pleased Jeff Davis that he again sent him to Washington on the same mission, which seems to have been successful. In August, 1862, he was given the Colonelcy of the Twenty-second Iowa, and after serving in the field one year longer he returned to Iowa, was nominated for Governor, and triumphantly elected. He was afterwards reëlected to that office. He joined the Greeley movement and remained out of the party until 1876. This checked his promotion. He entered with zest upon the practice of the law, which he had abandoned years before, and was successful. When Harrison was elected he was made Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, and is now promoted to Commissioner of that department.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN MINNESOTA.

A Man Kills His Wife, Then a Friend, and Turns His Weapon on Himself.

SILVER LEAF, Minn., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A terrible triple tragedy occurred here late last night. J. M. Vansickler shot his wife, F. C. Brown of Fargo, N. D., and then himself. Mr. and Mrs. Vansickler died almost immediately. Brown is still alive, but there is no hope of his recovery.

Brown is a printer by trade and last worked on the Fargo *Forum*. He has been camping and hunting for the last month near the house of Vansickler, who was a farmer aged 40. Saturday night Vansickler, his wife, a young woman of 24, Edward Buel, a hired man, and Brown had a keg of beer and were having a carousal. The house is an ordinary looking structure with a bedroom on the side of the sitting-room and a kitchen in the rear. Vansickler and his wife became abusive to each other, and he told her to shut up or he would shoot her, and she said: "Shoot ahead." He then went into the bedroom, brought out a revolver, and told his wife if she didn't shut up he would shoot her. She again answered: "Shoot ahead." He fired and broke her wrist, and she ran through the open door into the kitchen, but before she could escape Vansickler picked up Brown's Winchester rifle and fired through the door two shots in rapid succession, both taking effect at once, and she dropped dead. He turned and fired at Brown, who was trying to escape into the bedroom, and was not over ten feet away, the bullet passing through the thigh. Then, without a word, he turned the muzzle to his own side and sent a bullet completely through himself. He turned and said: "I shot my wife, myself, and Brown." When the neighbors arrived they found Vansickler had put the muzzle of his Winchester to his mouth and blown the top of his head off.

FARMER ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

James Hood, Living Near Fort Dodge, Ia., Relieved of His Wealth.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—James Hood, a wealthy farmer living west of town, was held up by two highwaymen last night. Hood was on his way home from town, and had just reached the outskirts of the city when he was ordered to halt by two masked men who presented cocked revolvers at his head. The robbers secured a valuable gold watch and chain and a large sum of money. After they left Hood he started to drive back to town, but was halted and told to drive back or be shot full of holes. He finally got to town, and told his story to the police. Later in the night Deputy Sheriff Loudon arrested two suspicious characters, and found the watch and money in their possession. They gave their names as Robert Miller and James Moran, and are now in jail. The men are evidently professional highwaymen.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Patrick McDermott and his wife were held up by three masked robbers last night as they were closing their grocery store. When McDermott resisted the demand to give up his money he was knocked down and badly hurt. The robbers then took two bags of money from his wife.

FILLED THE PULPITS OF DECATUR.

Christian Endeavor Delegates and Missionaries Relieve the Pastors.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The pastors of nine Decatur churches had a good rest today, as Christian Endeavor delegates to the State convention and visiting clergymen and missionaries filled the pulpits. This afternoon there were four convention meetings on missionary work for young women, young men, and the delegates, at which Robert Speer of the Princeton College football team was one of the speakers. Among the resolutions adopted was one against the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquor at the World's Fair. Ministers of ten denominations were made members of the State Advisory Board. The State Executive committee presented President Holdrege a handsome souvenir album. The total attendance of delegates is 1,300, and it is expected that fully that number will be at Quincy next year.

POHEWAH, THE INDIAN CHIEF, DEAD.

He Could Not Endure a Sentence Longer than "One Snow."

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Pohewah, the condemned Indian chief who attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning in his cell in this city, died at an early hour this morning. It now transpires that he said before his trial that if he received sentence longer in duration than "one snow" he would kill himself. He was 60 years old, and leaves numerous squaws to mourn his untimely end. Pohewah, though he had lived many years near the whites, never learned to speak the English language.

ONE DIES FROM ASPHYXIATION.

Coal Gas Proves Fatal in Elgin — One Victim Is Recovering.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Henry Thies was found lying on the floor of his bedroom insensible and his wife dead in bed this morning. They were asphyxiated by coal gas. Thies is recovering.

Minnesota at the Fair.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Supt. Hunt of the World's Fair Commission of Minnesota has secured additional exhibits of value. The ladies of Pipestone will furnish a mantel for the Minnesota Building made of the pipestone which is found only in the vicinity of their town, combined with the beautiful jasper with which the southwestern part of the State abounds. The mantel will be one of the most ornamental pieces of furniture in the building and at the same time will be a valuable addition to the State exhibit. The Sioux Falls Stone company will put in newell posts of the rare quality of jasper found in the vicinity of their town. The designs for the posts are extremely handsome. Supt. Hunt has also secured a large oil painting of the New Ulm massacre, which is remarkably faithful to the details of that most terrible scene of the Sioux uprising of 1862, and the burning buildings are pictured in the most vivid manner. Mrs. L. P. Hunt, in charge of the lace department, has secured the services of an old Bohemian woman in Brown County to make the famous hand-made lace, the secret of which is known to nobody in the West save the women of the Bohemian colony in Brown County. The lace will be made on the grounds in the Woman's Department in Chicago.

Five Men Entombed by a Sand Bank.

ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 20.—The fifty-foot sand bank of Townsend & Co. at Taylorville caved in yesterday, burying five men. Richard Pearl was taken out dead, and Louis Green, William Jewet, Calvin Vexloe, and Gilly Shepard were injured.

TO ABOLISH SOUTH CAROLINA'S COLLEGE.

The Superintendent of Instruction Believes It Would Be Advisable.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 20.—"The South Carolina College must go," is the burden of a portion of Superintendent of Education Mayfield's report to be submitted to the Legislature this week. This comes in the nature of a sensation—one that will wake up a large part of the people of the State, in whose affections this historical institution is deeply imbedded, and the prospect is that it will provoke a fight. Supt. Mayfield today gave to the press his report, in which he shows the advisability of closing the college and converting it into a normal and industrial college for males and females, after the manner of the Peabody Normal College at Nashville. His conclusion is reached by reason of the fact that the institution has attracted only seventy students during the last session, while a large and strong faculty is being maintained and $35,000 is appropriated by the State. For the last five years the college has been a factor in politics, and last year the administration curtailed it of its higher branches and removed the agricultural and industrial features to Clemson College, the institution recently established for the farmers. Previous to this the college attendance was about 250 students annually. A bill embodying the Superintendent's suggestion will be introduced into the Legislature this week.

Says the Mexicans Were Not Well Treated.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 20.—The newspaper *Diario Del Holar* publishes an article alleging that the Mexican band has met with discourteous treatment from Chicago Fair officials.

KILLED IN A CELLAR.

A PRESCRIPTION CLERK IN DETROIT SHOT IN COLD BLOOD.

Fred H. Kelly Aroused at 4 O'clock in the Morning to Fill a Prescription for Frank L. Hayes—The Boy Driven Into the Cellar at the Point of a Revolver, Then Shot Down—Jealousy Over the Loss of a Position in the Store Thought to Be the Motive—Prisoner Remains Cool.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The criminal wave that has been passing over Detroit has within the last thirty days carried with it four murders, the last being the most cold-blooded and deliberate of them all.

Early yesterday morning Fred H. Kelly, a light-hearted boy of 18 years, prescription clerk in Caldwell's drug store, was found in the basement of the store with a bullet in his brain. There was no sign of a struggle, and Mr. Caldwell declared nothing had been taken from the store. A theory of suicide would have been set up had not the murderer locked the cellar stair door as he passed out. The boy was not known to have had an enemy in the world, and the police were at first baffled by the apparent lack of motive in the crime.

The entire detective force of the city was let loose on the case, and before night Frank L. Hayes was locked up in the Central Station charged with the crime. Hayes is under 20 years of age, an ex-prescription clerk, who had but the slightest acquaintance with his victim. He asserts his innocence in the face of the most damning proof.

The evidence is that some time after 4 o'clock yesterday morning Kelly was aroused by the night-bell, and, slipping on his trousers and slippers, admitted Hayes, who presented a prescription signed by "Dr. Wilson." Kelly knew Hayes, who a week before had a prescription filled during the night.

Ordered His Victim Down Cellar.

Hayes allowed Kelly to fill his order and enter it in the books when without warning he pulled a revolver and ordered the boy into the cellar. Kelly obeyed, and when half way down the stairs Hayes fired, the ball striking his victim in the head near the crown, burying itself at the base of the brain. Hayes then locked the cellar door from the store side, tried the safe, robbed the till, and, taking his victim's overcoat and revolver, went out, leaving one front door unlocked.

All this is certain except his method of getting the boy into the cellar. The prescription was filled, and there was nothing to go into the basement for, besides, Kelly had ironclad instructions never to go into the cellar at night when any one was in the store.

In conversation with Mr. Caldwell the detectives learned that Hayes had been discharged from his employ last May, Kelly getting his situation. Shortly after his discharge $15 was stolen from the store. Suspicion pointed to Hayes, but nothing could be proved against him. The young man has done little or nothing since last May. He has been hard up and at times despondent. Although Kelly was in no way responsible for Hayes' discharge, the latter probably had no kindly feeling for him.

He thought he knew the combination of the safe, not being aware that it had been changed after the robbery, and expects a good haul from it. They then learned that Hayes had had a prescription filled during the night early in the week, and that the signature of the physician to it was a forgery. The prescription filled yesterday morning was also a forgery.

His Courage Fails the First Time.

He had either intended to kill Kelly on that first visit and his courage failed, or he had tried the scheme to pave the way. The detectives then went to Hayes' boarding place, but from Mrs. Price, his aunt, the officers could learn nothing. He had a latch-key to the house and she did not know when he came or went. He ate his breakfast as usual yesterday morning, also his dinner, and during the afternoon seemed to be in particularly good spirits, playing a harmonica and singing. He told the detectives at first that he was going to work last night at a drug store near the Woodward avenue railroad crossing. Afterward he stated that he was going to see his folks at Rochester, Mich., for a few days. The detectives asked to look over his effects, and found them all packed into a sachel which stood in the hall near the outside door. It is evident that he intended, as he stated, to leave the city last night.

The officers took him and the sachel to police headquarters, and were closeted with the prisoner for some time. There it was that young Hayes showed the most remarkable coolness and nerve. The detectives found in his sachel what they were satisfied was the overcoat and revolver stolen from Caldwell's store.

"Where did you get this overcoat?" was asked.

"I bought it in St. Paul a few weeks ago," answered Hayes without a tremor.

"And this revolver, how did you get that?"

"O, I got that a long time ago," he answered, unmoved.

Cool Demeanor of the Prisoner.

He was then openly charged with the murder and confronted with the proofs of his guilt. Hayes leaned back in his chair complacently and said, with a smile: "Well, you'll have to prove it, and I don't believe you can."

The overcoat and revolver were identified positively later by several people as belonging to Kelly.

Yesterday forenoon Hayes went out and, buying a newspaper "extra" containing an account of the murder, read it to his aunt. When he had finished he made but one comment: "That's a good joke on Kelly."

In Hayes' pocket was found his own revolver with one chamber empty, and $4.80 in change, no doubt money taken from the prescription drawer at Caldwell's, as it was known that he had no money.

He took a young woman to the theater last night, and, in returning home, would naturally have passed Caldwell's store, but in discribing his route to the police he walked three blocks out of the way to avoid it.

Every effort has been made to get Hayes' to confess his crime, but so far he has most emphatically declared his innocence. His father, Andrew Hayes, is here this evening from Rochester, and declares it is a plot put up by his boy's enemies, and that the story will all come out. He refuses to tell the plot or its author. Frank showed some emotion on meeting his father, but told him not to worry, as everything would come out all right.

HISTORY OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

An Old Failure in Dubuque on Which Two Indictments Were Brought.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The Commercial National Bank, regarded as one of the soundest banking institutions in this city, closed its doors March 21, 1888. Only a short time before, Feb. 19, the bank statement published showed resources of $885,681, $584,222 of it in loans and discounts and capital stock of $100,000. The stockholders and directors were among the most prominent and wealthy men of the city, including Andrew & Tredway, L. J. Randall, John R. Waller, and others. The true condition of the bank had been known for some time by the directors, and the President of the bank, R. E. Graves, had been asked to resign. The directors also put in $145,000 cash, hoping that this would tide the bank over, but an investigation showed that many of the alleged assets were practically worthless and some of the directors refused to put in any more funds to keep the bank running. The $145,000 paid in was largely used in taking up the protested paper of the Church-Graves Manufacturing company of Minneapolis, which was about $70,000. The other resources were found to be about $80,000 in bank cash, a mortgage for $75,000 on the Iowa iron works, and other papers. Bank Examiner Stone went through the accounts and ascertained that about $250,000 of the assets were good, but some of them afterwards turned out to be worthless. The gross assets were $640,000.

The charge was made that President Graves had deceived the stockholders as to the true condition of the bank, and had made several loans of large amounts to his relatives and friends on their personal note or on collateral not considered of proportionate value for some time. The grand jury declined to take any notice of charges of fraud, and the matter ran over from one term of the Federal Court to another, until at the April session in 1890 two indictments were found against President Graves, and also jointly against C. H. Harris, who was cahsier of the bank. One of the indictments against Graves is on the charge of carrying a large overdraft when he had not means to make it good, and the other on the charge of falsifying the accounts of the bank. The alleged falsification consisted of carrying on the books as assets items which had been thrown out as of no account or nearly worthless, and in putting under the head of demand loans the overdrafts. The grand jury came near finding indictments against some of the directors. Graves stated in reply to the charges that he made good his overdrafts before resigning his position as President by turning over his family residence and other property.

The trial on these charges was expected to come off long ago and both Graves and Harris have returned from Colorado and Arizona to stand trial. Both the accused parties will doubtless be on hand at the time set for the trial to answer all charges.

The failure of the bank broke up two or three business houses, all the stockholders and directors suffered heavy losses, and one man, L. D. Randall, was practically ruined. The loss to depositors was not heavy. A few days ago the affairs of the bank were wound up by the sale of the assets. Their nominal value was $400,000, but they were knocked down for $10,000. One or two claims against parties brought nearly their face value. The others went for little or nothing.

PAYMASTER YORKE'S PREDICAMENT.

His Divorce Set Aside and He Finds Himself Possessing Two Wives.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Judge McConnell heard arguments yesterday on the motion of Attorney Rose to set aside the divorce granted Oct. 15, 1891, in the case of Yorke vs. Yorke on the ground of fraud, because due legal notice had not been given to the defendant, Mrs. Yorke, so she was unable to appear and defend the suit. A divorce was granted on the petition of the husband, who was formerly paymaster of the United States navy, charging his wife with desertion and infidelity. The husband's attorney was M. A. Hildreth of Fargo. The first thing Mrs. Yorke knew of the divorce being granted was through a dispatch from Fargo to a newspaper. Mr. Yorke married again about a week after the divorce was granted. Mrs. Yorke at once took steps to have the divorce set aside. Judge McConnell granted the petition to set aside the divorce. The woman Mr. Yorke married after the divorce and who is now declared not to be his legal wife is Countess de Zichlinski and she is wealthy. They have been living near Bismarck, N. D.

The grounds on which the charge of fraud is based are as follows: Attorney Mahnken of Fargo first commenced an action for divorce on the part of Mr. Yorke two years ago, before Judge Rose at Jamestown, alleging desertion, and Mrs. Yorke's attorney, Sprague of Philadelphia, filed an answer denying the allegations. This action never came to trial, and Mr. Yorke's attorney wrote Sprague that he would be notified before further action was taken. In June, 1890, Attorney Hildreth filed an order at Jamestown, N. D., naming himself as Mr. Yorke's attorney instead of Mahnken, and the same day filed papers dismissing the suit. He then at once commenced another action before Judge McConnell at Fargo alleging infidelity as well as desertion. In the former suit Mrs. Yorke's residence had been given as Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Seagirt, N. J., and the name of her attorney as Sprague of Philadelphia. Notwithstanding the facts Hildreth filed an affidavit alleging that Mrs. Yorke's residence was unknown, upon which the court allowed service to be made by advertisement, which was done by publication in the Fargo *Sun*, a weekly paper of a few hundred circulation. Great care was taken to prevent the newspapers getting knowledge of the case, the complaint and affidavits being removed from the court files. When the case came on for hearing the divorce was granted, there being no appearance on behalf of Mrs. Yorke. A few days after, Mr. Yorke married again, and the papers in the case were returned to the files. This is believed to be the first case in the State where divorce has been set aside after the parties had married again. It is not yet known whether any action will be taken against Attorney Hildreth.

FATAL SUNDAY CUTTING AFFAIR.

A Negro Barber at Washington, Ind., Uses His Razor as a Weapon.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Ed Harmon was stabbed to death by Henry Stewart in a low saloon early this morning. Both are colored barbers, and Stewart is noted for his habit of slashing his kind with the razor. Harmon was a quiet negro. His death was instantaneous. A large posse started after Stewart, who was captured early tonight in a negro's house in the eastern part of the city, where he had been in hiding all day. He was severely hurt about the head and was bleeding profusely, the wounds having been inflicted by Harmon in the attempt to save his life. The prisoner was safely lodged in jail after his wounds had been dressed, and there is every probability that the law will be allowed to take its course, although talk of lynching was general early in the day.

COLONISTS DEPART FOR MEXICO.

Seventy People Leave Enterprise, Kas., for Topolobampo.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A party of seventy persons, men, women, and children, took the Santa Fé at Enterprise yesterday for that Utopia in Mexico known as Topolobampo. The party will travel in a special car without change to Guayamas, where a boat will be taken for the colony, the journey by rail requiring about one week. A number of carloads of freight preceded the party ten days. Provisions, machinery, household goods, trees, and a number of stock pigs were among the thousand and one things to be found in the shipment. The colony is the enterprise of John W. Breidenthal, Chairman of the People's party State Central committee and a leading Populist candidate for the United States Senate.

Democrats Had a Lot of Fun.

LEBANON, Ind., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—At the Democratic jollification last evening D. T. McCabe of Williamsport addressed the people in Brown's Opera-House, after which a pyrotechnic display was given.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The local Democracy celebrated last night. In the procession was a large delegation of Janesville people. At a big meeting in the opera-house addresses were made by Adjutant-General J. B. Doe, Congressman Babbitt, and others.

RAMSEY, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The big Democratic ratification of Fayette County was held here yesterday and last night. Speeches were made by W. H. Ragan of Shelbyville, Judge Henry of Vandalia, W. T. Hadley, and Dr. McNutt of Herrick. The Shelbyville Democratic Glee club sang.

Funny Election Bets.

RAMSEY, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A bet was made here by W. S. Richards (Rep.) and James Henderson (Dem.) that if Cleveland was elected Richards was to wheel Henderson up and down Main street in a wheelbarrow and if Harrison was elected Henderson was to do the same for Richards. The obligation was discharged by Richards yesterday.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A novel election bet was paid here last night by Frank Johnson and Charles Meleker, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern engineers. Johnson (Rep.) attired in a bright red dress and red bonnet marched eight blocks on Main street accompanied by Meleher (Dem.) wearing wooden shoes, a soldier's cap, and pounding a bass drum.

Stopped the County Assessor-Elect.

SHOALS, Ind., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—County Assessor-elect Acre would have taken his position Monday, but papers were filed contesting his election. The law requires that he shall be a freeholder five years prior to his election, and it is alleged that all real estate claimed by him is in his wife's name. He was elected on the Republican ticket by twenty-seven plurality.

Must Play Seven-Up for Office.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Judge Mitchell of Hill City and Judge Bangs of Rapid City, Republican and Fusion candidates respectively for County Judge of Pennington County, will have to play seven-up or draw lots to see who will have the office. The official canvass determined that these two candidates are tied, having each exactly 912 votes.

Mrs. Edward Lowe Nearly Killed.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. Edward Lowe, only daughter of Delos Blodgett, the Grand Rapids millionaire, who owns the Chicago *Times* Building, is lying in a critical condition as the result of being thrown from her carriage during a runaway this afternoon. She was unconscious several hours, and grave internal injuries are feared.

Chicago Evangelists in Kansas.

SALINA, Kas., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The Rev. Harold Sayles, the Chicago evangelist, and the singer, H. H. Jones, began a series of revival meetings at this place last night.

Bouquet for Adlai.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A delegation of the Democratic association of traveling salesmen called at the home of Vice-President-elect Stevenson last night and presented him with a bouquet.

HALF A MILLION LOSS.

DESHA LUMBER PLANT IN ARKANSAS CITY DESTROYED.

Five Million Feet of Hardwood Lumber in the Yards Entirely Consumed—Loss Partly Covered by Insurance—Several Residences Wiped Out by Flames—The Anderson Tinplate Works in Indiana Destroyed—Cairo, Ill., Catches a Blaze Which Burns a Number of Houses.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The plant of the Desha Lumber and Planing company was burned here this afternoon. The fire broke out in the axhandle department, and as a swift gale was blowing from the river it was impossible to check the flames until the entire plant and all of the lumber in the yards were completely destroyed. The mill property belonged to a Boston company, and was worth at least $100,000. There was at least 5,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber in the yard and every foot of it was destroyed. It is estimated that the loss of the Desha Lumber and Planing company, plant, lumber and all, will foot up at least $600,000, which is partly covered by insurance. In addition to the loss sustained by the Desha company the residence belonging to Judge James Murphy, valued at $3,000, and a residence house belonging to Mrs. Fannie Mason, valued at $1,000, were destroyed. For awhile it looked as though other valuable property would be destroyed, but the flames were finally checked.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The Anderson tinplate works, owned by C. C. Clarke of this city and S. W. Allerton of Chicago, were burned last night. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the destruction of the large factory is complete. The works were doing a large and profitable business.

[S. W. Allerton, who is mentioned in the dispatch as being one of the owners of the Anderson tinplate works, was seen at his residence, No. 1936 Prairie avenue, last night. He said he was not one of the owners and had not heard of the fire until informed by the reporter. "My only connection with the tinplate works at Anderson is in this way," said Mr. Allerton, "the Arcade File Works at No. 23 Lake street, with which I am connected, has a file factory there and C. C. Clarke is a partner in the firm. He is interested in the tinplate works there, and about a year ago we advanced some money to go on with the manufacture of tinplate. Since then the works have been shipping us the product of the factory from time to time, and we have been getting a sale for it more quickly than they could supply it to us." Mr. Allerton could not tell what amount of capital had been invested in the works or what was the whole output of the factory.]

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Fire was discovered in a barn owned by Steve Bradley & Co., coal dealers on Seventh street, near Jefferson avenue, this afternoon, and as a high wind was blowing it spread to the dwelling-houses of Susan Brown and Harry O'Bryan, and all were consumed. Loss, $5,000; no insurance.

WILLMAR, Minn., Nov. 20.—The Merchants' Hotel was burned this morning. All the guests escaped except West Howe, a Great Northern railway engineer, whose body was found at his door after the fire. Loss, $15,000; insured.

NEWPORT, Neb., Nov. 20.—A prairie fire started today while the wind was blowing a hurricane. The damage will be probably from $10,000 to $15,000. The farmers, with the help of 200 people from Newport and Bassett, by hard fighting saved thousands of dollars' worth of property. Several families were compelled to seek cornfields, lakes, wells, and caves to save their lives. The losers in this vicinity are: J. W. King, 200 tons baled hay and about 100 tons in stack, all burned; Dick Ballinger, 200 tons baled hay and about 200 tons in stack. One hay press owned by Thomas Haw was burned. Four or five farm houses with barns and granaries were burned. As near as can be learned no lives were lost, but several large ranches were burned. People in the valley are dependent on their hay for their living, have lost all, and will probably suffer this winter. The fire is still burning and going in a southeast direction.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 21.—At 1 o'clock this morning fire at the car sheds of the Lindell Street railway company, corner of Finney and Vandeventer avenues, destroyed the sheds, twelve motor cars, thirteen trailers, and two vestibule cars. A lot of electrical machinery was also destroyed. Total loss, $80,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lighted lamp in one of the cars. Full insurance.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Nov. 20.—News reached here today of the total destruction by fire of the village of White Plains on the Newport News and Mississippi Valley railroad in Hopkins County. The depot, which contained a large amount of freight, a church; four storerooms, a doctor's office, and one residence were burned. But few of the contents of any of the buildings were saved.

STEAMER BURNS TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

Four Deck Passengers Supposed to Have Lost Their Lives.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The steamer Rosa Lee burned to the water's edge this morning at its dock in this port. The lives of four deck passengers were lost and 397 bales of cotton and 1,900 sacks of cottonseed were burned. The boat was built five years ago at Paducah, Ky., at a cost of $43,000 and was insured by Louisville underwriters for $27,000. The total loss by fire is estimated at $100,000. The cargo was fully insured. The Rosa Lee plied between Memphis and Osceola, Ark., save in low water, when it was used on the lower river. At the government works at Ashport yesterday four white workmen took deck passage to Memphis. Each had a bottle of whisky. They climbed on some cotton bales on the side of the wheelhouse and were soon drunk and asleep. The boat reached Memphis about 4 o'clock and everything was apparently safe. The officers and passengers were asleep in the cabin. When the watchman started on his 6 o'clock rounds he discovered the cotton where the Ashport passengers had been sleeping in a sheet of flame. The fire alarm was rung and there was the wildest confusion. In less than ten minutes the whole boat was blazing. The passengers in their night clothing rushed from the cabin on the burning guards. Some leaped from the upper deck to the levee, but the more considerate went down the steps. Capt. J. P. Cooper was awakened by the crackling flames, swung himself over the rails, and slid to the main deck safely. J. P. Ferguson, the pilot, was asleep in the texas, and when awakened was surrounded by flames. He dashed through them and jumped to the levee, twenty feet below, seriously sprnining his leg. A rouster was the last to leave the boat. His clothing was ablaze, but a stream of water saved him from burning to death. The four men from Ashport have not been seen, and it is thought they perished in the flames.

MURDERS EXPECTED IN CHINATOWN.

Chinese Wearing Chain Armor and Ready to Carry Out Official Orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—There are indications of more murder in Chinatown. Two men were killed during the last week and there must be an atonement of blood. The Chinese Consul-General issued a proclamation yesterday calling for a cessation of pistol practice in the Mongolian quarters, and besides he warned the police that there was likely to be more trouble. Today there was an unusually large force of police on duty in Chinatown. Early in the day the officers noticed a crowd of Chinese in front of No. 817½ Jackson street. They scattered at the approach of the police, several running up the stairs of the house named. Forcing a heavy door on the third floor the policemen found four Chinese, each wearing a suit of heavy armor that reached below the hips and each carrying a heavy revolver and a knife. The shirts of mail weigh twenty-five pounds each. About the same time another squad of police caught a Chinese highbinder in Bartlett alley wearing a papier-maché fighting jacket hard and thick enough to turn a knife or pistol bullet. He, too, was well armed. The Jackson street fighters belong to the On Yek Tong, a powerful highbinder society, and were out to avenge the death of their countrymen who were killed Friday. The Bartlett alley warrior is a hired assassin of the See Yup Society, to which belonged the aged Chinese shot to death yesterday morning. The Chinese never wear fighting jackets or carry weapons except when orders to kill have been issued. Tonight Chinatown is patrolled by many policemen in plain clothes, for there is well-grounded belief that at least two murders are to be committed at the first opportunity.

YALE MEN BECOME MUCH INCENSED.

They Stand in Line Nine Hours to Buy Tickets, Then Are Told None Are for Sale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—The Sabbath sanctity of the Yale campus has been violently disturbed since 1 o'clock this afternoon. At that time the students began to line up for the sale of tickets for the Princeton game at New York Thanksgiving day, thoroughly equipped with blankets to pass the night comfortably. All went well until 4 o'clock, when the body had reached 197 men. They had organized and appointed a leader to institute a roll-call until 5 o'clock in the morning, when the line was to be formed permanently. At this time Manager Maffitt of the Football Association appeared and posted the following notice on the door where the sale was to begin:

> Nobody will be allowed to leave the line unless replaced by some member of the university. This rule will be strictly enforced.

The line increased in numbers until 9:30 o'clock, when Maffitt again appeared and stated that the sale had been indefinitely postponed. The announcement created consternation in the long line of students who had been in waiting nearly nine hours, and a committee of men in line waited on Maffitt, who refused to state his reasons for the change of program. The committee then drew up a list of their grievances which they will present to the faculty tomorrow, alleging that Maffitt had no right to make the announcement as he did, after allowing the body to line up and remain in that position for nearly nine hours. The committee will bring charges of favoritism, and Maffitt in turn will charge many of the line with the intent of obtaining tickets for speculative purposes only. The college throughout is much stirred up over the affair. Those who held positions in line are saying many bitter things of Mr. Maffitt tonight.

Fight Arranged at San Antonio, Tex.

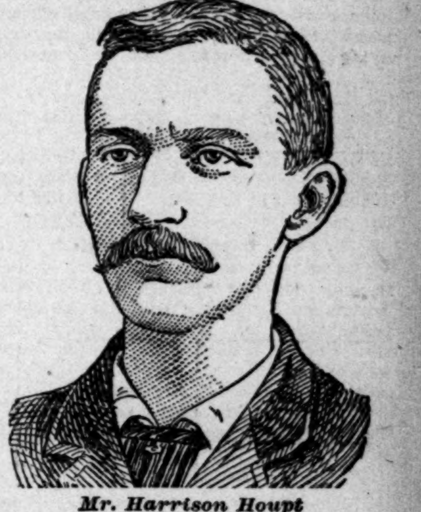
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 20.—The Mission Athletic club of this city last night arranged a fight for the lightweight championship of the South and a purse of $1,000 between Ernest Reich and Steve Butler. The contest is to take place within the next twenty days.

Senator Kenna Much Easier.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—As a result of a night of comparative comfort Senator Kenna was considerably easier today. He was able today to lie on his back, a position he has been unable to assume for some time on account of the trouble incident to his heart affection.

Kills a Neighbor, Then Himself.

READING, Pa., Nov. 20.—On Mount Penna, three miles from this city, this evening John S. Heller, aged 42, shot Sebastian Muhringer through the head and then put a bullet through his own heart, dying instantly. The exact cause of the tragedy is unknown.



Mr. Harrison Houpt

Indigestion, Liver Complaint

"Saxton, Pa., Feb. 5th, 1892.

"Dear Sirs: I have been a great sufferer for the past eight months with indigestion and liver complaint, caused by irregularity at my meals. In that time I lost 62 lbs. and my strength left me so that I was scarcely able to be about the house. I was a MISERY TO MYSELF and all about me. Every one who saw me thought and said I could not live longer than spring. Indeed, I thought so myself. I lost as high as

18 to 20 lbs. Per Week

I doctored with some of our best physicians, but to no avail. Then I went to Huntingdon, and tried two there, but with no better results. I became very low, had been confined to the house some two months, when one of THE DOCTORS RECOMMENDED Hood's Sarsaparilla. It had done me good before, so I concluded to give it a fair trial again. I commenced using it about Jan. 1, 1892. IN SIX DAYS I began to relish food, and from that time on I gained rapidly. I have not quite taken my second bottle. I have gained 38 lbs. in 34 days. I feel almost as well as I ever did. Can EAT WELL, SLEEP GOOD, and don't have

That Tired Feeling

In fact, I am A NEW MAN. My neighbors cannot talk enough about the change they see in me, and all to be attributed to taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I want the people to know what it has done for me. I cannot recommend it too highly." HARRISON HOUPT.

"P. S.—The following are names of our

Business Men

Who are willing to testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life, signed by themselves:

J. K. Little, Miller.	B. F. Kyler, car inspector.
W. J. Borst, Miller.	E. E. Sanderson, clerk.
J. Herring, Carpenter.	S. R. Houp, Conductor.
T. O. Sanderson, Train Dispatcher.	

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them.

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A new volume in Dr. Schaff's great work, treating of the part played by Calvin and Zwingli and their Swiss contemporaries in the Reformation, and having a special interest in connection with the present controversy in the Presbyterian Church.

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By Eugene Field.

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In this exquisitely made volume are many poems, new and old, which derive their impulse from the author's well-known love of children, one of the most characteristic traits of his verse.

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The relation of the Church of England to Society, the problem of meeting independent and hostile opinion, and the question of unity within the Church are the principal themes in Mr. Gore's characteristically fresh and invigorating book.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

HIS DEED OF BLOOD.

HERMAN SIEGLER KILLS FATHER AND MOTHER-IN-LAW.

He Also Shoots His Wife, but Not Fatally, and in a Desperate Battle with the Police Is Shot by an Officer and Wounds Policeman O'Donoghue—Indignant Citizens Try to Lynch Him—The Murderer Explains That Spirits Told Him to Kill.

[Continued from first page.]

out on the crowd and leaving Siegler to three or four officers, we succeeded in getting him to the wagon. As McCarthy is of the Chicago Avenue Station, and was the first to lay hold of him, he was taken to that station."

STATEMENTS OF EYE-WITNESSES.

Mrs. Frederika Heyden and E. Heim Tell the Story of the Tragedy.

Mrs. Frederika Heyden, No. 731 North Paulina street, who lives in the house adjoining that in which the tragedy took place, said: "I heard the shots and ran out and Willie Siegler called to me: 'Papa is shooting mamma.' I saw Mrs. Siegler stand with her baby in her arms and and call to him. Then he shot and she screamed. I called out: 'Herman, what are you doing?' He yelled: 'Go back or I will shoot you.' I ran back. I saw the old man as he ran out get shot.

"I have never seen anything queer about Mr. Siegler. I have lived near them for years. He was in our house last Sunday and cut my boy's hair. He is not a barber, but I am poor, you know. He sat a long time playing with the children and was in excellent spirits, and the last man in town one would suspect of committing murder. They had no trouble so far as the neighbors know. Siegler has been sick a good deal of the time. The couple was married in August, 1881."

The witnesses who testified to the desperate character of the fight made by Siegler are numerous. Every one is ready to state in a general way that the little house presented more the appearance of a besieged fort than of a small cottage. Such a scene has rarely been witnessed by the quiet West Side locality, and the hour at which it was enacted made it all the more tragic in its aspects.

Tried to Kill Mr. Heim.

This is what E. Heim of No. 670 Hoyne avenue had to say on the subject:

"It was 11 o'clock. I had gone to church and the service had already commenced. I heard one shot and a man beside me exclaimed: 'What is that?' I went out and saw Siegler with a shotgun in his hand. He stood on the threshold of the door. He wore no coat; there was a wild stare in his eyes. I had known him and thought it possible I could succeed in quieting him. I called him by name, but the moment he saw me he raised his gun and fired. I ran, being within easy distance of a corner, so that it was not difficult to get out of his way. The people who had gathered scattered in all directions.

Shot Over Their Heads.

"Fortunately the gun was raised so that the shots went over the heads of the people. You can see they hit the top of the church opposite. The firing continued at random, and some windows in the basement of the church were broken. Some of those who had remained at the service now rushed forth. I saw the old man staggering from his door, bleeding. He managed to reach a neighbor's house. He died immediately.

Called the Police.

"I ran for a key of the patrol box. Somehow I could not get the thing to work, and ran farther on accompanied by several others. Altogether we got four or five alarms rung. Then the police wagons began to fly in the direction of the house. Siegler was still standing in the front door when the police began to arrive.

"As soon as he saw the first lot he went inside. The firing was continued.

"Siegler would steal suddenly forth to the front door, open it, fire, and retreat before the police could realize what should be done. The police crouched behind the steps, they ran to the side entrance, then they ran to the rear entrance, crouching behind everything which would afford a means of protection. Once Siegler came up to the front door, which was closed, placed the muzzle of his gun against one of the panels, and blew it to pieces and wounded an officer."

WHERE THE TRAGEDY WAS ENACTED.

Numerous Evidences of the Conflict Between Siegler and the Police.

The house in which the tragedy occurred is an ordinary frame structure, neat in appearance, though boasting of nothing not common to the ordinary workingman's home. It contains eight rooms; four on the ground floor and four immediately above. Straight ahead, off the hallway, is the kitchen. The arrangement of the place is thoroughly characteristic of the German. In the kitchen is a stove and cooking apparatus large enough for a family twice as numerous as that for which it was used. Off the kitchen is a small, neat bedroom. From the kitchen the parlor or sitting-room is entered. It is so separated from the former apartment that the one can be entered without communication with the other. The parlor is bright and cheerful and its furniture shows an average degree of comfort.

Round the little house the crowds gathered at all hours during the day. Three policemen were placed on guard to prevent the curious from invading the premises. From the house to the church opposite the crowd stretched away for an hour after the arrest, and though the numbers began to diminish the excitement remained at its height as the day went by.

Examination of the cottage showed numerous evidences of the conflict between the prisoner and the police. The freshly-painted door displayed a bullet-mark in every panel. Between the keyhole and the upper portion was a large jagged hole. A large part of the panel was blown to pieces. In the immediate vicinity was a circle of bullet holes and in the center panel was a bullet hole, evidently the spot through which Officer Donoghue fired when he received the slight wound in the left breast and nose. As far as could be judged from appearances one of Siegler's victims must have fallen near the back door. There are some slight indications of foot marks, as if the man had paced the floor from end to end immediately after the killing of his mother-in-law. The hallway is so narrow that he must have trodden on her body as he kept moving backward and forward.

THINKS SICKNESS DROVE HIM MAD.

Mrs. Siegler Can Account for Her Husband's Deed Only by Saying He Was Ill.

Mrs. Siegler, when she escaped with her babe into the street from the hands of her murderous husband, was helped into the home of Mrs. Heyden of No. 731 North Paulina street.

There she was found in bed, clutching her child to her bosom. The room was filled with sympathizing neighbors.

"As I tried to get past him with the children," said she, "I called 'police! police!' I could hear no one coming and after waiting a while rushed out. I expected to be killed before I could get away. Herman has always been good to us. I can't understand it. He never had any trouble with father and mother. We lived so happily together. But he has been sickly lately. This made him downhearted and he would not talk much. He was not so lively and playful with the children as he used to be. He had malarial-fever last winter and has never entirely recovered from it. He formerly worked at Deitz's factory on Chicago avenue. There he received $2.75 a day as wood carver. He gave that up because he could not stand it and got work with Wulff for $2 a day."

Being told what her husband had written or dictated as his statement to Capt. Kipley, Mrs. Siegler said:

"He was never very religious. When he went to church it would be to Lambrecht's Lutheran Church, Noble street and Milwaukee avenue. I never knew him to brood over or talk of religious matters. He has been very sick and downcast now for two months and that must have driven him insane. He was born in Germany and is 37 years old. He came to America when 13 years old. My parents were born in Germany and have lived here twenty-four years. Father retired from business some years ago. He had accumulated enough money to live on. They have lived in this house for seven years. The last work my father did was for Furst & Bradley, wagon-makers, years ago. Mother owned the house in which we all lived. Mrs. William Meyers of 442 Thomas street is my sister. The bodies were taken there at the request of my sister."

HAD ALWAYS BEEN A KIND HUSBAND.

Wounded Wife Tells of Siegler's Previous Behavior—Sunday Morning's Actions.

Lieut. Stahl of the North Avenue Station had a talk with Mrs. Siegler in the afternoon. She was in bed and said she did not feel badly hurt. While sitting up she felt easier than when lying down. She could give no reason for the murderous assault. Until that morning, she said, Siegler had been a kind husband. They never had any quarrels. Saturday he only worked the fore part of the day, but gave no reason for not staying at work all day.

All Sunday morning she said he had been acting strangely. He was not drinking and she knew not to what to attribute his unusual manner. A little before the tragedy he asked her for a paper and pencil. While she was thinking about what he might want them for he shouted:

"Well, keep the paper and the pencil and the money, too, for that matter. I don't want it."

Mrs. Siegler was not able to understand what was the matter with her husband until he commenced the shooting. Then she says she realized that he must have suddenly gone insane. She said that a year ago he had some sort of fever which she thought might have affected his brain.

COUNTER ARRESTS MADE AT LOUISVILLE.

Actor Rostell and Wife, Who Were Married on the Stage, in Trouble.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—Prof. C. E. Rostell and his wife, who recently came conspicuously before the public by being married on the stage, caused the arrest yesterday of their landlady, Mrs. E. C. Foster, and her sister, Miss M. J. Cane, on the charge of grand larceny. The result of these arrests was the arrest last evening of Prof. Rostell, his wife, and her mother, Mrs. Emma Devenstedt, on the charge of disorderly conduct. For several weeks Rostell and his wife and mother-in-law have been boarding with Mrs. Foster at No. 805 West Walnut street. They claim to have lost a number of valuable articles recently from their rooms. Yesterday morning Rostell appeared in the City Clerk's office and took out the warrant for grand larceny. The other side of the story is that the actor and his young wife have been boarding without paying all that they should. Mrs. Foster says a suit was threatened and she ordered them to leave the house. They were not allowed to enter the dining-room. Mrs. Foster claims that Rostell had them arrested for spite. The two prisoners were presented before the City Court and their cases were continued until Monday. The prisoners were sent to jail, but finally gave bond and were released. Yesterday afternoon, on application from Mrs. Foster, Judge Thompson ordered warrants for disorderly conduct against Rostell, his wife, and her mother, on complaint that they had refused to vacate the room when ordered to do so by Mrs. Foster, and had created a disturbance at her house. The warrants were served last evening and the prisoners were taken to the Central Station. They did not give bond, and were sent to jail until some one could come to get them out. They will be presented in the City Court tomorrow.

EDITOR JONES SCORES THE COURTS.

He Claims That They Are Aids to Religious Intolerance.

The Rev. Alonzo T. Jones, editor of the *American Sentinel*, New York, delivered a lecture before the Chicago Secular Union at No. 68 Adams street last night, taking for his subject, "Judicial Aids to Religious Intolerance."

Mr. Jones confined his remarks to the decisions of different State and national courts, and by their findings as presented by him sought to convince his hearers that America had ceased to be the home of religious toleration and that the Constitution was being trampled upon by the Supreme Court Judges. Decisions of Delaware and Pennsylvania courts were quoted to show that blasphemy was punishable, and thus a legal God was recognized. This the State had no right to do.

"Another phase of religious intolerance," said Mr. Jones, "was started in the public schools. This was on the line of Roman Catholics and others being taxed for public instruction in schools where the Protestant religion was established. The Catholic children attended, they didn't believe in the religion, and refused to receive such instructions. They were expelled, the matter was taken to the courts, and it was there held that if they attended Protestant schools they could be made to take part in the religious services. Sunday observance was also legalized under the plea of the common law, and in Tennessee was enforced under the statutes."

The speaker quoted from Judge Cooley's "Constitutional Limitations," and said that his arguments would not stand. Mr. Jones said that within the last two years the Supreme Court of the United States had gone as far back into ancient history as the time before Rome was pagan, to find the necessary precedents to sustain the point they wished to make.

"There is another difficulty," said the speaker, "and that is that the Judges have forgotten they are Judges and seek to be legislators. Thus they have gone beyond the Constitution and made precedents which are used to the detriment of religious liberty. From them the church has demanded legislation. They now dictate to Congressmen, thus taking authority from the people, where it rightfully belongs."

ANNEXATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Sentiment of the Members of the Far Away Parliament on the Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20.—The *Examiner* will publish a three-page article tomorrow by its correspondent, T. T. Williams, on the subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States. The article says it has been understood that the State Department at Washington has been for some time considering the question of annexation and considerable correspondence on that subject has been passed with the Hawaiian Minister. Admiral Brown also received instructions to look into the matter while he was at Honolulu. Out of forty-two members of the Hawaiian Parliament he obtained signed articles on the subject from forty-one. Ten of these regard annexation as possible and desirable in case the Hawaiian Government is disrupted. The thirty-one who are opposed to annexation are natives who are in favor of the autonomy of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Americans who object to a territorial form of government for the islands, and sugar planters who conduct their business with contract Japanese labor. If Hawaii were annexed this last class could not hire cheap contract labor and their interests would suffer. The article says that American interests in Hawaii represent capital of about $110,000,000, while the British interests are small.

Charged with Swindling Workmen.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 20.—It is said that O. V. Hensly of Cleveland has swindled 150 workmen of the city out of about $3,000 in cash. He bought a tract of land south of the city, laid it out in lots, and sold it on easy payments, part cash, to workmen. It now transpires that the former owner holds a $9,000 mortgage on the plat, but $1,000 of which Hensly has paid, and the deeds given by Hensly are of course worthless. Hensly has disappeared.

Failure of a Cotton Merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—The assignment of Marshall A. Phillips, commission merchant in cotton and woolen yarns, trading as Marshall A. Phillips & Co., No. 233 Chestnut street, was recorded in Norristown yesterday. Mr. Phillips said that he could not give any figures as to assets and liabilities as yet. The assets consist chiefly of collectable accounts and stock on hand.

Leaves His Wife to Come to Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—John J Schneider did not jump off the big bridge, as he promised his wife he would, but left town, it is rumored, and is now in Chicago. He leaves her to meet payments on a $4,000 house which is not half paid for, and she is unable to meet the notes now due.

CARTER AND GROVER.

CHICAGO'S EX-MAYOR TALKS OF HIS VISIT TO CLEVELAND.

While in the Executive Mansion Before the President-Elect Did Not Receive the Chicago Statesman's Letters, and the Misunderstanding Is Cleared Up—No Designs on the Cabinet—Gray and Cleveland Factions at War in Indiana—Republican Chances in Kansas.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Carter H. Harrison came all the way from Chicago to see Mr. Cleveland, and called on him yesterday. They had nearly an hour's interview. Politicians jumped to the conclusion that it had something to do with the rivalry said to have broken out among the Illinois Democrats as to who shall represent the Prairie State in the Cabinet, but Mr. Harrison told a reporter today this was not so.

"There has been no great intimacy between Mr. Cleveland and myself since he entered public life," said Mr. Harrison at the Windsor Hotel. "I met him at his request when he was Governor of the State. I have never seen him since, until yesterday. This was due to a misunderstanding, for which I have ascertained Mr. Cleveland was in no way responsible. Soon after his inauguration in 1885 I wrote him some personal letters. They had nothing to do with patronage. I was much vexed at failing to receive even the faintest acknowledgment. I concluded it would do no good to write again, and, though a strong admirer of President Cleveland and an ardent Democrat, I refused to call at the White House while he was there. The misunderstanding continued until the beginning of the last campaign. Then I learned that Mr. Cleveland had never received the letters. From that time my coat was off, and no man worked harder for his election than I."

"What of your call yesterday?"

"I can only say it was exceedingly agreeable. I see it reported that, being interested as to whom Mr. Cleveland would appoint to his Cabinet from Illinois, I had urged the claims of this and that gentleman. I did not. I left Mr. Cleveland profoundly impressed with the belief that he appreciates the fact that the coming administration will be his last, and that it will be through no fault of his own if he fails to prove the best President we ever had. He seemed in no way puffed up with the tremendous compliment paid him nearly two weeks ago. He appeared as simple and natural as the day I last saw him, eight years ago. As I was leaving Mr. Cleveland insisted upon my meeting Mrs. Cleveland. I never had seen her before. She impressed me as one of the most charming women I have ever met. There seems to be no affectation about her."

"How about the report that John R. Walsh is to be pressed as Cabinet officer?"

"I was not aware that Mr. Walsh sought office of any kind. He is a man of large business, being President of the Chicago National Bank, owner of the Chicago *Herald*, and interested in other money-making enterprises. He did no more than did National Committeeman Cable or others who figured in the fight which gave the Electoral vote of Illinois to Cleveland. I am not aware, either, that Mr. Cable is making any claim for his services. If, as reported, there is any contest between the Palmer and Morrison men for the privilege of naming Illinois' representative in the Cabinet, I know nothing of it. Mr. Cleveland has plenty of time to choose his official family, and whether or not an Illinois man is selected we will do our best as Democrats to make his administration successful."

"What caused the Republican disaster in Illinois?"

"The Edwards School bill and McKinleyism. The former drove thousands of German Lutherans out of the Republican into the Democratic party and later brought to us all those who were opposed to a war tariff in time of peace. I have no doubt that Judge Gresham's attitude increased the Democratic vote by several thousand. His influence was felt greatly in Indiana and throughout the West."

"From your chat with Mr. Cleveland did you get any impression as to whether he is likely to call an extra session of Congress?"

"I cannot talk of what passed between Mr. Cleveland and myself. I will say, however, that I do not look for an extra session if the Republican Senate heeds the warning given Nov. 8 and joins with the Democratic House in passing the Free Wool, Binding Twine, Cotton Ties, and Tinplate bills hung up at the last session. If the Republicans desire to avoid death, it seems to me this is their only hope for salvation. Good politics, I should think, would tell them it would be wise to heed the popular will at this time of all others."

FACTIONAL FIGHT IN INDIANA.

Trouble Between the Gray and Cleveland Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—With Thanksgiving almost here Democratic politicians in Indiana are in doubt whether or not they will have anything to be thankful for. There are two schools of Democrats in this State—the Gray and the Cleveland schools. All voted for Cleveland, but beyond that they do not mix. Both factions are anxious about the spoils, and have begun already to lose their tempers. Editor Gil Shanklin of the Evansville *Courier*, a leader of the young Cleveland Democracy, denounced Gray through his paper the other day. He said:

> It is reasonably certain that if Indiana be represented at all in the Cabinet it will not be by Isaac P. Gray. There are plenty of Democrats in this State who are entitled to recognition over this renegade Republican and all-around adventurer in politics.

This was like a slap in the face from a friend and has aroused much anger. It has put Gray on his guard. He has hastened Senator Voorhees to New York to confer with the President-elect. Voorhees left Friday night, and the Gray men are saying that by another week they will know just where they stand. Gray and Voorhees have pooled issues on the question of Indiana patronage. If Isaac succeeds in obtaining the Cabinet portfolio it will be taken to mean that only the friends of Gray and Voorhees will stand any chance for Federal appointments.

The question of how Cleveland will receive Voorhees is the subject of much interest. At the close of the last Democratic administration the relations between Grover and Senator Voorhees were much strained. The reason of it was the outrageous character of some of Voorhees' recommendations for office. Every man who applied to the "Tall Sycamore" received his indorsement, and the consequence was that some men were appointed to office without social or financial standing and bankrupt in morals. Several men got into government service who had formerly been in convicts' uniforms, one of the most notorious being Barney Conroy, appointed to the postal service soon after he had completed a term for highway robbery. Another appointment upon which Cleveland was taken in by Voorhees was that of Charles Pollard of Delphi to be a Judge in Montana. Pollard was notoriously incompetent and ignorant, spelling horse "hoarse," and on the grounds of general unfitness his confirmation was defeated before the Senate.

The reason for the hasty visit to the Democratic leader in the East is, as a Gray man remarked, "We want some word, some tangible sign from Grover on that Cabinet appointment. If Ike Gray doesn't get into the Cabinet, then we will make our play for the Senate."

There is not a Democratic politician in this State who believes that Gray will ever sit as one of Cleveland's advisers. They simply hope, because they believe Indiana will get some fat reward.

Meantime, local Democrats are casting about for everything in sight. Postmaster Thompson's place is the most tempting plum, and as his commission, if allowed to run, would continue two years longer, Democrats are seeking for some excuse to have Grover decapitate him on coming into power. It is recalled that he attended the Minneapolis convention that renominated Harrison, and this is being urged as a piece of offensive partisanship which warrants his removal. Accordingly a petition with "offensive partisanship" written on the top line is being circulated in this city, and it will probably reap the desired reward.

MAY HAVE TO SETTLE IT IN COURT.

Kansas in Doubt Whether It Has Voted for a Constitutional Convention.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The result of the vote on the proposition to call a constitutional convention will probably have to be determined by the Supreme Court. With four counties to hear from, 115,000 votes were cast for the convention and 114,000 against. It is not expected that the four counties will materially change the majority, which in the face of the returns shows that the proposition has carried, but there were thousands of voters who neglected to vote either for or against it. The Constitution says that, "Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall think it necessary to call a convention to revise, amend, or change this Constitution they shall recommend to the Electors to vote at the next election for members of the Legislature for or against a convention. A majority of all electors voting at such an election shall vote a convention. The Legislature shall at the next session provide for calling the same." A strict interpretation of this section of the Constitution means that the voter who neglects to vote either for or against the convention practically votes against it. Most attorneys take this view of it, among them being Chief Justice Horton and United States District-Attorney Joseph Wady. But Attorney-General Ives takes issue with them, holding that the proposition has carried. He believes that the proposition requires only a majority of the votes cast on that question, and that it makes no difference how many electors fail to vote. He says this was the decision when the prohibition amendment was submitted and he believes it applies just the same to the constitutional convention. Had it not been for the Prohibitionists, who feared that a constitutional convention would eliminate prohibition from the Constitution, there would have been practically no opposition to it.

DO NOT WANT CRAFTS FOR SPEAKER.

Opinion of Several Illinois Democrats Who Were in St. Louis Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Congressman Fithian of the Sixteenth Illinois District, Scott Wike of Pittsfield, Ill., and William F. Forman of the Eighteenth Illinois District, Senator-elect Craig, and Representatives Tom Feard of Jerseyville, Ed Merriam of Springfield, and C. W. Seawell of Greenville, all of Illinois, arrived in this city today. They scattered around promiscuously, no two registering at the same hotel. It was rumored several days ago and a dispatch from Chicago was printed to the effect that a large gathering of the Illinois Congressmen, Senators, and Representatives would take place here today, the purpose being to discuss the political situation in that State. It was a hard matter to find any of the gentlemen mentioned alone today. Representative Seawell registered at the Lindell and was assigned to Room No. 18. Late in the afternoon Congressmen Fithian, Forman, and Wike, and Representatives Feard and Merriam were shown the way to his room. There were four or five other gentlemen admitted whose names could not be ascertained. They were closeted over an hour. About that time a reporter sent up his card and Mr. Seawell came down stairs.

"What has been the result of your conference, Mr. Seawell?" asked the reporter.

"What conference?" said he.

"The one that has just taken place in your room."

"We've had no conference. There is no concerted movement now to defeat Crafts for Speaker nor has our presence here today anything to do with the coming contest for that office. Still I will say that Crafts will be defeated. He is not the man. We want to make Illinois Democratic again two years hence, and we want a man as Speaker of the House to assist in paving the way to such an end. Crafts couldn't well do."

"You say there was no meeting in your room?"

"Not to my knowledge. There were a few of my Illinois friends in my room, but they went there at my invitation to take something," and here Mr. Seawell smiled.

"Was not politics discussed?"

"O, yes, somewhat. We discussed our handsome majority attained at the election the 8th and the like, and I believe something was said about having the State redistricted. That was all."

"Who is your preference for Speaker?"

Mr. Seawell declined to answer and excused himself from talking any more.

Congressman Wike was seen at the Southern, but he denied also that his presence in the city had anything to do with Illinois politics. "I am here on private business," said he, "and shall leave for Washington tonight. I was agreeably surprised when I found some of my Illinois friends here today. I assure you that I know nothing of a meeting or a conference."

The other gentlemen who were in Mr. Seawell's room could not be found. All the parties concerned are said to have left for their homes tonight.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR IN KANSAS.

One Democrat in the House Has the Balance of Power and May Help.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The spectacle of a Democrat in the Speaker's chair of the Kansas Legislature is not an improbability. There will be but one Democrat in the body, and he will hold the balance of power. It is semi-officially announced here that he will open headquarters in a day or two, and make the race for Speaker. His name is Joseph Roenthal, and he is a banker at Santa Fé, Haskel County. A dicker with the Republican bosses is reported, by the terms of which Roenthal proposes to help them organize the House. He thinks that the contest can be made successfully. This would mean a Republican successor to Senator Perkins. Roenthal opposed fusion during the campaign, and was elected with the aid of Republican votes. He owes little to his own party.

Official returns show that the Kansas Legislature on the day of its organization will stand as follows: Senate—People's party, 25; Republicans, 15. House—Republicans, 62; People's party, 58; Democrats, 3; Independent-Republican-Populist, 1. It requires 63 votes to organize the House. The Republicans are one short of a majority and the Populists five. The three Democrats belong to the straight Democratic faction and it is expected they will act with the Republicans on organization. If they do the Republican candidate from the tied district will be seated. This will give the Republicans a majority of eight in the House and the Populists ten in the Senate. Several contests have been made by Republican candidates for the House, so that it is probable that the Republicans will have a clear majority on joint ballot if they succeed in organizing the House.

SENATOR GORMAN WILL BE BOSS.

He Is to Control Maryland Patronage Whether Cleveland Likes It or Not.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman has arranged matters so that he will control the Federal appointments in Maryland whether Cleveland chooses to consult him personally or not. The Maryland Congressional delegation, at Senator Gorman's suggestion, have agreed upon a method of arranging the distribution. It has been arranged that each Congressman shall name the men for the purely local offices in their districts, but that for the general State offices the choice of the majority should be urged by the entire delegation. As Senator Gorman controls the delegation his wishes will be law. Should Mr. Cleveland kick they will quote a precedent, in which he told a set of Maryland kickers during his first administration that he had no choice but to accept the nominations of the accredited Representatives of the State in Congress as voicing the wishes of the party.

BUSEY WILL NOT CONTEST CANNON.

This Decision Reached After a Consultation with William M. Springer.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Col. Busey will not contest the election of Joe Cannon to a seat in Congress from the Fifteenth District. Col. Busey has been urged to take steps looking to a contest for the past ten days, but he concluded to consult some good authority before he ventured upon such a course. It is said that during the past week he was in Springfield with a Danville editor and while there had a conference with William M. Springer. The Sangamon member informed the Colonel that if general bribery could be proven the House might unseat Cannon, but in doing so would probably declare the seat vacant, and this would necessitate the holding of a new election.

Bride Won on Cleveland's Election.

MILAN, Tenn., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—An odd marriage occurred at Hales Point yesterday. Abner Laster loved Miss Aleen Anderson, but a stern father and rich suitor loomed up in opposition to the nuptials. The father is a life-long Republican, and placing all confidence in his party winning the election, proposed to the two young gentlemen that if Cleveland was elected the girl would be Laster's, and if Harrison she would marry Capt. Foucht, the rich suitor. When the result became known the old gentleman, true to his word, gave her and 500 acres of land to the man of her choice.

BIDDERS FIGHT SHY.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK MAY BE A FAILURE AFTER ALL.

No One Seems to Care to Invest the Necessary Millions and Take the Chances—"Good Investment for Somebody's Grandchildren," Says One—Raid of a Fence and the Discovery of a Large Quantity of Jewelry and Clothing—Many Notorious Criminals Caught.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The prospects of the Rapid Transit Commission for having bidders at the auction of the franchise for the underground road Dec. 29 are not particularly bright according to opinions gathered from bankers and financial leaders. These men are nearly agreed that it will be a difficult matter to find investors who will be satisfied to have their money locked up for at least five years and then to run the chances of getting dividends out of a road costing $100,000,000, which must carry passengers fifteen miles for five cents.

They also agreed that they would like to know the name of the man who will be courageous enough to make a bid to Secretary Bushe in the city hall rotunda and put down a cool million dollars as a forfeit in case he shall fail in any way to carry out his part of the agreement.

It seemed to be the general opinion that whoever bought the franchise would need to be in close touch with the city officials, because upon their attitude toward the builders would depend millions of expense. In the moving of gas, water, and sewer pipes, the accumulation of material in the thoroughfares, the shoving up or rebuilding of foundations and the like, there would be a serious difference dependent upon the feeling of the Department of Public Works toward the enterprise and its promoters.

There was a surprising lack of interest in the great scheme manifested in Wall street. Fully two-thirds of the men called upon by reporters excused themselves from expressing an opinion as to whether or not the franchise would be a valuable one.

The opportunity to have the "ground floor" advantage on a $100,000,000 enterprise was not enticing enough for them to take the trouble to read up the report.

For His Grandchildren.

Vice-President Garland of the First National Bank said he believed that an investment according to the commission's plan would be a magnificent one for a man who wanted to make sure that his grandchildren would be wealthy.

"But it's a dubious one," said he, "for a fellow who wants to turn his money over."

Isador Wormser's answer was short and pointed. "I think that we will wait," said he, "until two or three receivers have been appointed. The original investors in such projects rarely get anything out. The cheapest part of the bargain, I am afraid, would be the million dollar forfeit."

Henry Clews said: "I foresee considerable difficulty in raising the necessary $100,000,000. Neither I nor any of my clients will touch the scheme, and I cannot see how any investor could figure out how on that enormous capitalization his interest would come in."

A Problem.

Russell Sage said that he did not like to talk on the underground question because of his interest in the "L" roads, but an interview was had with his confidential broker, Washington E. Conner. Mr. Conner said:

"Here is a simple problem in proportion for an investor. If the Manhattan elevated roads, which are in long and well established working order, can pay only 6 per cent on $50,000,000 of stock and bonds, how much can the newly established road pay on $100,000,000 and carry passengers six miles further than its oldest competitor?"

VALUABLE FINDS BY THE POLICE.

Raid of a Fence, and Diamonds, Watches, and Clothing Found.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The police are much elated over a raid of the big thieves' fence at No. 428 Sixth avenue Saturday night. The raid was the most successful made in this city in many years. The value of the property recovered is fully $5,000. Besides closing up the dangerous fence seventeen well-known shoplifters, pickpockets, and sneak thieves were landed behind the bars. Five days ago the policemen, whose beats included the premises raided, reported to Inspector McLaughlin that a large number of well-known professionals were frequenting the place. They would enter the building, it was said, carrying packages of all sizes and shapes, and would return to the street empty-handed. The Inspector at once realized the character of the place, and detailed detectives to watch it continually. The detectives were relieved at regular intervals, and were instructed to call for assistance from the Central Office when the time arrived for action. The time arrived Saturday night when Thomas Ward, alias "the Kid," entered the place with a valuable sealskin dolman. The raid was then made, and the prisoners were taken to police headquarters. All the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Grady at the Tombs Police Court this morning. At the request of Inspector McLaughlin they were remanded until tomorrow, when formal charges will be made against them. In the meantime every effort is making to discover the owners of the property. All the articles are in the detectives' office at Mulberry street. They make the large room look like the store-room of a pawnshop. Wearing apparel of all kinds, jewelry, watches, clocks, bric-à-brac, boxes of cigars, burglars' tools, unset diamonds, pearls, and rubies are mixed up on the tables and chairs.

"Doctor" Bliss is probably the biggest game in the Inspector's bag. He is a man of education and some refinement and was at the Cincinnati Medical College. He is 45 years of age. Years ago he had a prominent government position in the South but, caught stealing public money, was convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Through intercession of influential friends he was pardoned, but he has been a rogue ever since. In 1880 he was arrested with Matthew Lane on a Fall River steamer. The men had a trunk containing $2,500 worth of silverware. It was the spoil from several Boston burglaries. Both men were convicted and sent to prison. Bliss got out after two years. In 1883 he was convicted of stealing $35,000 in bonds from a safe at No. 757 Broadway and was again sent to prison. James Wilson is known to the profession as "Pretty Jimmie," and is one of the cleverest pickpockets in the country. He is 48 years old. He has in later years cursed himself for having in his youth had his left hand and both arms tattooed in India ink. He is known by these marks to the police all over the country. He is a New-Yorker, and was formerly a partner of the famous "Poodle" Murphy. During the Marquis of Lorne celebration in Montreal a few years ago he was arrested with a soap box of stolen watches in his possession. He has been arrested many times since.

Busby, another prisoner, is an Eastern pickpocket, and has a wife, Mary Busby, who is a clever shoplifter. He is well known all over this country and Canada and has been arrested scores of times. Frank Mitchell is a partner of English Paddy, a successful thief. Both are Bowery boys and have traveled all over the United States picking pockets. Edward Keeler, Hyman Jacobs, Frank Livingston, Edward Devine, and Michael Weaver, all have their pictures in the rogues' gallery.

MODERN TENDENCY TO SOCIALISM.

The New York "Tribune" Says It Caused Republican Defeat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The *Tribune* will say tomorrow:

> The politician who attempts to explain the defeat is crying over spilt milk. The newspaper which tells "how it was done" is "whining." The writer of a political obituary has hardly an enviable task. A defeated party is supposed to accept with philosophical resignation the rejection of pet policies and with the calmness of the fatalist tell himself that it "was to have been."
>
> The reasons given for the result of the recent election are as numerous as there are differences in the minds of the two parties. To him that looks beneath the surface there is evidence that the defeat of the Republican party is not mainly due to the "unpopularity" of its candidates, nor to the love which the people are said to bear for Grover Cleveland; not to the McKinley bill, nor to any "desire on the part of the people for free trade"; not because free silver is, or is not wanted; not through "the superb generalship" of the Democratic National committee was a victory gained; nor was the battle lost through the "lamentable incompetency" of the Republican campaign leaders. The chief cause of Republican defeat and Democratic victory is the modern tendency toward socialism. This statement by no means implies that the socialistic propaganda has taken a firm hold upon the citizens of the United States or that its tenets have but to be sowed in American soil to bear an abundant harvest. They have not the slightest desire to overturn the existing government, the ravings of the Anarchists they repudiate altogether. But since 1873, on Black Friday, political and social conditions in the United States have been thought of on the quiet, and discontent came among certain thousands. The Greenback party then had its origin. It is within the last decade, however, that social discontent has manifested itself more markedly in the formation of political parties, all of which, according to the leaders of them, were destined to glorious futures, when the Democratic and Republican parties should be wiped out of existence. This unsettled state of affairs showed itself in the formation of the Greenback party, the Labor party, the Socialistic party, the Farmers' Alliance, and finally the People's party.

JEALOUS OF HIS WIFE'S PHYSICIAN.

John Corning Attacks Dr. Philleo and Probably Fatally Hurts Him.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—John Corning, who is wealthy, and who is also one of the foremost men at Rockaway Beach, has for some months been jealous of Dr. W. P. Philleo, of the same place, Mrs. Corning's physician. Saturday night Dr. Philleo was driving through Rockaway Beach on his way to the bedside of a patient, when Mr. Corning ran out of the Bay View Hotel, and, grabbing the bridle of the doctor's horse, threw the animal back on its haunches. Before the doctor recovered from his surprise Mr. Corning throttled and jerked him out of the buggy. In the struggle on the ground Dr. Philleo drew a revolver from his hip pocket, and, pointing it at Corning, exclaimed:

"Loose or I'll shoot." Corning let go, but the instant Philleo lowered the pistol the other renewed his attacks. Corning quickly overpowered the doctor, and, taking the revolver from him, used its butt on the prostrate man's face and head. After striking half a dozen blows men who had come from the hotel near by made him desist.

Doctors Lusk and France were called to attend the wounded man. His jaw and nose were broken and his skull is fractured. The attending physicians say he is likely to die from his hurts. Constable Jones arrested Corning, who spent the remainder of the night in the village calaboose. He was arraigned today and held in $5,000. Public sympathy is all with Dr. Philleo. Mrs. Corning, who is uncommonly fine-looking, is a niece of the widow of G. A. Brandreth, the pill manufacturer.

SALVATIONISTS THRONG NEW YORK.

Most Prominent Army Leaders Who Are Now in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—More of the officers and soldiers of the Salvation Army who are to attend the continental congress of the forces, which will open in this city tomorrow, arrived today. These and others who came Saturday passed the day visiting meeting places of the army in New York and Brooklyn. Among the more prominent officers now in this city are: Brigadier Fielding of Chicago, who is just back from California, and who will assume charge of part of the Pennsylvania forces; Maj. Keppel of San Francisco, Maj. Holz of Buffalo, Maj. Brewer of Boston, Maj. French of Omaha, Maj. Sully of Kansas City, Maj. Blanche Bown, who has charge of the work in the slums of various cities; Staff-Captain Halpin of Spokane, Staff-Captain Symmonds of Harrisburg, Staff-Captain Addie of Springfield, Ill.; Staff-Captain Milsaps, editor of the *War Cry* on the Pacific coast, and Staff-Captain Blanche Cox of England, now traveling in the interest of slum work in this country.

Wanted—A Forger.

The United States authorities are on the lookout for a young German who is expected to arrive at this port some day this week. He is said to have swindled well-known wholesale houses in Europe and to have secured a large sum of money on forged checks. It was thought that the man took passage Nov. 2 on the Red Star steamer Switzerland for Philadelphia. United States Marshal Myers, who was detailed to watch for him, could not find him on that vessel. The German Consul in this city will tomorrow ask the emigration authorities at Ellis Island to be on the lookout for him. The authorities decline to disclose the forger's name. They say he was employed by a firm in Wurtemburg. He may be aboard the Red Star Line steamer Rhynland, which is due Wednesday.

Winners at the Horse Show.

The Horse Show Association offered $35,000 in prizes for competition during last week's exhibition. The prizes in nearly all the classes were in money; a few, however, were in plate. Dr. W. Seward Webb won the largest amount of any exhibiter, and had the largest number of horses in the show. Next to him comes Rundle P. White of Danbury, Conn. He exhibited one horse, the trotting stallion Quartermaster, and won $2,400. Following is a list of prize winners of over $1,000 each: Dr. W. S. Webb, $3,100; Rundle P. White, $2,400; F. Gebhard, $1,675; E. J. Hamlin, $1,650; George Green, $1,475; John A. Logan Jr., $1,475; J. E. Widener, $1,300; Harry Hamlin, $1,275; George Pepper, $1,100.

Rome and the Public Schools.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur of the Cavalry Baptist Church delivered a stirring address tonight on the public school question and the efforts of Rome to make them its nurseries. The existence of these schools, he said, was threatened by the Romish Church. She denounces them as godless, as hotbeds of sin, seminaries of vice. She would utterly destroy them if she cannot control them. Some oppose the schools, not because of the reasons alleged, but because they are seminaries of Americanism. Rome is opposed to all progress. With education and broadened views her children see the falsity of Romish doctrines. Rome is reaching for the Presidency and absolute political power.

Small-Pox on a New Haven Boat.

James C. Vandyke, 48 years old, an engineer on the steamer New Haven of the New Haven line, was taken sick on the boat at its pier on the East River yesterday and was found to be suffering from small-pox. He was removed to North Brothers Island, the boat was fumigated, and the crew were vaccinated. Vandyke lives in New Haven, where there have been several cases of small-pox recently. Dr. Roberts, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, has ordered that the crews of all steamers coming from New Haven be vaccinated.

Poor Machinery in the Miantonomah.

The machinery of the Miantonomah has recently given more than ordinary trouble, and a thorough inspection has disclosed the fact that there is much faulty material in the heavy parts that crept in when the engines were built. The vessel's boilers are in good condition and can be expected to hold out for a number of years. As for the engines, they are likely to collapse any day, and so long as they remain in the vessel will preclude the ship being driven to the maximum speed which it was designed. The Miantonomah is now at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, where it will remain, it is thought, through the winter.

Goodwin Denies It.

Actor Nat C. Goodwin was angry today over the story to the effect that he had dropped out of the Lambs club because of the alleged fight between him and Henry E. Dixey. "This is a lie from beginning to end. I have had no disagreement of any kind with Dixey. I have neither resigned nor have I any intention of resigning from the Lambs."

Jerry McAuliffe's Mission Anniversary.

The twentieth anniversary of Jerry McAuliffe's Water Street Mission was celebrated today. There was an immense audience present in the afternoon and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who was, as he declared, "accidentally present," delivered an address.

To Represent Brazil.

A. S. de Paula Coelho, editor of the *Brazil E' Ds Estados*, has been appointed to represent the Brazilian Government at the World's Fair.

PEARY TO SEARCH FOR THE NORTH POLE.

It Is Definitely Decided That the Lieutenant Will Explore Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, today confirmed the report that Secretary Tracy had granted Lieut. Peary three years' leave of absence. The second expedition will be made under the academy's auspices. There are three objects, said Gen. Wistar, in sending the expedition, which may be briefly stated as follows: The first is to definitely determine the northern coast line of Greenland; the second is to ascertain if any land extends to the north of Greenland, and the third to reach the geographical location of the North Pole, or to get as near to it as possible. This journey will be attempted over the frozen surface of the Polar Sea. I imagine the expedition will of necessity be a small one. The journey over the frozen sea will be made by Peary with but one companion."

NO OFFER YET MADE TO HARRITY.

It Is Probable, However, That He Will Be in Cleveland's Cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—From a close friend of Mr. Harrity it was learned this evening that the story that Mr. Cleveland had offered Mr. Harrity a Cabinet portfolio during the National Democratic Chairman's visit to the President-elect Wednesday is erroneous. According to Mr. Harrity's friend no such offer was made by Mr. Cleveland, but it seems more than probable that Mr. Harrity will be tendered a seat in his Cabinet by Mr. Cleveland.

SALT SHEDS BURNED.

PROPERTY AT CUMMINGS WORTH $250,000 DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Thirty Buildings Belonging to the Michigan Salt Company Containing 220,000 Barrels of Saline Product Burned—It Is Supposed It Was the Work of an Incendiary—Men on the Schooner Waukesha, Have a Narrow Escape from Death—Cut Off from Aid by the Flames.

Thirty sheds, containing 220,000 barrels of salt, belonging to the Michigan Salt company, were almost totally destroyed by fire in Cummings last night. Supt. Haynes, the local manager of the company, estimates the loss at $250,000. The sheds were located on the left bank of the Calumet River, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets. The fire broke out simultaneously at both ends and in the middle of shed No. 1 at 9:45 p. m. There has been no fire in the sheds since Saturday, and, as there was no watchman in the buildings, it is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The total value of the sheds was $20,000, and they contained from 200,000 to 225,000 barrels of salt, worth about $1 a barrel.

Extending west from the Calumet River at One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets are two slips. The salt sheds are located between these slips. Each shed is 1,200 feet long and 250 feet wide and runs parallel with the slips. Shed No. 1 is the farthest slip south, being on the bank of the slip at One Hundred and Third street. At the time the fire was discovered and during the entire time that it was burning a strong wind was blowing from the southwest. The nearest fire engine was at Ninety-third street, over one mile. The roads at Cummings are proverbially poor, and before the engine could arrive from Ninety-third street the strong wind, which at times amounted almost to a gale, had driven the flames almost across the entire area covered by the sheds to the slip at One Hundred and Second street. A second and third alarm was sent in by Marshal Murphy when he arrived at the fire, and every available engine for seven miles around was brought to the fire.

In slip No. 3 the schooner Waukesha was tied to the dock, and was cut off from aid by the flames. William Morton, a young man, knew that men were sleeping in the cabin, and he got a rowboat and after twenty minutes' hard work succeeded in cutting the head line. The strong wind carried the boat out into the river, and it was then found that the cook and two of the crew were below.

Across the slip were located the works of the Western Plaster company, valued at $100,000, and for some time it looked as though the fire would wreck them. By hard work the flames were kept from getting a hold there.

Twelve box-cars loaded with salt standing on the side track near the sheds were also burned. As the books of the Michigan Salt company were all destroyed, it was impossible to learn to whom they belonged. The headquarters of the company are at Saginaw, Mich., and its local representatives are Joy, Morton & Co., Nos. 53 and 55 Michigan avenue. The company's loss is covered by insurance.

Free Trade and Soup Kitchens.

Now that the country must face the exigency of a return to a Democratic tariff for revenue only, it is a matter of interest to recall what that policy did for the country in 1855. Here is an extract from the New York *Tribune* of January, that year, which draws a graphic picture:

> Saturday we spent an hour there (Orange and Chatham streets, where charity gave dinners to the poor) at the hour of high tide. We have never seen anything like it before. Upward of a thousand people were fed with a plate of soup, a piece of bread, and a piece of meat, on the premises, and in all more than 1,600. On the same day 1,130 portions of soup were dealt out from Stewart's "soup kitchen" in the rear of the great store, corner Reade street and Broadway. At the rooms on Duane street for the relief of the poor, on the same day, they gave food to 2,256. In the Sixth Ward alone over 6,000 persons were fed by charity Saturday, Jan. 13. And this is only one day in one ward. Meanwhile scenes of a like nature are being enacted all over the city. A procession of several thousand persons kept marching about the streets yesterday with flags and banners which bore such inscriptions as "Hunger is a Sharp Thorn," "The Last Resource," "Live and Let Live," "We Want Work," etc. Such are the scenes that are being enacted daily before our eyes, while the cry of hard times reaches us from every part of the country. The making of roads is stopped, factories are closed, and houses and ships are no longer being built. Factory hands, road-makers, carpenters, bricklayers, and laborers are idle. Paralysis is rapidly embracing every pursuit in the country. The cause of all this stoppage of circulation is to be found in the steady outflow of gold to pay foreign laborers for the cloth, the shoes, the iron, and the other things that could be produced by American labor, but which cannot be so produced under our present revenue system. If it be not stopped (the Democratic revenue only tariff system) we shall see tens of thousands of men everywhere crying: "Give me work. Only give me work. Make your own terms. My wife and my children have nothing to eat."

Died of Her Injuries.

Mrs. Patrick O'Mara of Sixty-third and Yale streets, who was thrown from a buggy at Princeton avenue and Chestnut street some days ago, died Saturday night at her home from the effects of the injuries received.

Woman's great danger.

No man can ever know the devoted martyrdom of many women.

Unselfishly a woman works and *suffers* that home and loved ones may be happy.

When it seems as though her *back would break*, when she grows irregular, faint, *irritable*, loses all interest in society, gets the "blues," is crushed with that indescribable feeling of "bearing-down," *then take care.*

The cause of all her trouble is some derangement of the *Uterus or Womb*, perhaps the *development of a tumor*, or cancerous humor—anyway, give it instant attention.

Lydia E. Pinkham's "*Vegetable Compound*" is the sure cure.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, Lydia E. Pinkham Medical Co., Lynn, Mass. Liver Pills, 25c.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

The Divorce Lawyers

Can tell queer stories; but they all agree—and the evidence proves it—that there is no business for them in families that use

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

When you find contented and happy families take a peep at their lavatory—one glance—Kirk's soap prevails—all is explained—Marriage is *not* a failure.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Kirk's Dusky Diamond Soap; best for chapped hands.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1892.

TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC.

The Tribune means to make a practical test of the sincerity of the *Inter-Ocean* and will at noon today deposit a certified check for $20,000 with Lyman J. Gage, which it asks the publisher of the *Inter-Ocean* to cover by a check for a like amount.

In order that there may be no mistake about the conditions of this deposit we again state them:

On the 12th of November the *Inter-Ocean* stated that its circulation had so increased that "*now for six days in the week it exceeds the circulation of* The Tribune."

This statement is denied by The Tribune, and the deposit is made and will be forfeited to charity by The Tribune if the proposition be proved true, the sworn statements of the *Inter-Ocean* being the basis of the examination. On the other hand, if the circulation of The Tribune be proven to be greater than that the *Inter-Ocean* has sworn to for every six secular days of every week since Oct. 1, 1892, then the *Inter-Ocean* must forfeit its deposit to charity.

If desired, The Tribune will also show to the satisfaction of the committee that its present week-day and Sunday circulation (either or both) exceeds its circulation of a year ago and fifteen months ago. If this cannot also be demonstrated from The Tribune books the deposit of $20,000 will be forfeited to charity.

To facilitate the proof The Tribune will submit its books for examination to Mr. H. G. Selfridge, Mr. E. Mandel, Mr. Herman Lazarus of "The Fair," Mr. Frank H. Cooper of Siegel, Cooper & Co., and anybody appointed by "The Leader." The sworn statements of the *Inter-Ocean* since Oct. 1 shall (for the purposes of this examination) be accepted as true.

The Tribune will publish the decision of the committee as to the issues of fact herein stated. No other conditions whatsoever are or shall be attached to this offer.

The Tribune reserves the right to submit the books of the *Inter-Ocean* to the same examination that may be required in the case of The Tribune's books.

The Tribune's certified check for $20,000 will remain with Mr. Gage for one week, subject to the above conditions, and as much longer as may be needed to enable the committee (if one shall be appointed in the meantime) to complete its investigations.

The senior Democratic organ, which is in a position to know whereof it speaks, says of the waste of gas at the city's expense on the South Side boulevards: "When the electric current was turned through the carbons upon these boulevards the city was duly notified of the precise location of each electric lamp and counseled that further use of the gas was entirely superfluous." This is a serious statement which should engage the attention of the City Council. The Gas Inspector evidently neglected his duty, and the city is $10,000 out of pocket through the neglect. Will not some member of the Council at the meeting this evening call attention to the matter? Are there others to blame as well as the Gas Inspector?

A week from yesterday is the time fixed upon for the Biela comet to strike the earth and "knock us all into a cocked hat," vindicating the "wisdom" of Lieut. Totten to a world which will not be able to appreciate his greatness and opening the way to paradise (or the other place) for many millons of mortals innocent of all knowledge of the affair. It is a sorry thing for the prophets that it is now definitely ascertained the comet will give us a leeway of about a million miles in space. It would be so pleasant for them to be proven right, just for once, that they could well afford to be killed off with the rest and go off in a blaze of glory as the only ones who had hit on the truth.

It appears that the Radical London County Council has prepared a bill proposing authority to levy a land-tax for carrying on municipal improvements of general utility and that the bill will be presented and pressed at the next session of Parliament. A clause of the bill will provide that the tax shall not be shifted on the occupier of the land by contract or otherwise. This provision will have to be deftly drafted or it will become a dead letter. The Georgeites will claim that the proposed land tax is in line with their single-tax theory. It is no doubt a step in that direction; the idea, however, is not George's. It is borrowed from this country, where the land tax constitutes the bulk of taxation for improvements. Taken in connection with the adoption by the London Council of our plan of special assessment, which the Cockneys call the "principle of betterment," it is clear that the "mother country" is fast learning political economy from her stepchildren. The proposed bill will be violently opposed in the House of Commons, where the London realty owners are largely represented. It may pass the Commons, but its rejection by the Lords is almost certain. It is as likely to provoke a parliamentary crisis as the Irish Home Rule bill.

So many municipal reforms having been projected in Chicago during the last two years and so little having been done there should be no great expectations raised by the promise of amendment in the matter of bail bonds in the justice shops. The City Law Department urges the reform almost at the eleventh hour. The abuse has been of long standing and has grown worse from year to year. The Justices encourage it. The municipal Justices are the worst offenders in this respect. They accept straw-bail for prisoners knowing it to be such. They are on friendly terms with the shysters and crooks who furnish the straw-bail. No honest effort is ever made to collect on forfeited bonds. Prosecutor Dibble now proposes that the Justices be instructed to require sureties to schedule, or at least offer evidence that they are responsible. He further requests that Mayor Washburne direct the police to arrest principals who have been fined in default of appearance and whose sureties are worthless. A list of forty names of offenders of this class has been furnished the Mayor, and the Law Department asks the Mayor to have the defendants committed to the bridewell in default of payment. There will doubtless be communication to the Council on the subject, several interviews in the newspapers, protestations from the Justices, expressions of regret by other officials, and the straw-bailers will resume business at the old stand, the Justices will patronize them as usual, and the City Hall officials will betake themselves to a hibernating snooze.

Col. William R. Morrison's St. Louis Democratic caucus would do well to proceed slowly in the matter of the Senatorial apportionment of Illinois. Even among the Democrats of this State there will be a disposition to fight a "Mizoory" gerrymander, and if Mr. Morrison thinks that John P. Altgeld is not a candidate for United States Senator two years hence he is mistaken. Being a candidate he will not approve a bill that would give the Egyptian Democrats any undue advantage over the Chicago Democrats. The Governor-elect does not overlook any points in a political game. Were he so disposed his shrewd Celtic lieutenants would not permit him. They do not like Morrison overwell and they will keep Altgeld to his work, perhaps not so much for Altgeld's own advantage as to circumvent the horizontal statesman. The contest between the two wings of the party in the State will be interesting. It may mean the breaking or the making of some of the Democratic "statesmen."

FREE TRADE AND SOUP KITCHENS.

The Los Angeles *Times* makes an extract from the New York *Tribune* of January, 1855, which is reproduced in another column. An eye witness tells of the feeding of over 6,000 persons by charity in one day in the Sixth Ward of New York City alone, the general stagnation of labor, and processions of many thousands of hungry persons wanting bread. He says the cause of all that stoppage of circulation was to be found in the steady outflow of gold to pay foreign laborers for the cloth, shoes, iron, and other things which could not be produced under the then ruling Democratic policy of a "tariff for revenue only." People are yet living who can remember the times and scenes spoken of and know that the statements are true.

No one need doubt that "tariff reform," as the South understands it, would bring about the same conditions as we had in the fifties. The same influences have been at work now as led up to that depression, and like causes produce like effects. European workers who were attracted hither by the abundant employment at high wages, which had been the rule in the United States, became discontented because they thought a few of their bosses were making too much money. Some of the natives also became restive and dissatisfied, and voted for the "change" which Tilden falsely thought the people desired when he was running for President. So they "kicked the whole thing over," as the old cow did the pail of milk. They got soup-houses for "tariff reform," and permission to walk the streets in a vain search for employment at reduced wages. If the Democrats put only half their "tariff reform" program into force it will not be long thereafter before charitable soup-houses will again be necessary to prevent wholesale starvation. If, as a result of that policy, the manufacturing industries of this country are driven to the wall, and hundreds of thousands of men and women now working are forced into idleness, while first the gold and then the silver now in circulation is drawn out of the land to pay for foreign goods; if our markets are stagnated and a time comes when the produce of the farmer will not bring remunerative prices because the people are too poor to buy; if beggary and grim starvation stare the workers in the face, as in 1855, and the soup kitchens of that year are called into requisition to prevent a wholesale dying by hunger, then the people of the United States will look back regretfully at the days of plenty, and curse their own folly in throwing away the substance in order to catch at the shadow of prosperity.

Perhaps the working classes of the country need such a lesson. Needing it or not they will have to learn it if the Democrats have the hardihood to carry out the program to which they are committed by their national platform and since election by a demand from many party organs. Nothing but tough, hard, experience will open the eyes of the wiseacres of the party to their folly, and even then the great mass of the "tariff reformers," that is, free traders, will persist in administering larger doses of the "reform" medicine, as if the poison which is harmful in smaller doses could be beneficial in larger quantities. The great bulk of the foreign element in the Northern States, casting fully two million votes, will stick to the Democratic party, no matter what wreck may be made by them of the material prosperity of this country. A clannish sentiment will continue to impel them to vote against the party which is mainly composed of native-born citizens. Altgeld's sneering speeches show the character of this sentiment of hostility or aversion to the American element. And a sufficient number of those of native birth, for the sake of party success and inbred hatred against the old Union party, will vote with the bulk of the foreign element to give it a majority until the situation has become too desperate to be longer endured.

At three former periods the protective feature has been eliminated from the tariff, and each time it led to disaster. The United States will begin the fourth experiment next March, and the party then coming into power may even call an extra session of Congress for the purpose of beginning the tariff tinkering at the earliest possible moment. It remains for the wise man to endeavor so to arrange his personal affairs that he will suffer least from the threatened infliction. It has been well said that "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," and that some idiots in whom he is not particularly interested are allowed by him to punish themselves.

A FREE COINAGE ADVOCATE.

Senator Jones of Nevada has been honored by appointment as one of the American delegates to the silver conference to be held in Brussels, beginning the coming week. It is understood he was so appointed as representing the extreme free coinage element, and it may be expected that his speeches both in and out of the conference will favor that side of the question. But he ought not to feel himself at liberty to misrepresent the situation at home or abroad. He says that the Democrats "are bound to" introduce a free coinage bill in Congress, though he canno but be aware that the Democrats who were elected the 8th of this month to seats in Congress were so elected on a platform which is outspoken in favor of maintaining the present parity of the dollar. He says "a great mass of the [American] people are bent on free coinage." This is hardly true. On the contrary, it is pretty well ascertained that the pressure for free silver was exerted by a comparatively small number of American voters, who made up in loud persistency what they lacked in numbers, and that the great mass of the people do not appear to be in favor of free silver coinage. Then he got off the self-evident fib that "the Indian gets as much for a rupee in commodities as he ever got." There are plenty of people in England, and vastly more in India, who know the contrary by bitter experience. He also perpetrated the old stock assertion that "it is not silver that depreciates; it is gold that appreciates." In saying this he utterly ignored all the facts in regard to cheapening of production by the use of machinery and the vastly lessened cost of transportation from the producer to the consumer, with the additional fact that wages are higher now than a few years ago, both being reckoned on the gold basis.

Senator Jones is playing the charlatan. He is monkeying with a grave subject, but will hardly commend himself to the attention of the delegates by telling them that the English people are ignorant of the rudiments of the silver question. The one thing to be hoped for in his case is that his arrant nonsense will be so transparent as to expose him for what he is, nothing more or less than the chosen advocate of a little coterie of silver mineowners, careless of the harm they may do the country if they can reap an advantage for themselves. The probability is Senator Jones will shine forth in this light as a man who can only take one view of a question and that an exceedingly narrow one, calling to mind the old-time suggestion about its being possible to hold a dollar so close to the eye as to shut out all the world beyond. It will be a great pity if the people on the other side of the Atlantic understand him to be a representative of the American people in regard to statesmanship or finance. For in that case they must conclude the average American to be a financial ass, dangerous on account of his want of principle, but lacking the power to do much mischief because of dense ignorance. It is fair to presume that sixty out of every hundred of the workingmen of England, who are referred to by Senator Jones as ignorant of the subject, have much sounder views than he has in regard to what it is that constitutes the value of money. If not they are to be pitied.

LABOR AGITATORS AND STRIKES.

Col. Rend told some good home truths to the special committee appointed by the United States Senate to investigate the relations between employers and employed and the best method of settling strikes. He said that agitators create ill-feeling between employers and employés, and that nine out of ten strikes might be avoided if the two parties would talk matters over in a conciliatory spirit; that the condition of the laboring man would be improved if the employers took a humanitarian interest in his welfare, and that if they let the workers know what pressure is being brought to bear on the employer by competition and in other ways it would be better for both.

If present indications do not deceive there will be more need for the exercise of the conciliatory policy during the next year or two than for a long time in the past, for the tariff reduction to which the Democratic party has committed itself cannot be carried out except by a corresponding cut in the rate of wages, nor will that cut be limited to producers of articles directly competed with by foreign goods that are imported at low duties or subject to none at all. In order to compete with these at home the employer must produce them at less cost than now. In order to do this there must be a reduction in the price of labor not only as employed by him, but as engaged in the production and transportation of what is to him raw material and the transportation and handling of his finished product. That must mean a general reduction in all other lines, because labor always seeks its level in the market by transfer from situations in which it is most poorly paid to others in which it hopes to obtain better compensation.

So if the Democratic policy is carried out, and already the politicians are bringing to bear strong pressure for it, the workingmen of the United States must prepare for a period of shrinking wages which they must either accept without a struggle, thus practically conceding the inefficiency of the trades union, or fight by a series of strikes in which they cannot hope to prevail, their only chance being in a reversion to the protective policy which has insured them good wages in the past. It will be a time for comparisons and explanations all round. The employer will have to demonstrate to his workers the utter folly of expecting him to keep on paying the old rate of wages when by doing so he would speedily lose his capital by the selling of his wares at far less than it cost him to produce them, and then be obliged to shut up shop anyhow. Of course it will be hard to make them understand this. But if they strike the foreign-made goods will pour in upon us in still greater volume, and when they have tired of the contest the former employer may tell them he does not care to resume the unequal struggle with cheap foreign capital and foreign workers content to labor at low wages. We should then see reproduced in the cities and towns of the West as well as the East the conditions of suffering from stagnation which a low tariff policy caused in New York thirty-seven years ago, as described elsewhere in this issue.

In this event the agitator may be expected to come to the front more numerously than ever, but the chances are he would eventually be voted a nuisance by the men who now pay him to lord it over them. They would have to regard him as an enemy instead of a friend. After having suffered the pangs of hunger through walking out on his advice, and finding it hard if not impossible to obtain employment elsewhere when reduced to the pinch of poverty, after looking around and seeing many thousands in the same sorry plight, they would relegate the agitator to his rightful obscurity, and at the same time resolve at the next opportunity to vote for the protection under which they have been prosperous in the past.

QUARRELING BRETHREN.

The Democratic brethren do not dwell long together in harmony. Hardly had the result in Illinois been made known than the Democratic captains began to quarrel. They have been, to use their own phrase, "backcapping one another" every day since the election. One set of Democrats claimed that the result was due to Palmer. "Bill" Morrison's friends have pooh-poohed that and claim the credit for the horizontal statesman. Another set claims it was all owing to Altgeld, though he ran behind the Presidential ticket. Some have put in a claim for Ben Cable, and so it has gone on from day to day. Carter H. Harrison has been denounced as a man who refused to contribute a dollar to the campaign fund. J. W. Doane has been sneered at as a man with a barrel who could only control his own vote. It has been intimated that Mr. Goudy "did nothing and wants the earth" and that Col. Hesing did not deliver those 25,000 Lutherans after all. But all these things are but skirmishes preliminary to the general row that is sure to come. Here we have the senior Democratic organ charging that William R. Morrison has called a meeting of the Southern Illinois Democrats at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis to "pick out a candidate for Speaker against Clayton E. Crafts," and to make preparations for the apportionment of the State in furtherance of Morrison's ambition to succeed Shelby M. Cullom in the United States Senate.

The friends of Mr. Crafts and of Gov.-elect Altgeld are of course wroth at all this. Mr. Crafts wants to be Speaker again. Mr. Altgeld wants to be United States Senator instead of Mr. Cullom, and he has not the least consideration for the horizontal statesman and his claims. Altgeld has the State patronage to use in furtherance of his own ambition. Morrison will try to use the Federal patronage to further his prospects. Altgeld will be supported in the fight by such lieutenants as Crafts, McInerney, Mahoney, and O'Conor, the men who nominated him for Governor. Morrison will have the support of Farmer and Fithian, Coppinger, Forman, and the other Egyptians. The fight is on. Let it proceed. When the bosses quarrel there is sometimes a chance for better men.

ALLIANCE VAGARIES.

The National Alliance of farmers is reported to have split in twain. Nearly all the Southern members have "bolted," in much the same way that Democratic delegates from the same section left the Charleston convention before the war. Ostensibly the point at issue was whether the Alliance should be partisan or non-partisan, but this is little more than the difference 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee. The real question was who should fill the offices, with perhaps a disagreement about the proposition by the Southerners to start a big combination for controlling the price of raw cotton. There seems to have been little difference of opinion in regard to what the soreheads who have to a greater or less extent controlled the organization think they want. They repeated the old demands for a national currency to be distributed direct to the people, on the Subtreasury plan, "or some better system," a "free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of sixteen to one," and the ownership of railroads and telegraph and telephone service by the government. They also resolved to petition Congress to close the World's Fair Sundays.

These propositions resolve themselves into two: That the government shall own all the means of transportation and internal communication, and that the government shall issue an unlimited quantity of cheap "money," the same to "be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people." These are simple statements of the case, and doubtless to the simple people who put them forth they seem easy to be carried into effect. Of course the unlimited "money" to be issued could be used for the purpose of buying up the railroads and absorbing the telegraph and telephone lines out of the hands of the men who now own them. But perhaps it has not occurred to these would-be statesmen that the said owners would not be willing to part with their property for pay in that kind of money, owing to an absurd prejudice in favor of something that would pass current in purchase of other things which could not be truly promised for the "money" offered them. Then it would become a question of wholesale confiscation to carry out the supposed will of the people and that is a measure which even an unprincipled man might hesitate about committing himself to in these enlightened days.

If that kind of "money" issue on the Subtreasury plan were made it would be of little consequence what ratio was resolved on for "free coinage." Nobody could afford to have gold coined to be subject to exchange for sixteen times its weight in silver, but neither would any one want to buy silver to have it coined into dollars worth vastly more than the paper dollars which these foolish fellows profess to want made a full legal tender for all debts public and private. And if he did want to buy the silver he could not do so in exchange for the paper issued ad libitum with no guarantee behind it except redemption at some unnamed time in land or produce mortgaged at such inflated figures as inevitably follow the circulation of such stuff as the Alliance folks ask for, though they say they want it to be safe and sound as well as flexible. Evidently they have not stopped to consider the fate of such currency when issued in the past or to note the inevitable necessity of making paper redeemable at the pleasure of the holder in good money if that paper is to be good enough to buy things wanted for consumption.

The people of Argentina tried recently what is substantially the same thing, though differing a little as to detail, and have discovered it to be about the worst curse the country could be afflicted with short of a pestilence. It only took them about three years to discover that with five times as much "money" as before they were poor, not being able to buy as much for five of the new dollars as they could with a single old one. They wanted a flexible currency, and they got it. The stuff bent so far away from par as to be a positive nuisance. It was so plentiful that every one had too much of it, and had no inducement to take more by exchanging for it anything of value, whether food, clothing, or other property. The fact that the debtor class among them was allowed to pay its debts in the depreciated currency did not make them rich. On the contrary, it made them so poor that they have been for two years past on the verge of starvation. Probably there is not one of them today but would be willing to pledge a large part of his earnings for years to come to any power that would bring round speedily a return to honest money. And yet these idiots who dictate what shall be asked for by the Farmers' Alliance and the People's party want our government to commit the United States to a commission of this folly and a suffering of the same bitter experience as that from which the citizens of Argentina are toiling hard to recover!

MR. CLEVELAND'S DEMOCRATIC BEACON.

At the dinner given by Mr. Henry Villard last Thursday evening Mr. Cleveland made a brief speech, which for some reason has not been given to the public until now, perhaps because it was too somber a speech to be intruded upon the clamorous chorus of rejoicing from Democratic throats which split the welkin last week. In this speech Mr. Cleveland recognizes that the Democratic party has discordant elements in its composition and that there are those who may not keep the pledges of the platform. He says:

> Who in our party charged with any responsibility to the people has not pledged his devotion to the principles of true Democracy, and who among us has made pledges with intent to deceive? I have faith in the manliness and truthfulness of the Democratic party. My belief in our principles and my faith in our party constitute my trust that we shall answer the expectations of our countrymen and shall raise high aloft the standard of true Democracy to fix the gaze for many years to come of a prosperous, a happy, and a contented people.

As if uncertain, however, about the elevation of the standard the Prophet ascends the mountain and sounds his warnings into the ears of the jubilant Democracy:

> When I consider all that we have to do as a party charged with the control of the government I feel that our campaign, instead of being concluded, has just begun. What shall our performance be of the contract we have made with our countrymen, and how well shall we justify the trust they have imposed in us? If we see nothing in our victory but a license to revel in partisan spoils we shall fail at every point. If we merely profess to enter upon our work, and if we make apparent endeavor to do it a cover for seeking partisan advantage, we shall invite contempt and disgrace. If we attempt to discharge our duty to the people without complete party harmony in patriotic action we shall demonstrate our incompetency.

Does this mean that Mr. Cleveland proposes so far as he is concerned to keep the pledges of the Democratic platform and make good its promises to the people? Does it mean that he is in favor of the repeal of the McKinley tariff law which the platform promises to repeal? Does it mean that he is in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent State bank tax which the platform promises to repeal? Does it mean that he believes protection is unconstitutional? If not, what does it mean? And if he means all this, then why is he reported upon good authority as opposing an extra session? Is it his idea that the continuance of the Republican policy for two years longer, legislating for a class, enriching trusts and monopolies and fattening robber barons off the groaning people, as they claim, is the way to hold up the Democratic beacon? Is business stagnation "the standard of true Democracy"? It would be more to the point if Mr. Cleveland would say what he proposes to do, or, if that be premature, that he would at least cease moralizing. When the Prophet moralizes he is always vague and tiresome.

It will be the duty of the Democratic President and Congress to revise the pension list in the interest alike of deserving veterans and of an imperiled Treasury.—*New York World.*

The boldness of such utterances as the foregoing in Northern Democratic papers nowadays causes one to wonder why those papers did not say something of the kind before the election.

It may be predicted with entire confidence that Kansas will shock the Senatorial dignity by some kind of Senatorial indignity.

A fool may be known by his bets. This applies to both the man who does the wheeling and the man who sits in the wheelbarrow.

Pardon the seeming impertinence of the question, but is Mrs. Lease old enough to be a United States Senator?

Hark! Did ye not hear it? List the meter's grind! Rest, Hyde Park revelers, your weary feet! Off with the dance! The gas is unconfined!

Good Adlai, work your fidgets off by active outdoor walking. This friendly warning do not scoff: You're doing too much talking.

As a rank, unmitigated pest the English sparrow yields to none except the boy that now with zest is fixing up his sparrow-gun.

"I am now," says Ingalls, with a hard, dry sob, "more than ever a statesman out of a job."

Our native land! Thou scarce hast passed 116 summers, and yet thou hast an army of 300,000 drummers.

A noted Philadelphian now makes the frank admission that next year's show may beat the famed Centennial Exposition.

Stand up, stand up for Kansas! Cornburners of all ranks! Your once proud State is going to the everlasting cranks.

In the coming age the man with a jag will be a strange monstrosity, and the Keeley cure itself become a Keeley curiosity.

PERSONALS.

Julian Hawthorne, who is the father of seven children, calls his home at Sag Harbor "The House of Seven Gabblers."

Capt. Monteil, the French explorer, is expected at Tripoli shortly after an eighteen months' trip across the Desert of Sahara from Senegal by way of Lake Tchad.

The Postmaster-General of Norway has ordered that after Jan. 1, 1893, the bicycle shall be used by all country postmen for the delivery of mails where the roads will permit.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are soon to erect a solid alabaster tablet in Hawarden churchyard to the memory of their eldest son, William Henry Gladstone, who died July 4, 1891, at the age of 51 years.

Carl Schurz is sufficiently a philosopher to think that if the Senatorial lightning does not strike him there will be enough of him left over to be a constant reminder that he cannot be overlooked when politics is on the carpet.

John Q. A. Herring of Philadelphia has just completed his fortieth year of service with the Adams Express company. He is manager of all the lines of the company east of the Ohio to Jersey City, and has charge of 1,600 agencies.

The Sultan has 300 wives, the King of Dahomey 250, the Shah of Persia 400, the King of Siam 600, the King of Ashantee 3,000, and the Emperor of Morocco about 6,000. Some men have queer notions as to what constitutes a quiet life.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir presumptive of the Hapsburg throne, intends to start next month for a trip around the world, which will last for a year. He will visit all Eastern courts and on his return will visit the World's Fair at Chicago.

Mrs. Lease, who is now a full-fledged candidate for a seat in the United States Senate, says of her chances that "anything is possible with God and the farmers of Kansas." Evidently Mrs. Lease does not assent to the proposition that the age of miracles is past.

Louis Coulon, a French sculptor, is said to be the owner of the longest beard in the world. He can fold it like a plaid round his arm or twist it around his neck like a lady's boa. Though gray it is still growing and from present indications will soon touch the ground.

Gen. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, has gone to Fortress Monroe, where he will remain for some time in the hope of recouping his health. Gen. Rosecrans is in his 73d year and plainly shows evidence of advancing age. He has lost the use of his hands, being unable to sign his name or dress himself. This is regarded by his friends as an evidence of partial paralysis. His daughters accompany him.

When Edward Everett Hale wrote his story of "My Double and How He Undid Me" he was probably unaware of the strong resemblance existing between himself and another man, who, fortunately, never had a chance to compromise the good doctor by any impersonation of him. To a Boston man traveling in Europe was once shown the picture of a person, and he was asked to say who it was. The reply was, "Edward Everett Hale in Arab costume." It proved, however, that the photograph represented a real Arab then living in Cairo. But the likeness to Dr. Hale was very striking.

CURRENT NOTES.

Thanksgiving is full of suggestions for thieves—boned turkey, for instance.—*Texas Siftings.*

Layton—"Isn't that clock a little fast?" Waite—"I shouldn't be surprised; it's a French clock."—*Puck.*

Teacher (in mineralogy class)—"Johnnie, give me the name of the largest known diamond?" Johnnie—"The ace."—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

"It's been puzzling my brain," inadvertently remarked Snodgrass. "What has?" asked Snively. "Whether a man with a glass eye ever has a pane in it."—*Jewelers' Circular.*

The Rev. Mr. Arlington—"You should always be particular about details, Miss Tucker. It is little things that tell." Nellie—"I know that. I have three small sisters."—*Tit-Bits.*

"What afternoon would you like to have out?" inquired the woman who was trying to employ a servant young lady. "Oi beg pardon, mom;" was the response; "but what afternoon would yez ixpect me to stay in?"—*Washington Star.*

They were discussing the labor question. "I believe in shorter hours," said Mr. Linger. "So do I," replied Miss Keedick, earnestly. "I think an hour and a half plenty long enough for an evening call." And the young man had been there three hours.—*Brooklyn Life.*

Brown—"Got into a bad scrape last evening. My wife found a letter in my pocket from a woman. How she did rave!" Bagley—"From a woman? Brown, you're a sorry dog." Brown—"The woman in this case, however, was Mrs. B. It was a letter she gave me to mail a week ago."—*Boston Transcript.*

SUCKERS.

Quincy *Whig:* There is a slight difference in the names of McGinty and McKinley, but in all other respects they are practically synonymous.

Aurora *Beacon:* Gen. Palmer is too old for Cabinet honors and represents the back-number element, while Cable represents the fresh blood of the new and aggressive Democracy.

East St. Louis *Journal* (Dem.): The big work of this winter's session of the Illinois General Assembly will consist in redistricting the State into new Congressional and Senatorial districts.

Aurora *Beacon:* The Democrats can do their worst at gerrymandering in this State, but it will be almost impossible to shape the districts so that Congressman Hopkins will be in a Democratic district. The best they can do is to cut down his majority.

Joliet *Republican:* An anxious public would like to know what has become of the famous Senatorial syndicate of Illinois. It appears that, while the organization was powerful to nominate, it did not have the power to elect. It had wonderful ability in fixing up slates, but in controlling votes it was a failure.

Illinois State Journal: The *Register* likens the Democratic victory to the entrance of the children of Israel into the promised land. It will be remembered that the favored people gorged themselves with milk and honey to such an extent that the anger of the Lord rested upon them, and that they were scattered to every quarter of the earth as a punishment for their sins. The Democratic dispersion is due in 1896.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

In "Out in the Streets," a melodrama which the "boy actor," N. S. Wood, is presenting at the Clark Street Theater, Helen Norman, the unfortunate wife of the gilded villain, Richard Norman (afterwards Sydney Heaton), who is driven out upon the streets of New York by her husband's perfidy, dies early in the first act. The sudden termination of her career is to be wondered at, inasmuch as the play seems to have taken its name from her misfortune. Her disposition was a felicitous stroke on the part of the playwright, nevertheless, for it gives Mr. Wood, in the character of Harry Farley, an opportunity to monopolize his audience's attention during the remainder of the play. Helen's blind child is allowed to live and is introduced at various times to enhance the melodramatic effect. Mr. Wood as Harry Farley, Helen's brother and the hero of the play, has a bad time of it from the moment he makes his entrance until the last curtain. He rises from the lowly station of sailor boy to the position of bank clerk, but unfortunately he is the brother of Helen Norman and Richard Norman—now Sydney Heaton—is his employer. Heaton had married an heiress before his first wife's death. This the bank clerk knows, and in order to get rid of the possessor of such a dangerous secret, and also prevent a run on the bank, the gilded villain sends him to California with a package of sawdust, supposed to be $25,000, which he is commissioned to deliver. Heaton then hires another villain to follow the boy and either kill him or force him to leave the country. He then circulates a report that his clerk has absconded with the bank's assets.

In the meantime the sister of the second villain, supposed to represent a New York woman of the world, becomes acquainted with the dark plot. It happens that she also knows the secret of Heaton's double marriage. The female villain is arrayed in a handsome gown covered with black lace. She talks about "swag," "pals," "stuff," and the like with the nicety of enunciation of an elocutionist. This carries the audience up to the close of the third act.

Henry Farley, the unsuspecting clerk, is waylaid and captured in California and is placed in a deserted mission, bound hand and foot, miles distant from the nearest settler. With a calmness worthy of Socrates, when he placed the hemlock cup to his lips, he refuses to sign a written confession that he is a defaulter, "e'en tho' I die for it," as he says when a third villain threatens to "let daylight shine through him." It is then decided that he must die forthwith, and while the villain in question is looking for a fourth villain to do the crime the blind child, whose acquaintance was made in the first act, gropes her way in, thus adding to the pathos of the scene. The audience explains her presence so far from home by believing that she, too, has been abducted. Together the prisoners kneel to pray in order to strengthen themselves for the coming death, while an invisible chorus sings "Farewell, Farewell, My Own True Love."

As it is known that there are no inhabitants within miles of the deserted mission one is led to infer that the villains in the next room form the chorus, and immediately upon the close of the song the villain again enters to kill the prisoner, when the cashier draws a pistol which he had concealed in his blouse and compels his captor to set him free. He then escapes while the villain gnashes his teeth in rage.

The last act takes one back to a mansion in New York, where a ball is in progress. It is the home of the gilded villain. His wife is alone. Suddenly the woman of the world, who knows the secret of the marriage, makes her way in unannounced and acquaints Mrs. Heaton with her husband's double marriage.

"How can this be proved?" screams the wronged second wife.

"By me," answers the cashier, who enters, attired in evening dress, having returned from California just in time to claim first attention again. The woman villain vows vengeance and leaves the ball-room. There are screams of fire, and the scene changes to a burning river with the cashier leisurely paddling a boat through the flames, rescuing the blind child, which seems to have been abducted again immediately after its return from California.

The audience is led to suppose that the villain had set fire to the river. The fire, however, was caused by burning oil from a warehouse situated on its banks. Subsequently all the villains are sent to prison except the ones that were killed in California.

The company that presented this unique piece of dramatic art is composed of the following members: N. S. Wood, Harry Dalton, George W. Mitchell, Jerome Stansill, Frank Collins, F. A. Lyon, Frank Base, John Spencer, P. W. George, William Darrell, John Foy, E. W. Jones, Ida Lewis, Juliette Irving, Laura Lewis, Lillian Keene, Mary James, Lillie Dulany, Little Ollie, Maud Julius, and Emma Stillman.

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An energetic young woman is Miss Ullie Akerstrom, who appeared in her own play, "Miss Roarer," at McVicker's. She danced with much agility; she kept her audience in good humor all the time she was on the boards, and in the dialogue she injected many a line that was bright with humor and pointed with wit. One was not surprised when informed that Miss Akerstrom, the author-actress, was a Chicago product. It seems that she has achieved a reputation as a soubrette in the country, and of late has nourished an ambition to conquer the cities. "Miss Roarer" is by no means dull as a soubrette play; but one can hardly encourage Miss Akerstrom, who did all the writing and performs the greater part of the acting, in serving up before metropolitan audiences this bit from her intellectual chafing-dish. The mouthful is hardly enough to go around.

The tomboy played by the authoress is prairie bred and is a breezy sort of a girl as she ought to be. One of her speeches in the third act is descriptive of Rocky Mountain scenery, and it was marked by an enthusiasm in the delivery which communicated itself to the audience. There are several villains in "Miss Roarer" of whom it is merciful to be silent. The roaring of Sambo, a negro servant in the piece, was earsplitting. The entertainment would be improved if Miss Akerstrom would eliminate all the scenes and actors, retaining her own dances and the songs by the quartet.

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There were the usual number of admirers of the Irish comedian, Mr. Joseph Murphy, at Hooley's last evening to welcome him on the occasion of his eleventh season at that theater. He appeared in his old rôle of Dan O'Hara in "Kerry Gow," and it would not be unreasonable to suppose that a considerable number of the audience knew the lines of the well-worn play quite as well as did the actor himself. At the same time the revival of the old piece was quite as acceptable to the majority as would have been a new play. The actor, assisted by an even company, presented the homely scenes of Irish life with the humor and sprightliness that have always characterized his work. His company has undergone a number of changes this season. Miss Belle Melville appeared in the character of Nora Drew, Mr. J. K. Hutchinson was Raymond Drew, and Paul Scott played the part of the rugged old Major. L. E. Dunn gave an amusing interpretation of the stuttering English Major. Mr. F. Kilday was Valentine Hay, the villainous persecutor of the Drew family. Others in the company were Mr. F. De Vere, Mr. J. O'Day, Mr. W. T. Sheehan, Mr. Daniel F. Thompson, Miss Josie Fontain, and Miss Ella Baker.

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"The Police Patrol," at the Alhambra, is a sensible and fairly graphic melodrama of police life in Chicago. The plot is based on a mysterious murder which a few years ago created a marked sensation in the Western Division of this city. The action shows the discipline and workings of the interior of our police stations, and it illustrates the humors and adventures of a patrolman's life. The climax is reached in the responding of the police patrol to the electric call. The scene is practically a duplication of the famous scene in Joseph Arthur's "The Still Alarm." Charles Chappelle is natural and strong as a police Captain who is the hero of the story. This may be said also of several of his associates. Pleasing acting is done by Etelka Wardell, Amy Russell, and Bonnie Goodwin, who have the principal female rôles. The drama, by the way, does does not throw much light on the murder mystery on which it is founded; but that is too much to expect, since the police force of Chicago was confessedly unable to solve it.

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"A Texas Steer," the most successful of Charles A. Hoyt's farces, was revived at the Grand. The audience that greeted it filled all the available space in the theater, even crowding the orchestra from its accustomed place. As has been the case when other plays of Mr. Hoyt's have been presented in the same theater, the author was compelled to respond to the repeated applause with a speech. At the end of the third act the principal members of the company were all called before the curtain.

The play has already been reviewed in these columns. It tells the story of a Texan, a politician by force of circumstances, who has been sent to represent his district in Congress. Mr. Hoyt has accomplished his work in bold strokes, and, while he has written in a most satirical vein, he has held his play free from the nonsense and absurdity that form the basis of failure for the great majority of farces. He has infused in the whole enough of the American spirit to give his play an unusual popularity among the lovers of the lighter forms of the drama. The company remains practically the same as in the engagement of a year ago. Mr. Tim Murphy appeared as Maverick Brander, the Texas cattle king, and Miss Flora Walsh as Bossy.

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"The Hustler" is the title of a coarse and noisy farce which was done at Havlin's. It is not new to Chicago, but the city might be contented if it chose to make itself a stranger. The principal actors, who by courtesy only might be called comedians, are John Kernell, who plays a rude parody on Col. Sellers, and Harry Watson who represents a sort of burlesque Teuton. The entertainment consists of much shouting, of rough-and-tumble scrambles, and of witticisms redolent of abandoned circus rings; but it must be said that the two large Sunday audiences at Havlin's would hardly have enjoyed the mess with greater relish if it had been seasoned with Attic salt. George F. Marion plays an Italian caricature with something more than ordinary verisimilitude. Sadie Kirby, Annie Black, and Alice Hutchings are among the young woman who contribute to the uproarious fun. There are several songs and dances which, interspersed through the action, sooth to a certain extent the battered nerves of the auditor.

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"The Kid," a farce presented at the People's, is written by Henry White and Laurent Howard. The young authors will never gain fame by this effort. The piece is called "The Kid" because the chief performer is a miss in an abbreviated red gown who flashes through the scenes with a generous display of black stockings. Dottie Pine is the name of this soubrette. Her voice is too high-pitched. It would be ungrateful, perhaps, to complain of her dancing on the same score. Edward Chrissie portrays with quiet humor an old farmer suddenly made rich. Among others in the caste are half a dozen "telephone girls." They wear red frocks reaching to their knees, and they are addicted to dancing and singing. It may be presumed that their curious costumes are somewhat exaggerated.

It has been announced that Gilmore's Band would disband after its performance in Cincinnati Saturday evening. A telegram from Ida Klein, one of the vocalists of the organization, was shown in proof of the rumor. A telegram, of which the following is a copy, has been received:

"Please deny report that we are to disband. Report entirely unauthorized and without foundation. Success is crowning our efforts. Cincinnati engagement very profitable.

"A. Barcher."

Mr. Barcher is a Chicago man who took charge of the band and assumed its contracts shortly after Mr. Gilmore's death.

It was rumored about McVicker's that L. Stoddard Taylor, chief usher, who is known to many playgoers, has followed Herman Hauser's example by starting for Milwaukee on a matrimonial enterprise. The rumor was verified, though details were not obtainable.

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New York, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—It is no more than fair to suspend conclusive judgment on Mrs. Bernard-Beere until Tuesday night, when she will appear in "Ariane." The American début of this noted London actress at the Manhattan last Monday night was disadvantageous for several reasons. The keen interest in the new theater, which was a revelation in size and sightliness to the assemblage, distracted attention from a stage performance which was not notably impressive for the dedication of so spacious and beautiful a house. The choice of a play had been injudicious, for the immorality of "Lena Despard" had already been disliked by our public, and no actress, however gifted, could make its rôle of an inexcusable and repulsive adventuress agreeable to us. Mrs. Bernard-Beere told the truth, naively and winsomely, when she declared to her first night audience that she was "not herself at all." The play of Tuesday, "Ariane," is a dramatization of Mrs. Campbell Praed's novel, "The Bond of Wedlock." The story is strong in interest and would seem to lend itself easily to stage purposes. What is more important in its use at the Manhattan is the fact that its heroine may be, as enacted by Mrs. Bernard-Beere, a character appealing to the sympathy and admiration of an audience. Matrimonial infidelity figures in the plot, it is true, but if the playwright has dealt judiciously with the material there need be nothing offensive in the play. Maurice Barrymore, Charles D. Marius, and H. B. Conway are in the cast.

Two important productions last week yielded two pieces of excellent material likely to remain with us for protracted periods. "Aristocracy" is a good comedy and "The Fencing Master" is a good comic opera. Bronson Howard's play has been described in The Tribune. It may be added that the acting is not only brilliant on the whole, but it is not dull in the case of a single actor. The rôle most artistically treated is the comparatively small one of the representative New York City aristocrat, which Thompson depicts with quiet fidelity and nice skill. Mr. Howard did no more than justice to the players of his comedy when he said they had done more than full justice to his creations of character. Fine acting is not expected in comic opera, yet there is a great deal of it in "The Fencing Master" at the Casino, where this production is marked by higher artistic aim and achievement than had been true of anything at that theater in a long time.

The two stock companies in town are devoted to fun for the immediate present, but in each case a change to different material will be made soon. "The Grey Mare," with its farcicality quickened, brightened, and rendered altogether polite, will be acted at the Lyceum only a few times more. Then Victorien Sardou's "Americans Abroad," written to order for the Lyceum, will have its first performance. The great French dramatist has chosen a semi-American subject, for three of his characters are Americans; but he placed them in French scenes and episodes, and thus has avoided all risk of treating his subject misunderstandingly. The play is a comedy, social and domestic in its theme, and intended to fit the Lyceum company. The sudden and radical change of policy at Daly's will stop short the succession of new plays with "A Test Case" next Saturday night, and will leave out the announced comedy by an American author. Guesses have been made freely as to the identity of this playwright whose heart is sickened by hope deferred, but as none of them may be correct names may not be printed. It is probable, however, that he is a professional novelist but an amateur at the drama. The remainder of the season at Daly's will be devoted to reproductions of old pieces. Besides the engagement of Creston Clark the company is to be strengthened by Neil Warner, an old and competent actor.

The round dozen of theatrical entertainments which hold over unchanged, and which offer a wide range of first-rate entertainment, may be summarized in a paragraph. "The Masked Ball" has carried its prosperity from Palmer's to the Standard, taking along John Drew, Maud Adams, and the rest of the brilliant company, and turning the Standard suddenly into a fashionable theater. The current comic operas are "The Fencing Master" at the Casino and "Robin Hood" at the Garden.

Two renewals of New England dramas will be effected tomorrow night. They are "The County Fair" and "The Country Circus."

The week's exchanges of familiar actors and plays at the theaters devoted to traveling companies bring forward E. S. Willard at the Star. The play tomorrow night will be "The Middleman," in which he was properly regarded as successful in his first season here.

We are to have Mrs. James Brown Potter after all, and Kyrle Bellew, too. They will come to the Union Square Theater Dec. 12.

AIRY PERSIFLAGE.

Toledo *Blade:* Latest advices say that Isaac Pusey Gray will take anything offered him. Possibly he will take a long rest.

Baltimore *American:* Under the Cleveland administration the skin of the tiger will not be used as a door mat at the White House.

Detroit *Tribune:* Just think what Mrs. Lease might do if she chanced to get tangled up with some of that Congressional beef-tea!

New York *Press:* Doubtless if Mr. Villard has his way about it the new administration will be laid out on a strict Northern Pacific basis.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The defeat of Gov. Buchanan in Tennessee is one of the few flakes of silver discernible on the inside of the political cloud.

Memphis *Avalanche:* There is a report abroad that Brer Watterson is reorganizing his 100,000 Unarmed Kentuckians for the march to Washington.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Four months more of McKinleyism and then the era of high wages, cheap living, and good times generally will begin. Speed the day!

Kansas City *Journal:* When President Harrison was elected he said: "The Lord did it." The Lord doesn't seem to have been in politics this year.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* If Mrs. Lease gets into the United States Senate from Kansas will it be too much to ask that Senators lay in an extra supply of cloves?

Rochester *Express:* If there be a promised land, with no millionaires, with no poverty, and with forty acres and a mule for everybody, let us start for it at once.

Buffalo *Express:* Democratic papers are now kept busy explaining how and why they lied before election. Before the next four years are half over the people will have learned better than to believe the Democracy again.

BARON REINACH DEAD.

HE WAS COMPROMISED IN THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

Believed That He Committed Suicide and Startling Developments Expected Today—Another Tragedy in Paris Caused by the Jealousy of a Greek Who Fell in Love with a Dressmaker and Failed to Win Her—General News from Abroad.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 20.—[Copyrighted, 1892, by James Gorden Bennett.]—A new scandal has arisen to set the tongues of the gossips going. A great sensation was created today when Baron Jacques de Reinach was found dead in his bed. The discovery was made in the morning.

Baron de Reinach was compromised in the Panama canal scandal. His family have given out that death was due to congestion, but the general opinion is that it is a case of suicide, and this hypothesis is about correct.

It is feared that tomorrow we shall have some new revelations of a startling nature.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Baron Reinach had been greatly worried about the Panama Canal affair, although no proof had ever been adduced to show his alleged mediation between the Panama Canal company and the Wilsonites. The Baron had a slight attack of cerebral congestion three years ago, but showed no signs of ill health Saturday. Dr. Martouret, who was called in, denied the rumors alleging suicide, and said that he would give a certificate of death from natural causes. There is no doubt that the city doctor in examining the body tomorrow will do likewise.

The formal opening of the trial of the accused Panama Canal directors is being hurried in order to anticipate the passage of the law dealing with grand officers of the Legion of Honor. The case will probably be called Thursday next and will be immediately adjourned to enable the counsel to study the ponderous indictment, which fills 1,000 folio pages.

The new Press bill empowers the government to seize foreign papers printed in either France or abroad.

Minister of War de Freycinet is indignant at the assertion involving him and others to the effect that they sought to compel the Panama company to subsidize the anti-Boulanger party and he makes vigorous denial of the charges. The *Telegraphe* says it is reported that the Panama prosecution will be commenced Thursday.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says: "It is reported that M. Arton, formerly a trusted agent of the Panama company, who absconded a few months ago, upon the discovery of defalcations in his accounts with a Paris dynamite company, has returned to France and is now in hiding at Passy. He has in his possession numerous compromising documents said to relate to the Panama Canal company and the subsidizing of the press.

IT WAS "A DRAMA DE JALOUSIE."

Savage Attack Upon a Young Dressmaker by Her Grecian Lover.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 20.—[Copyrighted, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—What the French call a drama de jalousie has just taken place in the Place des Victoires. Three months ago a susceptible Turkish tailor named Gadalas made the acquaintance of a young dressmaker, Louise Biefnol. The friendship soon ripened into a faux ménage. The third character in the drama was a Greek named Maschopoulas Lentherios, who came to Paris to study law, but who, on account of financial difficulties, was obliged to take domestic service. The Greek soon conceived a passion for the mistress of his employer, but was at first repulsed by her. Gadalas was called away to Turkey on business. In his absence he confided the care of his house to Maschopoulas. The coast was thus cleared, and the Greek at once renewed his suit. Louise Biefnol would have nothing to do with him and went to live in the Rue St. Joseph. The last act of the drama was played at the establishment of M. Chevet, a tailor in the Place des Victoires, in which Louise was employed. The Greek came to call under a pretext of handing her a letter. As soon as he saw her he pulled her out on the landing and attacked her with a knife, striking her eight times on the head. Neighbors seized the would-be murderer, who was taken before the Commissary of Police, to whom he confessed the crime, saying jealousy had driven him to it. He was immediately sent to the depot. The poor woman is in a dangerous condition, with several serious wounds.

Fine Weather in Paris.

Paris has had fine weather today, with the temperature ranging from 43° to 55°; barometer 6 p. m., 30.19, rising; wind northwest, light.

MONETARY DELEGATES IN ENGLAND.

Senator Allison Tells What the Conference Will Do the First Few Days.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Senator Allison and party, en route to the monetary conference at Brussels, arrived at Southampton shortly before 5 o'clock this evening and got up to London at 8 o'clock. When interviewed the Senator said that they had had a pleasant voyage, there having been only occasional squalls. All of the American delegates will start for Brussels at 11 o'clock tomorrow forenoon. Senator Allison said that Tuesday's proceedings would probably be limited to an interchange of introductions and other formalities, after which an adjournment would be taken until Friday, when the delegates would settle down to practical business. Wednesday the American delegates would probably meet and arrange their line of procedure. Thursday would be duly observed as Thanksgiving day. The Senator said that he could not disclose the instructions given the American delegates by the State Department, but that his opening statement would consist of setting forth reasons of the American Government for proposing an international conference. He expressed the belief that the outcome of the conference would justify the action of the United States in obtaining it.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20.—American Minister Terrell, who is to be Vice-Chairman of the monetary conference, will give a reception to the delegates to the conference at the American Legation Tuesday. The following delegates have arrived: Italy, Simnori Somonelli and Zepha; France, MM. Tirard, Dayrolles, and Fouville, and Germany, Herren Glasonoch and Hartung.

The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Vienna says it is stated there that at the first meeting of the international monetary conference the Italian delegates will give notice of the secession of Italy from the Latin union.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Brussels says that the monetary conference will probably sit until January, with a short holiday at Christmas. The delegates to the conference will be entertained at a banquet some time next week by M. Beernaert, the Belgium Premier and Finance Minister. King Leopold will give a fête in their honor in December either in Brussels or at Laeken.

STORY OF THE CARMAUX BOMB.

A Parisian Newspaper States That the Police Know the Maker of It.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The newspaper *Jour* states that the bomb which was recently found at the offices of the Carmaux Mining company, and afterward exploded with such disastrous results at the police station, was made by the Anarchist Louvot, a friend of Francois. Louvot, the *Jour* says, sailed on a Transatlantic steamer with a young woman a few days after the explosion. The police are credited with knowing the identity of the vessel and with having cabled to all ports at which it touches requesting the arrest of Louvot. The police deny the truth of the *Jour's* story.

ON THE FOREIGN MONEY MARTS.

Business Fairly Active in London—American Railways Doing Well.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Discount was easier at the beginning of the week, but afterwards hardened as the Bank of England resorted to borrowing in order to reduce the market supply. Germany's withdrawals from the Bank of England appreciably influenced the market, which is sensitive. It appears here probably that discount rates have seen their lowest level for this year, for with foreign exchanges against London attracting gold abroad, and new foreign loans pending, an advance seems inevitable.

On the Stock Exchange business last week was fairly active. British and most Indian securities improved a trifle, but rupee paper fell ¼ in sympathy with the decline of silver. Foreign government securities, with the exception of South American bonds, were neglected. The steady decline of the Argentine gold premium to 180, making a fall of 30 points in the current month, led to a deal of business and caused a rise in Argentine securities, but there was a subsequent reaction, which left only fractional advances for the week. Uruguayan bonds showed the biggest advance—33.4. Chileans closed 1 point higher. Mexican 6s closed 2 higher. In English railway securities there was little business, and only slight advances were recorded.

American railway securities opened with a general advance, but afterward became unsettled owing to Wall street influences, prices closing Saturday with a nearly all-round decline. Atchisons especially were in disfavor. Variations for the week in prices include the following: Increases—Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅛; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ⅛. Decreases—Atchison, 2; Lake Shore and Union Pacific shares, 1¼ each; Wabash preferred and Wabash mortgage bonds, ⅛ each.

Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk securities were in active demand on rumors of the making of a pooling arrangement. Grand Trunk consols ⅛ higher; do first and second preferred each 4¼ higher; do third preferred 1¾ higher; and do guaranteed stock 3¼ higher. Argentine railways continued to be in favor: Buenos Ayres and Rosario closed 2 points higher, and Argentine Southerns 1 point better. Mining shares continued to advance. Guinness Brewery closed ¾ higher, and Commercial Cable 2¼ higher.

Business in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—On the boerse during the last week international funds, with the exception of Russians, were firm. Russian Oriental loan closed ⅛ lower and rubles receded one point. Austrian credit closed two points higher on Vienna buying. Iron and steel shares, which advanced after the American elections on the strength of the idea that Mr. Cleveland's election would result in increased exports to America, have now relapsed, as it is recognized as an impossibility that his election could effect material improvement in the iron trade, seeing that the iron exports to America are only a small item of the German trade and that the benefits of a reduction of the American tariff would fall almost entirely upon the textile industries. Saturday's final quotations include: Bochumer, 120; Harpener, 30; Short exchange on London, 20.34½.

On the Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—There was an increase of speculative business on the bourse during the week, but decline transactions were few in number. International funds were slightly firmer. Credit Foncier closed 7½ francs lower, owing to press attacks. Panama Canal closed 2½ francs lower. Rio Tintos closed 7 francs higher. Suez Canal after receding closed 1 point higher.

England's Unfriendly Feeling.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* says he believes there is some truth in the semi-official statement that the English Government has informed the Portuguese Minister in London that, on account of the unfriendly attitude of the Portuguese, a British fleet will not be allowed to visit the Tagus.

THE BLAIR INCIDENT NOT PUBLISHED.

No Mention of It in the Diplomatic Correspondence Just Printed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The "Blair incident" is conspicuous for its absence from the diplomatic correspondence published in the "foreign relations," which has just come from the Public Printer. This correspondence was ostensibly transmitted to Congress with the annual message of the President Dec. 9 last, nearly a year ago, but in fact the document contains correspondence relating to the Bering Sea arbitration as late date as June 16, 1892, and on other subjects as late as March, 1892. Yet no mention whatever is made of the correspondence between our State Department and our Minister, Judge Denby, in China upon the subject of the objection by the Government of China to the acceptance of ex-Senator Blair as the representative of the United States in the Celestial Empire. The correspondence on this subject began in the summer of 1891, and an important instruction was sent to Minister Denby Oct. 6, 1891, in which he was directed to protest against the reasons assigned by China for refusing to receive Mr. Blair as Minister from the United States. It has been suggested, however, that all of the correspondence on that subject will probably be inserted in the next volume of diplomatic correspondence for 1892, which will reach the public document rooms about the middle of next year. In the meantime, circumstances may lead to some positive action by the United States Senate touching the so-called Blair incident. The Constitution protects members of Congress from question in any other place for any speech or debate in either House. Certain Senators believe that clause of the Constitution is broad enough in scope to include such "questioning" by foreign governments. China objected to Mr. Blair because, as the Foreign Office puts it, "he helped to enact the Chinese Exclusion law, and because, also, it asserts he slandered China and made insulting aspersions against Chinese laborers" in his speeches in the Senate.

BELIEF THAT VERHOEF IS ALIVE.

Another Arrival from Greenland Corroborates This Opinion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—The bark E. O. Clark from Ivigtut, Greenland, arrived yesterday. Capt. Manson declares that it was current belief when he left that Verhoef, the missing member of the Peary Arctic expedition, was alive, and that only the necessity of leaving port before the ice closed in prevented him from heading a search.

The Lincoln Park Controversy Closed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In answer to the communication of ex-Ald. Lawrence Proudfoot in your today's issue I desire to say that I am pleased that he so clearly gives the history of Lincoln Park. As he states the first action in any way relating to it was simply a memorial presented in 1860 to the Common Council, and all in it relating in any way to the subject-matter was as follows: "We propose the abandonment of this tract (the north sixty acres) to the city to be used for a public ground and such other public purposes (if any) as the Common Council may devote it to. We would not advise its sale; such a step, we think, would be unwise." But further action was never taken, and in 1864, from fear that no action would be taken to save the land so that a public park could be located in that desirable locality, I drew my ordinance and presented it to the Common Council and persisted in its passage until success crowned the effort, and from that act a public park was secured, as is shown in Sec. 2, which reads as follows: "All the north part of the Chicago Cemetery which has not been surveyed and divided into cemetery lots (here follows the description) is hereby set apart for and declared to be a public park and shall be known by the name of —— ——."

At that time the entire press of the city and a very large number of my fellow-citizens thought such an ordinance should not pass (and W. C. Goudy thought it could not pass), but thanks to my associates in the Council it was finally triumphant. For the many subsequent acts of gentlemen that have assisted in making the park what it is, prominent among whom is ex-Ald. Proudfoot, no one is more appreciative than myself. Citizens generally feel grateful to every one of them for transforming swamps and sandhills into Lincoln Park, with its beautiful grounds and monuments to men of renown, presenting to coming generations our recognition of men of genius of foreign lands, as well as remembering in bronze the wonderful military genius—Gen. Grant, and the great statesman—the immortal Lincoln. I was glad when I read the report of the committee of my friends that my associates in the City Council are to be remembered, and that the fund now being raised is to be used as a nucleus with which to carry out a recognition of them by a suitable testimonial to be placed in the park. With this statement I respectfully desire to close public controversy so far as I am concerned.

JOHN M. ARMSTRONG.

Raided an Opium Joint.

Lieut. Beard and a squad of men from the Twenty-second Street Police Station, raided an opium den at No. 2000 Armour avenue yesterday. Three Chinamen, two colored women and five colored men were found in the place. When the officers attempted to place the party under arrest the five colored men made desperate resistance, but the officers finally succeeded in putting their prisoners behind the bars at the station.

Wants to Be Minister to Denmark.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Among the outsiders present at the Stevenson reception here Friday was Jonas Olson, a Galva attorney, and it has developed that there was circulated that day here in his interests a petition recommending his appointment as Minister to Denmark.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

ANOTHER PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE.

It Was Also Arranged to Burn Many Houses in Santiago—Leaders Thrown Into Jail and One Confined on a Man-of-War in Valparaiso Harbor—Great Damage to Railroads by Flood in the Vicinity of Panama—Fire Destroys Many Buildings in Peru.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Nov. 20.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—An elaborate plot was discovered late last night to burn down many prominent houses in Santiago, sack the Moneda, seize Capt. Goni and a number of other naval officers, and, if possible, to inaugurate a revolutionary movement.

The plot originated apparently in the seven regiments of the line, many of the officers of which were known to be in sympathy with Balmaceda's followers. As soon as the plot was discovered the ringleaders were arrested.

Carvallo Ovego, who was commanding the Fifth Division under Balmaceda, who has been in jail for the last three months, was hurriedly taken from jail, put aboard of a train, and brought to Valparaiso, where he was placed for safe keeping aboard the corvette Abtao. A number of other prominent Balmacedists will be placed under arrest at once.

The Grenadiers and the First Artillery, which are stationed at Santiago, are thoroughly loyal, and, while the discovery of the plot has been kept as quiet as possible by the government, there is no reason to fear any further trouble.

The people of Chile have had enough of revolution and are not likely to join in any insurrectionary movement.

NEWS FROM SISTER REPUBLICS.

Damages by Floods in Columbia—Many Buildings Burned in Peru.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Nov. 20.—[Copyrighted, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Chagres River is rising rapidly owing to the heavy rains. Much damage was done at Frijoles, on the line of the Panama railroad, the waters rising above the level of the tracks. News from neighboring ports on the Atlantic coast and from towns in the interior show that rivers have overflowed their banks, doing much damage to crops and carrying away many cattle.

Gen. Urdaneta, commander of the troops on the isthmus, who was entertained aboard Admiral Gherardi's flagship, the Baltimore, in turn entertained the commander of the American fleet and his officers Friday night. The troops were put through a series of evolutions and the Admiral received all the honors due to his rank.

A dispatch from Lima says a fire at Buenaventura yesterday destroyed between sixty and seventy buildings, including the courthouse and prison.

Leading Chileans, according to dispatches, say they consider it an act of great courtesy on the part of the United States Government in changing the place for holding the sittings of the claims commission from Washington to Santiago, and that it will greatly lessen the expenses of the commission. The Chilean people, as well as the authorities, intend to show every possible courtesy to Admiral Gherardi and his fleet. Special trains from various parts of the republic will be run while the ships are in port.

TWO MEN CROSS BELUCHISTAN.

Russian Officers Have an Adventuresome Journey and Kill Some Brigands.

New York *Sun:* Awhile ago Lieuts. Léontier and Patrin, Russian army officers, left the Town of Djulfa, the last Russian post on the Russo-Persian frontier, for the purpose of crossing Persia and Beluchistan on horseback. They traveled without any escort, discarding all baggage except what could be carried by the two horses they rode. They were armed to the teeth. They followed the road through Teheran, and Western Persia, being a well-cultivated land, offered no difficulties.

It was very different, however, in Beluchistan, a region that is infested with brigands. The Persians will not trust themselves there, except in large caravans, with an armed and mounted escort. The people of Beluchistan are not numerous and do not welcome the visits of strangers. For their better security the tourists made it a practice to camp in the open air at a considerable distance not only from settlements, but also from the traveled road. They had to put themselves on a short allowance of sleep, as one of them was invariably on guard while the other slept. They accordingly found the journey extremely fatiguing and also suffered from a scarcity of food, being at times unable to buy any supplies from the natives.

They had a number of encounters with bands of brigands numbering twenty to thirty members. Whenever they saw a suspected lot of men on their route they left the road in order to give the party passage if they desired it, without coming in contact with them. If the band's intentions were all right they could go along their way and leave the Russians to themselves. If they were brigands they at once made the fact known by poising their arms and starting toward the two travelers as fast as they could run. On every such occasion the travelers immediately opened fire. Both were splendid shots, and they had the best of rapid firing guns. One time, in less than a minute they fired eighteen shots, most of which hit their mark. The brigands could not stand such defensive energy and invariably took to flight after some of their number had fallen. The tourists, therefore, did not succeed in crossing the little-known country without shedding considerable blood. When the brigands had disappeared from view the travelers took the road again and traveled at top speed for miles in order to evade pursuit.

They reached the frontier of India early in the spring. As they were Russian soldiers they had great difficulty in inducing the British authorities to permit them to travel in India. With the aid, however, of the French consular agents they finally obtained permits to wander where they pleased. They traveled as far as the Indus, which they descended, and then returned to Europe. The journey they made was one which nobody would care to undertake unless possessed of a most adventuresome spirit, and the two soldiers could not have succeeded in their enterprise if they had not been splendidly armed and ready to use their weapons upon the slightest indication that they were in danger.

How to Wear a Hat.

There is a point on every man's head where that particular man should wear his hat. Some men can wear their hats well down, close to the eyebrows, and look well in doing so. Other men's appearance would be fatally ruined by wearing their hats so low.

Now and then a man can adopt an irregular pose for his hat—sidewise, "down in front," or a little back, and not lose caste as a reputable member of society. All the same, whatever position of the hat is found to be becoming and comfortable should be adhered to and no new hat accepted which does not reach and stop at that point.

In determining the proper hat bearings it is well to take a side view as well as the front view of one's self with the hat on. The hat should come down low enough to take a firm grip on the head when the wind blows.—*Men's Outfitter.*

Extension Freight Wreck.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 20.—A freight wreck occurred on the Lehigh Valley railroad at White Haven today caused by a broken wheel. Sixteen loaded gondolas were telescoped and smashed. It took all of today to clear the wreck. A tramp (unidentified) was mashed to death; one brakeman was internally injured and taken to the hospital, and another brakeman, James Blake, was also injured, although not seriously. The contents of the cars were heaped up along the track.

Turkey for the White House.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20.—There passed through here by express train this evening a turkey weighing thirty-one pounds destined for the dinner table of President Harrison at the White House Thanksgiving day. The turkey is the gift of Horace Vose of Westerly, R. I., who, although a stanch Republican, says one year hence he will send a similar one to President-elect Cleveland.

Prof. Richardson's New Work.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 20.—Rufus B. Richardson, professor of Greek at Dartmouth, has been unanimously elected director of the School of Archæology at Athens, Greece, for five years. He will probably accept and commence his work there next fall.

THE RELIABLE
KURTZMANN
PIANOS
HAVE GIVEN SATISFACTION FOR
HALF A CENTURY
AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO.
FULLY GUARANTEED AND FOR SALE BY
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174-176 WABASH-AV.
CALL AND EXAMINE. WRITE FOR CATALOGUES. PIANOS FOR RENT.

HERE IS THE CHAMPION STEPMOTHER.

She Made a Life Work of Marrying Widowers and Rearing Their Children.

Norwich (Pa.) Letter in the New York Sun: By her sixth marriage, which occurred on Wednesday in this place, the widow of Gaddes, as she has been known for five years past, becomes the stepmother of forty-seven children, the step-grandmother of fifty-two, the step-great-grandmother of eleven, and the step-great-great-grandmother of four.

The widow Gaddes was born Eliza Barnes. Her first husband was George Walker, a widower with five children, all of whom she continued to care for after her husband died, and she, in time, became the wife of George Ottender, who was also a widower. He had six children, to whom she became a second mother. When she became the widow Ottender, which she did in less than a year, the five Walker children and the six young Ottenders continued living with her in peace and harmony, which was not disturbed when the widow Ottender became the wife of Charles Gregg, and a mother to his nine motherless children.

A good many of the children of these different families had grown to be men and women by this time, and when, four years after she became the wife of Charles Gregg she became his widow, several of them had married and started families of their own—some of the Walkers marrying Ottenders and some of the Greggs marrying both Walkers and Ottenders—so that when the widow Gregg became Mrs. Jehiel Fitch her husband's seven children found only one of the Walker offspring, three Ottenders and five Greggs claiming a share of the attention of their new mother.

In course of time the Fitch contingent of stepchildren was reduced by marriage until there were only three of them left as a charge in the family, and by these marriages the number of unclaimed Greggs was reduced to two, the Ottenders to one, and the Walker stock was entirely wiped out. Thus was Mrs. Jehiel Fitch's family cares made so light that she felt unbearably lonesome when she at last became the widow Fitch—so lonesome, indeed, that in less than a year she ceased being the widow Fitch and became Mrs. Solomon Gaddes, and the willing stepmother of Solomon Gaddes' seven children. The oldest of these children was 15, the youngest 2, and as Mrs. Gaddes was now 50, and her latest husband ten years her junior, she had virtually started in to raise another entire family. This became a literal fact, for in less than a year she was the widow Gaddes, with the whole seven of the new stepchildren, the oldest not old enough to support herself, on her hands.

She kept them together, but two of them having married and gone away recently—nearly six years having passed since there became a widow Gaddes—and the last one of the Greggs, the Ottenders, and the Fitches having also set up homes of their own, the widow Gaddes felt so lonesome again that she took it as a providential intervention when John C. Callan asked her to take charge of him and become stepmother to his thirteen children, although she regretted that only three of these were to come under her maternal protection, and each one was older than herself.

Her new husband is twenty-five years her senior. Although he brings her no young children, as all of her other husbands did, she consoles herself with the reflection that he has thirty grandchildren, many of them small, eleven great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren, some of whom circumstances may throw upon her personal care.

Mrs. Callan, with her husbands, has never had a child of her own, but thirty of her stepchildren grew up under her care. Only one child died among all the five families she reared. The first time she married she lived on a farm she owned, but moved from it to her husband's. The next marriage took her from that farm to her second husband's, and so on, each marriage removing her to a new farm, the whole five of which she now owns.

MURDERED AND STRUNG UP TO A BEAM.

Mrs. Lucette Grossmeier, a Wealthy Widow, Killed in Her Stable.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Lucette Grossmeier of Farmer's Valley, this county, was murdered last night. During the evening the woman went to a stable to do the milking. After a long time, as she did not return, an investigation was made. Just inside the stable door, swinging from a cross-beam at the end of a rope, her dead body was discovered. Her nose had been crushed by a blow from a club, and, besides other bruises on her head and face, it was found that her clothing had been nearly torn off her. Showing plainly on her neck were the prints of fingers under which the flesh had discolored. While milking the cow she was doubtless attacked, choked helpless, and then pounded with a club, the murderer subsequently hanging the dead body to the cross-beam in a clumsy effort to give the case an appearance of suicide. She was a wealthy widow.

The Conquest of Opinion.

The Charleston *News* quotes "a well-known Confederate survivor" as saying when asked if he had prepared any record of his career for his sons: "No sir; they are already ashamed of a slave-holding grandfather, and if there is not a decided change in the trend of public opinion in the South, they will before long doubtless blush to own the father who gave up his profession and life work to serve the Confederacy." Another distinguished soldier and commander of a battery in the Army of Northern Virginia, who lives in Charleston, in response to a question, said recently: "No, I did not attend the battery reunion. I shall be very thankful if my sons do not regard me as a traitor." The *News* calls attention to these expressions of sentiment as illustrating the conviction of William Gilmore Simms that "what the thoughtful Southerner had most to dread was not the conquest of arms, but the conquest of opinion." Twenty years ago James M. Mason, once the Confederate Minister to England, expressed the same view.

Sherman Monument Ready.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 20.—The Gen. Sherman monument, which was built near Westerly, R. I., is ready for shipment. It was designed by Gen. Sherman himself, and is to stand beside the granite cross which was erected a year ago to the memory of his wife in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis.

Shoving Him Off.

George—"I'm afraid Ethel doesn't love me any more."

Jack—"What makes you think so?"

George—"Last night she introduced me to her chaperon."—*New York Weekly.*

Quid Rides?

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
Is this my own, my native land,
Or is this a New Ireland?
—*Puck.*

A Positive Closing-Out Sale

Store Leased—Fixtures for Sale.

POSSESSION JAN. 31.

Men's & Boys' Clothing

At Half and Less than Half Prices.

But little more than 60 days left for us to close out over $200,000 worth of Clothing, and we must do it in that time, as the building passes out of our hands Jan. 31.

In order to make this the quickest and cleanest closing-out sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing ever known in Chicago we have gone through the entire stock and cut prices right and left—half and less than half what they were. Overcoats—heavy and light—Storm Coats—Cape Coats—Dress Suits—Business Suits—Trousers—Boys' (little and big) Suits and Overcoats—all finely made and right up to the handle for style and fit—thus giving you the pick of the best Ready-Made Clothing in Chicago today, at almost your own prices.

Here we give you some former and present prices—now come and see how little money you need to buy the best:

Men's Overcoats.

Lot No.	were		selling now at
Lot No. 1	were $20	selling now at	$12
" 2	" $15	" "	$10
" 3	" $20	" "	$15

Men's Ulsters.

Lot No.	were		selling now at
Lot No. 3	were $15	selling now at	$10
" 4	" $20	" "	$12
" 6	" $25	" "	$18

Men's Suits.

Lot No.	were		selling now at
Lot No. 12	were $15	selling now at	$ 8
" 13	" $18	" "	$10
" 14	" $20	" "	$12
" 15	" $20	" "	$15
" 16	" $25	" "	$15
" 17	" $32	" "	$22

Boys' Suits.

Lot No.	were		selling now at
Lot No. 1	were $10 and $12	selling now at	$ 8
" 2	" $12 and $13	" "	$ 9
" 3	" $13 and $15	" "	$10
" 4	" $15 and $18	" "	$12

Small Boys' Suits.

Lot No.	were		selling now at
Lot No. 1	were $6	selling now at	$ 4
" 2	" $8, $7, $6	" "	$ 5
" 3	" $8	" "	$ 6
" 4	" $8 and $10	" "	$ 7

Small Boys' Overcoats.

Lot No.	were		selling now at
Lot No. 1	were $6	selling now at	$ 4
" 2	" $6 and $7	" "	$ 5
" 3	" $8 and $10	" "	$ 6
" 4	" $9 and $10	" "	$7.50

Wanamaker & Brown,
145 STATE-ST.

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(INCORPORATED.)
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS

If you wish to remember your friends who may be traveling abroad during the

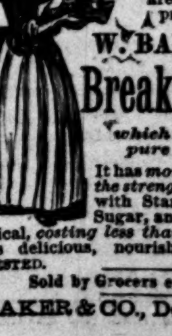
Holiday Season

you can select presents of us to be delivered by our Paris House, 36 Ave de l'Opera.

Our stock of Holiday Goods was never more complete than this year.

SPAULDING & Co.
State and Jackson Streets, Chicago.

Unlike the Dutch Process



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Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
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which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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AUCTION SALE.

EUREKA IRON & STEEL WORKS

On Monday, Nov. 28th, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, the EUREKA IRON & STEEL WORKS will offer the following valuable property situated in the City of Wyandotte, Wayne County, Mich., for sale at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the office of the company in Wyandotte.

1st—Complete modern charcoal blast furnace, capacity of sixty (60) tons per day, with dock frontage of 500 feet on the Detroit River; ore sheds, pig-iron yard, etc.

2d—Rolling mill, with dock frontage of 775 feet on Detroit River and a depth of about 500 feet; said mill containing one plate mill train, bar mill trains, scrap and muck bar train, heating furnaces, and other appurtenances; large office buildings, locomotives and cars, etc.

3d—Railroad tracks, with right of way connecting the furnace and mills with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railroads.

4th—128 lots, averaging 50 feet front by 140 feet in depth, in the said City of Wyandotte, and a parcel of land in the Township of Ecorse, south of and immediately adjoining the city, with a frontage of about 550 feet on the Detroit River and extending to the River Road, so-called.

Title to property perfect and free from incumbrance.

For particulars apply to SIDNEY D. MILLER, Secretary, 80 Griswold-st., Detroit, Mich.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago.

General Passenger Agents will discuss World's Fair Rates.
Exhibition by Art Students' League.
Pastors' Alliance will Discuss "Chicago Lawlessness."
Billiard Tournament Begins.

What is going on today at S. & M.

The Wonderful in Dress Goods.
The Closing Sale of Handkerchiefs.
The Half Price Black Silks.
The Men's House Coats, the Blankets, the Richardson's Linens, the Jewelry, the Leather Goods, etc., etc., etc.

* * *

We have said, and repeated it again and again, that the place to buy dry goods is a house that sticks to dry goods, leaves furniture to houses that *know something about furniture,* leaves crockery to merchants *trained in crockery schools.*

If any proofs are needed to bear out our words, surely the past sixty days has furnished abundant proof.

* * *

Take the single item of Dress Goods, as an example we have sold dress goods daily one-third and one-half less than any other Chicago house, *with telling effect too,* and today 10,000 yards of the newest and most striking Dress Goods of the season are being sold here at *fifty cents* a yard, of which the rightful value is $1.50 and $2.00.

It's only by studying the dry-goods question every waking moment that such things are possible. *They will always be possible here.*

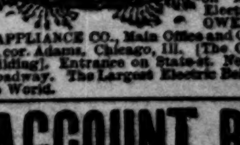
SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

Mail orders have quick seeing to

Clear as a Crystal.
WAUKESHA
HYGEIA
SPRING
WATER.
Sparkling as a Diamond.
Superior to All Other Table Waters.
FRESH FROM THE HYGEIA SPRING AT WAUKESHA DAILY. DELIVERED IN 10-GALLON SEALED CANS.
WAUKESHA HYGEIA MINERAL SPRING CO.,
287 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO TEXAS
DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.



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245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

SHOT BY A DETECTIVE.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR KILLED WHILE FLEEING FROM AN OFFICER.

Friant Opava Is Seen Acting in a Suspicious Manner About a House on South Paulina Street—On Being Accosted on the Street Later He Is Said to Have Struck the Officer and Ran, and Is Shot—The Hungarian Society Gives Its First Ball at West Side Turner Hall—Other Local News.

William G. Valentine, a detective at the West Lake Street Police Station, while on his way home to No. 735 Taylor street at 10:30 o'clock last night noticed two men acting suspiciously in front of No. 316 South Paulina street, near Harrison. One of the men rapped at the door. Getting no response he went with his companion to No. 318. One of the men disappeared between the houses, and the other, after knocking at the front door fruitlessly, went to a window and tried to open it.

Hearing Valentine on the walk the man at the window made a low whistle and then ran south on Paulina street to Harrison, where he turned west and disappeared. The detective followed him on a walk, and soon after he turned the corner he met the supposed burglar returning toward the east.

Valentine flashed his star upon the fellow and asked him what his business was about the house on Paulina street.

"That's none of your business," replied the man, at the same time striking the detective in the face with his fist.

Then he turned and ran west on Harrison street.

"Stop or I'll shoot!" Valentine commanded.

But the supposed burglar ran the faster and the detective fired. The bullet entered the fugitive's back and passed through his body. He sank to the ground and when Valentine reached him he was unconscious.

"I picked him up in my arms," said Detective Valentine," and "carried him into a neighboring drug store. The clerk there said he was not dead, and I called a patrol-wagon. Officer Slavin came with the wagon and he and I started for the County Hospital with the wounded man. When we reached there the physicians told me the fellow was dead.

"There was nothing on the man's person by which he could be identified at once. We found an invitation to a dance at Eighteenth and Throop streets, but it was written in Polish, and we couldn't decipher it. There were also on his person a white metal watch, a plated chain, and an advertising memorandum book. The man wore a black hat, dark overcoat, and dark clothes. He was 5 feet 9 inches tall and apparently 30 years old.

"Walter Stokes lives at No. 316 South Paulina street, where the men knocked first, and F. A. Dugray at No. 318. Mr. Dugray looked at the remains and said that he was pretty sure they were those of a man whom he had seen trying to break into his house. Mr. Stokes had heard noises at his window but they sounded like the wind."

Upon examination the "advertising book" spoken of by the detective was found to be a building and loan book. It is supposed that the name "Friant Opava" found written in the book is the name of the man who was shot. That name and the features of the man are not familiar to the police.

A report was in circulation among the crowd that gathered after the shooting that Opava was no burglar at all and was merely looking for the house of some friend. It was said that because Detective Valentine was in citizen's clothes, although the detective says he showed his star, Opava took him for a meddler and for that reason hit him and ran. Opava could neither understand nor speak English, therefore he didn't know what the detective asked him.

Whatever the truth may be Officer Valentine's story appears to be given full credence by his brother officers. He has been connected with the West Lake Street Station for two years and before that was at Desplaines street.

HUNGARIAN SOCIETY GIVES A BALL.

Five Hundred Persons Attend the First Assembly Under the Auspices of the Club.

Five hundred people attended the ball given at the North Side Turner Hall last night by the Hungarian Society. The society was organized less than a year ago for the purpose of assisting poor emigrants after their arrival in Chicago and to care for the sick and destitute of their countrymen. In the society's list of members are the best known and wealthiest Hungarians in Chicago, and already several thousand dollars have been secured in various ways and expended in caring for the unfortunate people of that nationality.

It was the intention, aside from the charitable and benevolent features, to make the society a social organization. Last night's reception and ball was the first social event of the club. The attendance was large. There are many wealthy Hungarians in Chicago, and nearly all are members of the society.

Prof. Amsterdam's Russian orchestra furnished music for the dancing program. The hall had been decorated with flowers and plants, and around the gallery the flags of all nations were displayed, prominent among them being those of the United States and Hungary. The stage was almost filled with plants, behind which the orchestra was stationed.

Julius de Hovarth is President of the society, Nathan Unger and M. Gross Vice-Presidents, M. A. Dietrichstein Recording Secretary, Arthur Hermann Financial Secretary, and Samuel Kohn Treasurer.

The following were present:

Mr. and Mrs. Julius De Hovath, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Weltner, Mr. and Mrs. Herrman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stern, Dr. and Mrs. M. Ottofy, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Rosenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Sincere, Dr. and Mrs. Low, Mr. and Mrs. I. Walden, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Kline, Mr. and Mrs. M. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Singer, Mr. and Mrs. N. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barthold, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Born, Mr. and Mrs. S. Green.

Misses Julia Lowenthal, Sophie Beck, Pauline Lowenthal, Handa Kline, Gisella Kline, Josephine Kline, Annie Schlesinger, Annie Levy, Berta Levy, J. Jacobs, Alice Low, F. Herschwetz, Cora Weissburg, Annie Engle, Irene Newman, Talma Jacobson, Hannah Jacobson, Lena Adler, Sadie Gross, Lena Kauffman, Lotta Kauffman, Katie Goldfinger, Katie Wechter, Paula Richmond, Malvine Fish, Mary Fish, Flora Rubinsky, Rosa Eger, Etta Newman, Lena Englander, Rigi Eger, Fannie Friedman, Lilly Friedman, Blanche Wise, Emma Block, Sadie Massinger, Hannah Barthold.

Charles Lowenthal, Joseph Dicker, S. Kohn, M. Kohn, M. Friedman, Ed Hofheimer, Dr. Wise, N. Princelau, Julius Beck, Samuel Roseman, Philip Kline, Adolph Kline.

PREACHED ON PROTESTANT AMERICA.

Rev. W. B. Leach Pleads for the Sanctity of the Sabbath and Public Schools.

At Paulina Street M. E. Church last evening the pastor, the Rev. William B. Leach, delivered a discourse on "Protestant America." His text was Genesis xii., 2, "I will make of thee a great nation." He said:

I had rather never have been born than to have been born in a Catholic or a heathen land. It is a gratification to have been born in this land of freedom, over which waves our beloved flag. It is a Protestant land, and, therefore, a true Christian land. Thank God for the Puritans and for grand old New England. It would be a blessing if we could get back into the old Puritan footsteps. Our Mayor and politicians are wrong when they sneer at the Puritan Sabbath. Would to God we had the Puritan Sabbath instead of the Continental Sabbath as some want. Though the former may be a trifle too strict, it would be far better for the land. It has given us statesmen and noblemen who have been blessings to the Nation. The man who does not believe in God cannot be a true American citizen.

Catholics are generally faithful to their church rules and doctrines. If Protestants were equally faithful we would be better Christians than we are. The only hope for America is for Protestants to rise in their religion. We never want a war of religion or between religious sects, and I do not believe it will ever come. We must stand up for our free school institutions, for when we find men sworn to assail these it makes me feel like taking up arms in their defense. The moment you surrender the Christian Sabbath and neglect your religious privileges you are drifting over to the enemy. Let us show to the world that we are truly Christians. On the school question the Prohibition candidate for Governor was solid, and for that reason I wish he had been elected, though I am ashamed to say I did not vote for him. We must protect our schools as one of the foundations of our structure of liberty. God help us to guard our homes and our thresholds against the foreign influence which keeps the saloons open every day and also the gambling hells. On this Thanksgiving occasion we should pledge ourselves to guard the sanctity of the Sabbath, the privileges of our free schools, and the purity of our homes.

Pounded the Peacemaker.

Joseph Stadtmueller was arrested yesterday on charges of assault and battery and assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. The complainants are Mrs. Stadtmueller and William Baur of No. 592 Wells street. Baur is Stadtmueller's brother-in-law. He claims that yesterday Stadtmueller hit him on the right temple with a pair of brass knuckles because he had remonstrated with Stadtmueller in regard to his rough treatment of his wife.

Items.

Edward Tiernan amused himself yesterday by beating his wife and breaking up the furniture in his home. He was arrested and charged with malicious mischief and disorderly conduct.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the two-story frame cottage No. 297 Hastings street, owned and occupied by Theodore Groves. It originated in the basement. The occupants of the house had narrow escapes. The damage to the building and furniture was $1,000.

Andrew Polisky, 30 years old, was seriously injured yesterday by a Milwaukee avenue grip car. While standing on the track at Desplaines and Washington streets waiting for a south-bound train to pass he was knocked down by a north-bound car. He was removed to his home, No. 39 Seymour street.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS CALLED THEM.

Nicknames Given to Their Generals by the Boys in Blue.

Washington *Star:* The nomenclature of the army was particularly rich in descriptive titles, and a study of the men upon whom these names were bestowed will discover the fact that very few of them were ill advised or misplaced.

Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant was at first called "Old United States," from the initials of his name. After the little episode at Fort Donelson, when he issued the edict which stamped him as equal to the emergency, his men enthusiastically declared that those initials stood for "Unconditional Surrender."

In fact those initials caused him not a little perturbation of mind, and in the end he actually had to abandon his baptismal name to save the dignity of West Point, which unwittingly gave him a name that didn't belong to him; but since it was "writ down" the red tape complications involved in restoring his right name presented formidable obstacles which he hesitated to tackle. Many of his men called him "Old Three Stars," that indicating his rank as Lieutenant-General. Later, when fighting the battle with the conqueror who soon or late subdues all flesh, he became known the world over as the "Silent Sufferer."

Gen. William T. Sherman was familiarly called "Uncle Billy" by his men and also "Old Tecumseh."

Gen. George B. McClellan, who was a prime favorite with his men, became endeared to them as "Little Mac."

Gen. George G. Meade wore glasses and was speedily dubbed "Four-Eyed George" from that and from the fact that he was keen and quick and very little escaped his observation. The title was one of which he was proud, for he knew it was not designed to cut two ways.

Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, who relieved McClellan as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, was at first Colonel of the First Rhode Island, but when he came to the dignity of General he was titled Rhody. Incidentally it may be stated that Gen. Burnside also gave name to the particular cut of "side burns" so much in vogue a few years since. "The General with his whiskers" was considered a very handsome figure.

Gen. Joseph E. Hooker got the sobriquet "Fighting Joe," which he hated heartily, and the man who was spoiling for a "scrap" could earn it easily by alluding to the doughty General's title in his presence.

The McCook family was well represented in the War of the Rebellion, and the members were generally "bunched" as the "fighting McCooks." Gen. Alexander McCook had as one of his staff officers Adjutant-General Dan McCook of Illinois. Other members of the family were Capt. Edwin McCook, who belonged to Logan's regiment; Lieut. Edward McCook, who was in the regular army; Maj. Anson G. McCook of the Second Ohio; Capt. Henry McCook of Illinois, and Sheldon McCook, Lieutenant in the navy. They bore themselves bravely and won the title "fighting McCooks" where the battle raged fiercest.

Gen. John Pope was called "Saddlebag John." When he first took command of the Army of Virginia he found everything in confusion, which he set to work to straighten out. Consequently when asked where his headquarters were he replied "in the saddle." His men said that headquarters were "in the saddle on the move," and their location liable to be in dangerous proximity to the enemy's fire during an engagement.

Gen. Irvin McDowell was derisively denominated "Pope" by his irreverent men, because, as they said, he issued more "bulls" than the Pope of Rome. They said of the two Generals that Pope's "headquarters" were in the saddle and McDowell's "head" in a basket, because the latter General was so extremely cautious.

Franz Sigel, the jolly German General, was familiarly known as "Dutchy."

Gen. Winfield Hancock was known as "Hancock the Superb," a name given him by Gen. Meade after the magnificent manner in which he repulsed Longstreet at Gettysburg.

Gen. Andrew A. Humphrey, who was a distinguished engineer, was styled "Old Mathematics."

Gen. S. W. Crawford was called "Old Physics" because in the beginning of his military career he was a surgeon. He was with Maj Anderson during the bombardment of Fort Sumter and saved the life of Roger A. Pryor of Virginia, who, while under a flag of truce inside the fort unceremoniously picked up a glass of liquid from a table and drank it for a "whisky straight." It proved to be iodide of potassium, but "Old Physics" pumped him out and saved his life.

Gen. John A. Logan had several titles. One was "Black Jack," because of his tawny complexion and long black hair. He was also called "Old War Eagle" and the "Black Eagle of Illinois."

Gen. Philip Sheridan, whose stature was far from commensurate with his ability and brain, was greatly beloved by his men and was called by them "Little Phil."

Gen. Albert Sykes was "Sykesy" among his men.

Gen. Henry W. Halleck was derisively nicknamed "Old Brains."

Gen. William S. Rosecrans was speedily dubbed "Rosy."

Gen. Lew Wallace was called "Louisa." Not that his men deemed him effeminate, but because they wanted some endearing term for a general whom they were devotedly attached to, and that was the first that suggested itself.

Gen. Philip Kearney left an arm in Mexico and was known among his men as "One-Armed Phil."

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler because of his peculiar drooping eyelids was called "Old Cock Eye."

Gen. Judson C. Kilpatrick was known as "Kill," simply as an abbreviation of his last name.

Dashing Gen. George Custer because of his long yellow curls was known as "Ringlets."

Gen. George H. Thomas was familiarly known among his men as "Pap Thomas." After the battle of Chickamauga he was given as a mark of distinguished honor the title "Rock of Chickamauga."

It Was Her Maiden Vote.

Near where the Denver University Building breaks the horizon line out at University Heights there is a young lady who is being lionized just now for a feat unique in the history of womankind. Miss Sadie Boyd, just turned 21, is the maiden who rode 110 miles and return to cast her maiden vote. She has brothers at her home in Cheyenne, Wyo., and she has grown up among them—a brother's sister—sharing their joys and hopes and ambitions. She is a student now at the university.

"Not a bit," says Miss Boyd, opening her big blue eyes very wide; "of course it doesn't seem strange to me to have gone to Cheyenne to vote. I feel about it just as I fancy my brothers felt. Women have been voting in Wyoming for the last twenty years, so I have grown up in the midst of it, and it does not seem any different, I fancy, to me than it would to a man. The Central committee wrote to my father and called his attention to my having the right of suffrage by virtue of my being 21 years, and they wanted me to come up and vote. Of course I have thought of the matter for some years, and, yes, longed for the time to come when I could vote. I scarcely thought of the matter at all on my way up. I took the night train, slept nearly all the way, and when I reached home and the time came around I went down to the polls with my father and voted. We have the Australian ballot system there and all the attendant secrecy, so I need not have had my father go with me, but I preferred it and he went."—*Denver Republican.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c.

"UNCLE DICK" DIES.

CAPT. RICHARD S. M'CLAUGHRY SUCCUMBS TO HEART DISEASE.

He Was a Picturesque Character Among the So-Called "Boodlers" of the County Board—He Protested His Innocence, but, Impatient of Legal Delays, He Demanded Sentence and Served His Term at Joliet, Disdaining All Favors—A Prominent Farmer and Soldier.

Capt. Richard S. McClaughry, a man widely known for his strong but unpolished character and the varied incidents of his long career, died suddenly, presumably of heart disease, yesterday morning at the home of his son-in-law, John F. Taylor, No. 6637 Halsted street, Englewood. He was 72 years of age, but his positiveness of character and military training gave him a bearing of many years younger, when he was not suffering from rheumatism.

For nearly a score of years he was known among his farmer neighbors and friends as "Uncle Dick," but about five years ago, when he became a part of a notable chapter in the history of this city and county, he was christened "Farmer McClaughry," and as such he has ever since been known to the public. This chapter relates to the story and trial of the County Commissioners, known as "the boodlers." He was one of the board. But many believed at the time of the sensation that he was innocent, and few believe now that he was guilty of any crime.

In the celebrated trial he was a picturesque character and his course at the close showed that when he had made up his mind he would follow its promptings regardless of all consequences. After the "boodlers" were convicted they were sent to jail and a new trial was asked for. "Farmer" McClaughry got wearied of the law's delays, and one week after the verdict of the jury was rendered he demanded that he be sentenced. He was taken into court and before the sentence was pronounced delivered the following vigorous opinion:

Protests Absolute Innocence.

I insist, your Honor, that the verdict in this case as far as I am concerned is a most infamous one, and there is no testimony against me except that of the self-confessed perjurers, Lynn and Bipper. I insist that I am guilty of no crime, and if the State of Illinois can stand the responsibility of sending a man of my years and respectability to the penitentiary upon the testimony of two such miserable wretches I can and will stand my part like a man. In asking that you pass sentence upon me I do not confess my guilt, but insist upon my absolute innocence. My request that you pass sentence without delay simply means that I am a man too far advanced in years and too limited in means to bear the delay, annoyance, and expense incident to the efforts necessary to secure a new trial.

This was Aug. 11, 1887. Capt. McClaughry came to the decision to demand his sentence in opposition to the advice of his counsel and despite the protests and pleadings of those who had been on trial with him. The next day he was taken to Joliet. On his way to the prison he was accompanied by a large number of his farmer and soldier friends, and one of the latter expressed his opinion in these words after bidding him good-by at the prison gates:

I fought with him and I know the kind of stuff that's in him. He never said "Go on!" to the boys in the army. No, sir, it was always "Come on, boys!"

He Disdained Favors.

Capt. McClaughry served his term of about twenty months, disdaining favors and enjoying himself in the occupation of attending to the cows of the State institution.

Harry Varnell, who was afterwards sent to Joliet as one of those on trial with him, associated much with him then, and when he heard of his death last night his eyes filled with tears.

"He was the bravest and truest man I ever met," he said. "He was never guilty of a dishonest act and the only one who ever charged him with crime was Bipper, the butcher. In prison he was often ill, but he never asked for rest in the hospital. He was not a patient man and never ceased denouncing his enemies."

For the last few years it had been Capt. McClaughry's custom to make weekly visits to the city, at which times he generally stopped with his son-in-law, Mr. Taylor. Mrs. McClaughry came to the city last week and went to the home of her son-in-law. Last Saturday Mr. McClaughry came in from his country home and joined his wife. Saturday evening he retired at an early hour. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning he arose, and shortly after complained of sharp pains in the region of his heart. He lay down again and died within an hour.

Life of the Captain.

[R. S. McClaughry was born on a farm in Onondagua County, N. Y., in 1820. About 1836 he moved West with his father and the rest of the family, locating in the Town of Palos, where his father bought a large tract of land. Young McClaughry went to work for his father on the farm. By saving up his earnings and putting it with gifts from his father the young man was able to buy a farm of his own in Palos and purchase the machinery necessary for a well-to-do establishment. At the time when work began on the Illinois and Mississippi Canal Mr. McClaughry was engaged to cut and furnish timber used in the construction of the canal. From this contract "Farmer" McClaughry made considerable money.

Later Mr. McClaughry sold his farm in Palos for a handsome sum and purchased land at Gooding's Grove, Will County, Ill. He was highly respected at Palos and active in the administration of the public affairs of the township, although he never held any office. At Gooding's Grove he soon became a leading citizen. His farm was one of the best in Will County, and his fields yielded him handsome financial returns.

"Farmer" McClaughry was living at Gooding's Grove when the war broke out. Being a prominent citizen his friends and neighbors looked to him to lead in getting up a military company. Mr. McClaughry went into the business of bringing out the soldiers with energy. For his services he was made Captain of the company, which eventually become the One Hundredth Infantry. He enlisted for three years. His war record was good. In many battles he did valiant service. He was wounded in one of them in the hip.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. McClaughry sold out his farm at Gooding's Grove and moved to Blue Island. He lived there until a few years ago as a retired farmer. He was a member of the G. A. R. post at Blue Island. He had eight children—three sons and five daughters—some of whom are dead. His widow is living at present in Englewood.]

COMEDIAN CHARLES REED IS DEAD.

Heart Disease Carries Him Away at the United States Hotel in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Charles Reed, the comedian, died of heart disease at 8 o'clock this evening at the United States Hotel. Reed and Collier's "Hoss and Hoss" company has been showing in this city for the past two weeks, but Mr. Reed did not appear after Tuesday night. Wednesday afternoon he started from the hotel in a cab with Mr. Collier for the matinée, but was taken ill on the way and was obliged to return to his room. A physician was at once summoned, and he was found to be suffering from organic disease of the heart. Since Wednesday Mr. Reed has been alternately better and worse. Mrs. Reed was telegraphed for from New York and she has been with her husband continually since her arrival. Saturday morning Mr. Reed was feeling a little better and was able to go down-stairs, but this morning he was again taken with a bad attack and was unable to leave his room. A physician was at once called in, but Mr. Reed did not rally, and at 8 o'clock tonight he passed into the great beyond. Mrs. Reed is completely prostrated by her affliction. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made, but they will be in charge of the Order of Elks, of which the dead comedian was a member.

[Charles Reed was born in New York City May 22, 1855. Early in life he drifted out to San Francisco and went to work as call-boy at the old California Theater during the days of the elder Booth and McCullough. Afterward he went into minstrelsy and became a great local favorite. Several years later he formed a partnership with Billy Emerson and they leased the Standard Theater. Their business was phenomenal, and both men made money rapidly. For personal reasons the partnership was dissolved, and Reed ran the theater alone. Later he came East and joined Dockstader's Minstrels. His first great hit after leaving minstrelsy was during the Boston engagement of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Ruddygore." The opera itself was not well received, but Reed made a great hit, filling the Globe Theater nightly during the run. At the close of this engagement he went with Hoyt and Thomas' "Rag Baby" company to take Frank Daniels part as Old Sport. His success in this part caused Hoyt to write "A Brass Monkey," with the character Jonah especially adapted for Reed. He played this part in New York one season and several seasons on the road. He left the Hoyt and Thomas company to join Russell's comedians, and his and Collier's success in "The City Directory" led them last season to start out as joint stars in "Hoss and Hoss." Mr. Reed was a man of lovable disposition, but rather inclined to be oversensitive. He suffered severely at times from rheumatism, and at such times was despondent. He was a clever comedian and one of the best singers of comic songs on the American stage. He retained his hold upon the affections of the people of San Francisco, and his last engagement marked the high-water limit of box-office receipts. He had a host of friends both in and out side of the profession who were strongly attached to him.]

Mrs. August Belmont.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Mrs. August Belmont, widow of the late August Belmont, the well-known banker here and abroad, died after a lingering illness at her residence, No. 109 Fifth avenue, this afternoon. All the members of the family surrounded the deathbed of Mrs. Belmont. Her death has been looked for at any time during the last week. About a year ago Mrs. Belmont had a severe attack of the grip. From time to time since then Mrs. Belmont has been a sufferer from the results of that attack and during the last three weeks she has been gradually growing worse. A week ago it was concluded that her recovery was improbable and since then the members of the family have been in constant attendance. The funeral will take place on Tuesday.

Mrs. Sallie Bunn Jones.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sallie Bunn Jones, a great favorite in Springfield society died here this afternoon. She was the wife of Frank H. Jones, a member of the last Legislature from this county; the eldest daughter of Jacob Bunn, President of the Illinois Watch company, and a niece of John W. Bunn of this city. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon.

Capt. Corbishley.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20.—Capt. J. N. Corbishley of the British steamer Vesta of Liverpool died at the Touro infirmary, this county, this morning. He was the senior commander of the Harrison line of steamers, in whose service he has been actively employed during the last twenty-seven years. He leaves a wife and three children, who reside in Liverpool. He will be buried tomorrow.

David G. Wyckoff.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—David G. Wyckoff died this morning, aged 88 years. He was born in New Jersey, and was the oldest merchant in the country. He is said to have been longer in the dry-goods trade than any man in the State, having been in the business without change or interruption fifty-four years.

Col. Alonzo Mason.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Col. Alonzo Mason, six times a millionaire, died here tonight of paralysis. He was stricken in Chicago two months ago and has not spoken since. His wealth goes to his wife and two daughters.

A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

Their Success as Dentists—Delicate Skill in Handling Tools.

New York *Tribune:* Among the self-supporting women of the future will be numbered many who have taken up the profession of dentistry. New York already has six or more successful women dentists who are interested in their profession, find it in every way agreeable and—an important feature for the majority—very remunerative. The exaggerated fear of the dentist's chair that seems inborn in every human breast gives the impression that the profession is not one that a thoroughly womanly woman would care to adopt. That the reverse is true is proved by the refined and cultivated women who have taken it up. Extracting—the most disagreeable branch of the work—is now done, except in country towns, almost entirely by specialists. The wholesale extracting of old times is done away with and the motto of the dentist today is to save, not to destroy. A degree is more easily obtained than in the medical profession, two years covering the college course, and the practitioner has the advantage of working in the seclusion of her own home and during such hours as she sees fit.

There is a dainty little lady up-town whose youth and appearance of having led a secluded home life make the appellation "doctor" seem a misnomer, and the letters "D. D. S." after the name a slip of the pen, yet she is a successful dentist; considers the profession an excellent one for women and lucrative. Receiving with her school education the idea that every woman should have a profession or means of earning a livelihood the art of dentistry appealed to her. Her patients are women and children only, and if she consents to extract it is only in the case of a tiny first tooth of a timid child.

A little woman in Peekskill comes of a race of dentists, and was devoted to the profession from the time when, as a child, her father discovered her ingenuity in handling tools and fashioning cradles and wagons for her dolls. In a small town there is a general country practice, and the woman dentist has some amusing experiences. A suffering countryman, escorted by a sympathizing friend, appeared at the office one day and was nonplused at sight of a woman. He didn't think "a little woman like that could pull his teeth," but after three large ones had disappeared he changed his mind, and the friend, unfamiliar with the energy and ability of the modern maiden, was moved to soliloquize: "Well, when women get to pulling teeth, then cake's made of dough." A woman who came into the same office was not so easily convinced. She wasn't "going to have any little girl pull her teeth with a string," she said, and insisted upon seeing the senior member of the firm.

A woman with ill-regulated nerve force could not take up the profession, but for that matter she is not fitted to do anything well, whether caring for a child or in the trying matter of fitting a gown.

There is still some prejudice against women in the profession of dentistry, but they have taken high rank in the colleges and given satisfaction to their patients. Several of the female sovereigns of Europe have encouraged them by their patronage.

Missing.

Our children they number—well, seven!
There's Richard, the lawyer, you see,
And Asher, the doctor; while Ezra,
The scholar, has took his degree.
Then, too, there is Ivan and Linus,
And Arthur, the painter, at Rome;
But dearest of all is our Edgar—
The lad who has never come home.

He went off to the war in the sixties,
With knapsack and musket so brave!
He fought, so they told us, at Shiloh.
The papers the whole story gave,
And then after that we lost record.
His regiment was sent here and there,
And mother and I simply waited—
We couldn't give up in despair.

We had but one letter from Edgar,
All faded and yellow today;
It tells of some wearisome marching,
And how near the enemy lay;
And next came a terrible battle,
When half of the reg'ment went down!
Our poor lad was never seen after—
His mother put on a black gown.

But still I kept watching and waiting,
And can't believe Edgar is dead.
He stood just six feet in his stockings,
And his was a handsome young head,
With eyes of the merriest of hazel,
Ah, yes, I remember him well!
His brown hair was glossy and curling—
It was never known that he fell.

Perhaps he is living and happy,
And quite forgot mother and me.
He may have gone West, I am thinking,
Or stayed there, in old Tennessee!
He may fill a grave 'neath the South sod—
Yes, after all, that would be best!
We couldn' bear knowing our dear lad
Was hiding away from the rest.

I still count him with his brothers—
He's one of them dead or alive,
Our brightest, and eldest, and bravest,
The fittest it seemed to survive.
He may be a wanderer—rootless!
The years have been many to roam,
I wait for him yet, all unknowing—
My lad who has never come home.

—*Mrs. F. Amden.*

It Was Unexpected.

Col. Fred Grant once told us this story in Vienna as one of his father's favorites. The circumstances occurred when Gen. Grant was living in Missouri on his farm. It has never appeared in print. One day a country lad, a neighbor, who was not only clever but made up for his slowness by his respectable qualities, came to pay a not infrequent visit.

"How's your father, Johnny?" said the General.

"Pretty well," replied Johnny, with his drawl—"for him."

"And your mother?"

"Pretty well—for her."

"And your brothers and sisters?"

"Pretty well—for them."

"Well, Johnny, and how's your grandmother?" Silence for the space of a moment, then—"She's dead."

"O," said the General, "very sorry, very sorry—rather unexpected, wasn't it?"

"Well," admitted Johnny—"well, rather—for her."—*Hartford Courant.*

Health Assured.

Mrs. Reform (joyously)—"Now that you have been elected to the City Council, I suppose we'll have decent drinking water at last."

Mr. Reform—"Y-e-s, I can afford to have an artesian well now."—*New York Weekly.*

THEIR ANNUAL FEAST

TWELVE HUNDRED CHILDREN EAT THANKSGIVING DINNER.

Homeless Boys and Girls Sit at a Table Heaped with Turkey, Fruit, and Pie—Well-Developed Appetites Find Ample Means of Satisfaction—Guests Range in Age from 2 1-2 to Sixteen Years—Addresses and Music Follow the Richly-Spread Banquet.

Thanksgiving came to 1,200 of Chicago's homeless waifs yesterday. Thanksgiving with turkey and pie and fruit and nuts, Thanksgiving with grace before meat and with music and singing after pudding.

Thanksgiving is looked forward to by none of Chicago's citizens with greater longing than by the boys who sell newspapers and black boots and the homeless and ragged girls who sell papers or beg to keep the wolf from where the door would be if they had a home with a door. The Sunday before Thanksgiving any homeless child who will go to the Second Regiment Armory, and see Supt. Daniels of the Waifs' Mission may have a steaming hot dinner, a dinner as good as the rich children have the Thursday following.

Yesterday was Thanksgiving day for the waif family. There will be no such family gathering in Chicago this week as yesterday's was.

Two o'clock was the hour set for the dinner, and there were no members of the family late. Neither were there any regrets. Every member of the family came to the dinner and brought in addition to large and well developed appetites sisters and brothers who also had large appetites. Every age was represented from little Kunge George, two and a half years old, to boys and girls of 15 and 16 years. Every guest of the mission knew Supt. Daniels, and knew, if not by past experience then by common report, that the family dinner would be such a spread as is seen only once a year.

The society reporter would speak of it as a chrysanthemum dinner. The waifs called it a "good one." Both reports would be correct, for no one could say it wasn't good, and the chrysanthemums were there on every table and in front of nearly every plate. Then, as in all well regulated society events where a banquet is included, there was a rose or a carnation beside each plate.

It Is a Great Show.

There was a man at the door of the armory, but he was not there to question children. All he had to do was to keep the grown folks from crowding in. It is a great show and lots of folks like to gather and watch the children. Admission to the galleries is by card only. Before the dinner began the galleries were all filled and there were many watching the pushing, eager children from the main floor. The children were drawn up in double columns, the little boys first and rising gradually to the big boys, who brought up the rear. Over in one corner the little girls were marshaled in two columns, with Hattie Judd and Clara Seavey, two of the teachers in the mission Sunday-school, as grand marshals. When all were ready the order for the march was given and the columns, led by the little girls, marched in and out, between the long tables on which the dinner was already spread. The Pullman band stationed up in the gallery played the "Waifs' March," composed for the mission, and boys and girls kept step with military precision. They marched with arms folded, this as a precautionary measure because the dinner was so near at hand. Once in awhile some boy's hand would dart out, and the breastbone of a turkey would disappear beneath a ragged jacket. It was not often, however, that a boy would forget his instructions, and when one would be caught his punishment would be to fall out of line and fall in again at the tail end of the procession. It took the boys twenty minutes to get around so that every one was in front of a well-filled plate. Then the order to be seated was given.

When Supt. Daniels called on the boys to be still while Dr. Lawrence said grace his voice could hardly be heard, but finally order was obtained. Dr. Lawrence appreciated the situation and his words were few. Then the boys who had been there before and who understood the program yelled "Eat! Eat!" and the hungry children promptly obeyed the command. There was little order about the eating. Some of the boys began on plum pudding and ended on meat, but, whatever the order followed, it took but little time for tables to be cleared so there was little dish washing to be done. The little girls almost without exception put everything that could be carried into the paper bags which were under the plates to take home either for their own supper or as a Thanksgiving offering to mothers or sisters.

After the Feast.

When the dinner had been finished and the big reserve in the kitchen had gone the way Thanksgiving stuff should go, the children were marched out in front of the platform and given seats where they might hear the singing and speaking.

Henry B. Roney had the full choir of Grace Episcopal Church, consisting of fifty boys and twenty-five men, to aid in the program. The "Thanksgiving Overture" of the Pullman band was followed by the Thanksgiving anthem, "O, Lord, How Bountiful," by the full choir. Dr. Lawrence offered prayer a second time, and then the boys and girls of the Waifs' Mission sang the song composed especially for them, entitled: "Jesus Loves Even the Waifs of the Street." The next on the program was the paraphrase of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the Pullman band.

The Arion Lady Quartet, consisting of the Misses Ariel Nichols, Adele V. Holman, Marie Heden, and Amelie Heden sang "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," and their singing never met with such an enthusiastic reception before as that given by the critical audience. Later in the course of the program the quartet sang a tuneful lullaby.

"The Lord is my Shepherd," a duet by Charlie Davison and Henry Brierty, and solos by each of the two boys were included in the program. Judge Richard S. Tuthill made a short address and the boys were dismissed with "The Flag" march by the Pullman band.

The turkey, the cake, the grapes and oranges, and the other eatables set before the waifs came from the charitable people of Chicago. The proprietors of many of the hotels were among the donors. Then there were money contributions and flowers sent by leading florists.

Names of Donors.

Included in the list are the following individuals and firms:

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TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE CONVICTS.

Obliged to Work in Mines Soaked with Water and Filled with Gases.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Representative Styles, the colored member of the Pennitentiary committee, gives a harrowing story of the condition of ex-Senator Brown's convict pen in the Dade coal mines. He says:

Their condition was a sad sight. Great numbers were sick from having to work in caves 300 feet under ground, where they stand in water from ankle to knee top. Others are mashed and crippled by slate and coal, which fall upon them from blastings from which they cannot escape. The smoking gases are so stagnating that it is impossible to get even pure air. The majority were clad in "new suits," as the authorities knew of the coming of the legislative committee. Others were nigh naked and had to work and sleep in the same meager apparel in a wet condition. This immediate information was given me by a white prisoner. The contractors and guards followed the committee all through the camps so as to know what each poor sufferer had to say and the convicts were afraid to give us all the facts for fear of cruel treatment after the committee had gone.

The California Limited—A New Fast Train.

Beginning Sunday, Nov. 27, a new limited train will be run by the Santa Fé route. The train is vestibuled and carries Pullman's newest sleeping cars all the way from Chicago to California. At 212 Clark street you can get all the particulars. A first-class round trip ticket, Chicago to California and return, good for nine months, and good on this limited train costs $100 only over the Santa Fé route.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., Photographers.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Weather forecast for Monday:

For Indiana and Illinois, fair till Tuesday night, cold wave, northwest gales.

For Lower and Upper Michigan, snow flurries, turning to rain in Southern and Lower Michigan, cold wave by Tuesday morning, southeast gales becoming northwesterly.

For Iowa, fair till Tuesday, cold wave, northwest gales.

Places of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.98	92	74	S.	Clear.	
Bismarck, N. D	30.34	8	22	N. W.	Clear.	.01
Boston, Mass.	30.22	38	46	N. W.	Clear.	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.10	32	34	S. E.	Fair.	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	58	64	S.	Clear.	
Charleston, S. C.	30.38	50	58	E.	Clear.	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.26	26	40	Calm	Clear.	
Chicago	29.78	42	42	S.	Cl'udy	
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	44	46	S. E.	Clear.	
Cleveland, O.	30.02	32	34	S. E.	Clear.	
Davenport, Ia.	29.92	38	42	W.	Clear.	
Denver, Colo.	30.20	36	58	E.	Clear.	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.10	30	50	N. W.	Clear.	
Detroit, Mich.	29.98	34	34	S. E.	Clear.	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.22	44	58	N. E.	Clear.	
Duluth, Minn.	29.80	24	26	E.	Cl'udy	.66
Dubuque, Ia.	29.82	36	38	W.	Clear.	
Erie, Pa.	30.16	30	34	S.	Clear.	Trace
Galveston, Tex.	30.12	68	72	S.	Clear.	
G'd Haven, Mich	29.82	34	34	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.76	34	34	S. E.	Snow.	Trace
Helena, Mont.	30.16	34	34	W.	Fair.	
Huron, S. D.	30.28	16	44	N. W.	Clear.	Trace
Indianap'lis, Ind	29.96	44	46	S. E.	Clear.	
Jacks'nville, Fla	30.34	54	66	N.	Clear.	
Kansas City, Mo	30.14	44	52	N. W.	Clear.	
Keokuk, Ia.	29.94	44	54	W.	Clear.	
Knoxville, Tenn	30.26	44	52	S. E.	Clear.	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.80	32	38	W.	Cl'udy	
Little Rock, Ark	30.06	66	70	S.	Cl'udy	
Louisville, Ky.	30.00	48	54	S.	Clear.	
Manistee, Mich.	29.84	32	32	E.	Cl'udy	
Marquette, Mich	29.82	28	28	S. E.	Snow.	.08
Memphis, Tenn.	30.10	64	70	S.	Cl'udy	
Miles City	30.30	20	22	Calm	Clear.	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.74	38	40	S.	Clear.	
Minnedosa	30.30	8	14	W.	Fair.	
Montreal	30.26	28	36	N.	Clear.	
Montrose	30.18	36	52	S. E.	Clear.	
New Orleans, La.	30.24	62	70	S.	Fair.	
New York City	30.32	40	44	N. W.	Clear.	
Omaha, Neb.	30.24	28	54	N. W.	Clear.	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.28	30	36	S.	Clear.	.01
Palestine	30.02	66	74	S.	Clear.	
Pierre, S. D.	30.32	18	36	N. W.	Clear.	
Port Huron	30.04	34	34	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Pueblo, Colo	30.22	42	60	E.	Clear.	
Rapid City	30.28	20	36	S. E.	Clear.	
St. Louis, Mo.	29.92	58	60	S. W.	Cl'udy	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.82	28	38	W.	Snow.	Trace
Salt Lake	30.16	48	54	N.	Clear.	
Sioux City, Ia.	30.28	32	48	N. W.	Clear.	
Springfield, Ill.	29.90	50	52	W.	Fair.	
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	52	66	N.	Fair.	
Toledo, O.	29.96	34	34	S.	Clear.	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived, Georgian, from Boston.
HAVRE—Arrived, La Bretagne, from New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived, Aller, from New York.
NEW YORK—Arrived, La Champagne, from Havre.

DEATHS.

BROWN—R. H. Brown, at 784 Fulton-st., Nov. 19.

BEAUCHAMP—U. G. Beauchamp, beloved husband of Marion Beauchamp, nee Hawes. Killed Nov. 20 in wreck on Belt Line. Notice of funeral hereafter. Residence 80th-st. and Lyons-av.

CROKE—At the residence of her aunt, Mrs. James Daly, 57 West 41st-st., of diphtheria, Kittie Croke, aged 11 years. Funeral today at 10 a. m. by carriages to Calvary.

FANNIN—At her home, 181 Superior-st., Nov. 20, 5:45 a. m. Alice Fannin, beloved wife of James M. Fannin and mother of John M. Fannin, in the 66th year of her age. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 22. Pittsburg and New York papers please copy.

KIMMEY—Nov. 20, 1892, Johnie, beloved son of John and Annie Kimmey, nee Killeen, aged 28 years. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 22, from parents' residence, 598 Laflin-st., to St. Pius' Church, where high mass will be celebrated at 9 a. m. sharp, thence by carriages to Union Depot, via C. and A. R. R. to Sag Bridge. New Orleans (La.) please copy.

McCLAUGHRY—Nov. 20, 1892, at 6637 S. Halsted-st., Richard S. McClaughry, aged 71 years. Funeral from residence at 1 p. m. Tuesday, Nov. 22, to 63d and Wallace-sts., thence by Wabash R. R. to Palos, Ill. Friends of family invited to attend funeral.

PRAESANT—Miss Amanda Praesent, niece of Mrs. E. J. Lehmann, aged 23 years 6 months, at her home, 1326 N. Clark-st., Nov. 19, 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m. Funeral takes place Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 a. m., to Waldheim Cemetery.

VAN WINKLE—Alma, wife of David Van Winkle of 3236 Prairie-av., aged 52 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THERE WILL BE AN ORGAN CONCERT AT the 41st-st. Pres. Church, corner of 41st-st. and Grand-blvd. on Tuesday evening. Harrison M. Wild, organist; Mrs Col. Robert Rae, soprano; Grafton G. Baker, tenor; Frank F. Winter, violinist; and Frank A. Hazen, accompanist. Admission free. All are invited.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

$100 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for return of rig stolen from 530 Monroe; horse bay gelding, 8 years old, black mane and tail, tail long, left hind foot white 6 inches up, right hind foot white on inside, white star in forehead, white strip 4 inches long on nose, weighs 1,050; coupe Rockaway, platform springs.
JOHN B. SHERWOOD.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
THIS MONDAY NIGHT—THE
LILLIAN RUSSELL
OPERA COMIQUE CO.,
Presenting her Greatest Success—
LA CIGALE.
Holiday Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
Coming—CHARLES FROHMAN'S Stock Co. in "MEN AND WOMEN."

INDIANA RACING ASSOCIATION.
THE NEW
RACE TRACK AT ROBY
WINTER RUNNING MEETING.
5—RACES EACH DAY—5
STARTING AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
50c { Admission, including Seat in Grand Stand. } 50c
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne R. R.—Special trains leave Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts. { 11:45 a. m. 12:30 p. m. 1:00 p. m.
Returning—4:15 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 5 p. m.
Time—Thirty minutes each way.
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP—25 CENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN.........Manager.
TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF
HOYT'S
A TEXAS STEER
STANDING-ROOM LAST NIGHT.
Holiday Matinee Thursday.
Every Night. Regular Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Seats now on sale.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison, near Halsted-st.
On the spot where she originally caught the town.
NELLIE McHENRY | Never so jolly, never so brimmingly full of fun, in the best efforts of her life.
A NIGHT AT THE CIRCUS.
Hundreds turned away from this popular theater.
Special Holiday Matinee Thursday (Thanksgiving Day) at 2 p. m.
Next Week—THE JUNIOR PARTNER.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO BAYLIES.........Proprietor and Manager
Beginning Sun. Mat. Nov. 27, Jack McAuliffe's (The Champion) International Vaudeville Co. | Every Evening at 8. Mats. Sun., Wed., and Sat. at 2. THE KID. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving-Day.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening This Week
THE MARIE SANGER ROYAL BURLESQUE CO.
Popular prices.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO
RACING
ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
Fall Meeting, 1892
RACING EVERY DAY,
RAIN OR SHINE.
5 or More Races Each Day.
Book Made on Foreign Races
Special Race Trains via Ill. Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave Depot foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:20 p. m., and 2 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m., and immediately after the races.
C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Book-makers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:20 will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND, 75c

M'VICKER'S—Tonight.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Night. Matinees Wednesday and Thursday (Thanksgiving).
Miss Ullie Akerstrom
In her successful play,
MISS ROARER.
Friday evening, Sat. Matinee and evening, and for her last appearance Sunday eve., Nov. 27, "A LITTLE BUSYBODY" will be presented.
Monday, Nov. 28—JOSEPH JEFFERSON—RIP VAN WINKLE. Sale of seats Friday morning. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

M'VICKER'S THEATER.
—SPECIAL—
TWO WEEKS,
Commencing Monday, Nov. 28.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
—IN—
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MATINEE SATURDAYS.
SEATS ON SALE FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

SCHILLER THEATER.
Randolph-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn.
THANKSGIVING WEEK——TONIGHT
Charles Frohman's Comedians | PRESENTING | Settled Out of Court.
Every Evening except Sunday. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Special Mat. Thursday, Nov. 24, Thanksgiving Day.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
This Week, Matinees Saturday and THANKSGIVING DAY,
JOSEPH MURPHY
—IN THE—
KERRY GOW.
Next Week—MR. MURPHY in SHAUN RHUE.

CLARK-ST. THEATER.
H. R. JACOBS.........Sole Manager
25c Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Saturday. Week Com. Sunday Matinee. 25c
N. S. WOOD IN OUT IN THE STREETS.
Marvelous Scenic Effects—Splendid Company.
Next Sunday—"THE RAMBLER FROM CLARE."

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS.
Performances daily 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
COMPLETE AND ENTIRE CHANGE of PROGRAM
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS | TODAY—NEW BILL. TODAY—NEW ACTS. TODAY—NEW DANCES.
THIS WEEK—EVERYTHING NEW.
Musee Department open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

CYCLORAMA.
CHICAGO FIRE.
Michigan-av., bet. Madison and Monroe.
Magnificent reproduction of BURNING CHICAGO. Wonderfully Realistic. Cost $250,000 to produce.
Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays 2 to 10 p. m.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
CHICAGO'S GRANDEST SIGHT
THE PANORAMA OF THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
Wabash-av. and Panorama-place.
From 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., Sundays included.

SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE
Between State and Dearborn. Tel. main 2198.
Today at 2 Tonight at 8 | CHARMING EMMA WARDE —in— LITTLE JUPITER.
50 Supported by Fifty Gay, Gorgeous, Glorious, Glittering Burlesquers. 50
Prices—Matinee, 25c, 50c; Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

THE ALHAMBRA—Tel. South 142.
H. R. JACOBS.........Sole Manager
PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.
ALL THIS WEEK | The Police Patrol. | Extra Matinee Thanksgiving.
Next Sunday—GOOD OLD TIMES.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON.........Manager
MRS. Zola's "Therese." MR.
POTTER——BELLEW.
Nov. 27—Henry E. Dixey in "Mr. Dobbs of Chicago."

WINDSOR—Telephone, North, 829.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Tonight at 8. Matinee Wednesday.
M. B. LEAVITT'S
SPIDER AND FLY CO.
EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
Next week—Under the Lion's Paw.

HAVLIN'S THEATER—Tel. South 127
Like Rome, all roads lead to the House of Success.
THE HUSTLER. | Tuned up to date with John Kernell, George F. Marion, Harry Watson, Sadie Kerby, and a big lot playing the strings for the best show on earth.
Next Sunday—Bobby Gaylor as "Sport McAllister."

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON,
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
The only War Museum in America.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historical Relics.
Open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

SEE THE ORIGINAL
JOHN BROWN FORT
And Relics. 1341 Wabash-av. Open Daily, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Congress
This week our own presentation of
NIGHT-HAWKS
And a great Variety Show.
10c—ADMISSION—10c

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ST. OPERA HOUSE
Tel. main 2193.
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South 142.
...Sole Manager
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Extra Matinee Thanksgiving.
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CARNEGIE STRIKE OFF

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION VOTES FOR ITS DISCONTINUANCE.

There Was a Bitter Wrangle at the Meeting and the Final Vote Was 101 to 91—Men Will Apply for Work—Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly to Try to Secure Legislation to Make the Truck and Weekly Payment Laws Operative in All Cases.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 20.—The great strike at Carnegie's Homestead steel works has been declared off. After a five months' struggle, which for bitterness has probably never been equaled in this country, the army of strikers finally decided today to give up the fight. This action was taken at a meeting of the lodges of the Amalgamated Association at Homestead this afternoon, the vote standing 101 in favor of declaring the strike off and 91 against it. Among those present at the meeting were Vice President Carney, Secretary Kilgallon, Treasurer Madden, and David Lynch of the Advisory Board. The officials addressed the members and in plain words told them the strike was lost and advised them to take steps to better their condition.

The remarks met with considerable opposition, but when the vote was taken it showed a majority of ten in favor of declaring the strike off.

Those who were in favor of declaring the strike off were jubilant, while those who were against it were badly put out. Most of the latter were men who were obstinate, and many were men who had either applied for positions in the mill and had been turned down or felt sure that their names were on the company's black-list and could not get positions. A member of the Advisory Board said today that he had been trying to get the strike declared off for some weeks, as he knew it was lost and it would have been better for the men, as a great many more could have gotten their places back.

In a Bad Plight.

Those who cannot get back are in a bad fix, as the relief funds will be stopped and many hundreds of them have nothing to live on. The people in Homestead, especially the business-men, are highly elated over the declaration to call the strike off, for if it had continued much longer it would have ruined the town. Many business houses have fallen into the hands of the Sheriff since the strike has been on. Business is expected to resume its normal condition soon.

The Homestead strike has proved one of the most disastrous in the history of the country. It originated from a reduction in wages in the departments where members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were employed. The hitch was on what is known as the sliding scale. It is a scale which regulates the men's wages by the market price of steel billets. Nearly every mill in this vicinity signed the scale, including other mills of the Carnegie company. At the refusal of the firm to sign the scale for the Homestead mill a lockout occurred by the Amalgamated Association, and they were joined by the mechanics, laborers who struck out of sympathy only, their wages not being reduced. The strikers were determined to keep non-union men out of the mill and adopted military discipline. The story of the arrival and the bloody fight with the Pinkertons July 6, the subsequent riotous proceedings, and the calling out of the National Guard and its departure after three months' duty is too well known to repeat. For six weeks the mill has been running almost as well as before the strike, but until within the last week the strikers have steadfastly refused to admit defeat.

Caused Dismay.

The news of to-day's action was received with dismay by the strikers in the two Lawrenceville mills of Carnegie. These men were sympathy strikers and went out at the time the men at Beaver Falls and Duquesne struck. The Duquesne men gave up the fight in three weeks and the Beaver Falls strikers decided to go back yesterday. The Lawrenceville men, however, were steadfast and had no intention of giving in. They are now in the position of striking for no cause. They are angry at the Homestead men and will probably declare the strike off tomorrow.

The strike at one time involved nearly 10,000 men, and the loss in wages will reach, it is said, in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Then there is the immense loss to the firm, which cannot be estimated, but which conservative people put at at least double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly a half million dollars paid to the State troops and the costs to the County of Allegheny for the riot, treason, and other cases growing out of the strike.

WILL TRY TO SECURE NEW LAWS.

Trade and Labor Assembly to Work Hard for Desired Legislation This Winter.

Having been driven to the conclusion that the existing Anti-Truck law and other statutes framed for their benefit are ineffectual, the Trade and Labor Assembly will endeavor to help itself by securing the passage of new laws to avoid the objections which have been found in the old ones.

After a long afternoon's work on the new constitution yesterday President Mitchell and Secretary Linehan got tired and departed, leaving "President" Pomeroy in the chair and Delegate O'Brien at the Secretary's table. About 90 per cent of the members present went away, too. Those who remained settled down to work. George Schilling, Thomas J. Morgan, Mr. O'Brien, Mrs. Kavanagh, and a few more of the leaders remained to hear a report from Chairman Coggswell of the Committee on Legislation and to discuss it.

Mr. Coggswell reported that the committee had examined into the reported violation of the Truck law and of the Eight-Hour law on the drainage work, and had found that the men in some places on the channel worked ten hours a day, calling it "a day and a quarter," and that there seemed to be truck dealing in some of the camps in violation of law. Mr. Coggswell said that he had consulted Edwin Mayer as to the advisability of prosecuting contractors for violations of the Truck law, and he had a report that the firm in question could not be successfully prosecuted under the law, since it was not a manufacturing firm, and for the same reasons that firm did not come under the weekly payment law. Further, the opinion declared that the law would probably be declared unconstitutional, as including more than one subject and as class legislation.

The committee recommended that the assembly take action looking toward legislation to render the Truck law and the weekly payment law operative.

Mr. Coggswell read a draft of a bill which he thought would remedy the objects of the Anti-Truck law, whereupon everybody began to pick out vulnerable points in the bill. The committee was finally ordered to go ahead with the work of preparing measures for presentation to the next General Assembly.

After a hard fight T. J. Elderkin of the Seamen's Union was elected delegate to the Federation of Labor convention in Baltimore next month. He defeated Delegate Williams of the Typographical Union by a vote of 51 to 46.

Nearly all the afternoon was consumed over the first few sections of the new constitution, which were finally adopted almost as presented by Delegate O'Brien. The assembly will continue the discussion of the constitution at an adjourned meeting next week.

WOULD PROHIBIT CHILD LABOR.

Socialists Want All Children Between 6 and 14 to Go to School.

At the Socialist meeting, No. 82 Lake street, yesterday, John B. Adams introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, According to the report of the Woman's Alliance the total excess of children between 6 and 14 years in the city over the school sittings provided is 60,000, and as there are thousands of children unable to attend school for the want of school buildings, want of food and clothing, and because it is necessary in many instances for the child to contribute by his labor to the support of the family; be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Socialist meeting the employment of children of school age in shops and factories should be prohibited, and that all children of school age should be placed in school and their places filled by the parents, or others out of work, and that if the ordinary means of taxation should not be sufficient to provide school buildings special assessments should be levied upon the steam and street railway companies, telegraph, telephone, gas, and other large corporations of the city.

Mrs. Woodman in speaking of the matter, scored the corporations and blamed them for employing child labor, and incidentally took the opportunity to get in a good word in favor of her ideas of a graduated income tax. J. B. Adams, in advancing his resolutions, said that Socialism was the friend of education, and that in England and Germany just in proportion as the people were educated they became Socialists.

The next question was: "What has the laboring man gained by the late political deal?" Mrs. Woodman came forward with some resolutions declaring that the laboring man had jumped from the frying pan into the fire and that the capitalist would do no better toward him under Democratic rule than under Republican. John Burg said both parties wanted offices and when they were in power it was all they were after and when they were out it was the same. The laboring man was fooled in both cases.

Wages to Be Increased.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20.—The Manville company notified its employés yesterday that their wages would be increased Dec. 5. The amount of the increase was not stated. About 1,500 hands are employed in the mill. This action is in line with that announced by the large cotton manufacturers of the State last week.

HOW BRAVE GEN. SEDGWICK DIED.

The True Story of His Killing Told in Print for the First Time.

New York *Press:* The Ninth Corps, under Burnside, lay on the left of the Sixth Corps, under the brave Gen. John Sedgwick. His sterling worth was combined with an almost feminine modesty, and he never posed for public applause; but his achievement at Salem Church, above Fredericksburg, when he fought Lee's victorious troops for five hours with a single corps, and then safely transferred his men across the river under the fire of the rebel guns, was not surpassed in the four years. But, alas! his cool bravery only served him once, as a martyr.

His corps was ordered to move from the right to the left toward North Anna River, passing the Ninth Corps to the rear of it. The writer was with others commanding the picket line.

Located immediately in our front, in the arms of a large oak that rose above the second growth of timber that was skirted with our pickets, who were in skirmish lines, was a sharpshooter who had played deadly havoc on the lines of both the Sixth and Ninth Corps, dealing death to every officer especially who came within range. I had been obliged all day to avoid his aim by hugging close to the fine timber just back of our line. Gen. Sedgwick had been examining his route of march, which must be made in the night, when he came through the open pine woods where I was. Seeing him approaching an open space he was warned of the danger. He smilingly replied:

"Captain, have you been out here so long that your knees are weak? Can we not dislodge the reb with a shell? Let me see."

Riding out to where the view was clear he halted his horse, lifted his field glass to his eyes and sat thus perhaps a half a minute, when his sight went out forever. One of the sharpshooter's minie balls shrieked across the open and pierced his forehead. His death was instantaneous.

During the day an Indian named Silverheels, belonging to the artillery, was shot on the skirmish line. His tent mate, named Rattlesnake, was much bereft at the loss. He was close by when Gen. Sedgwick fell. He was a great lover of Sedgwick, who had made him several presents for dangerous service.

Coming to where I was Rattlesnake said: "Too mush! Too mush, dat! He die or me die," pointing to the sharpshooter.

Covering himself with pine boughs he ventured cautiously into the open field, stood still like a bush when the reb was firing on the Ninth Corps, moving swiftly when his gun smoke spouted toward the Sixth. Almost breathlessly I gladly saw him enter the woods. A few minutes only and the crack of the rifle in the tree ceased forever, and Sedgwick and Silverheels were revenged. One long stifled rifle shot down low in the woods was all that came to our ears. Rattlesnake reappeared, proud, erect, fearless, and hastened to me.

His hands were red in spots, so was his bosom. I was afraid he had been wounded himself. He only said slowly and in bad English:

"Major, he no want scalp," alluding to the commander of our battalion.

I said, "Ah, no! that too muchy like Injun."

He said, "No more shooty Sedgwick."

He had a Spencer rifle and 100 rounds of new cartridges.

He told with many gesticulations how he had crept to within a few feet of the tree, took deadly aim, and then said, "Drop dat shooter." The rebel dropped his gun and his cartridges. Then he jumped to the ground and offered to go anywhere.

Rattlesnake examined him to see that he had no other weapons and then said: "Go, go." The sharpshooter was not long in obeying. After he had gone a little way the Indian cried out:

"Hello, reb; halt!"

The reb stopped and turned when Rattlesnake said "Sedgwick," and the sharpshooter's deadly work was ended.

I always had my suspicion as to how that blood came on his shirt bosom, but I do not know. One thing is certain, Rattlesnake did not go to the hospital for any wound to be dressed.

THE GIRLS FOUGHT WITH RAPIERS.

A Novel Early Morning Scene in the Suburbs of Marseilles.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* "Speaking of prize fights reminds me of one I once witnessed in Marseilles, France, between two as handsome young women as ever looked out upon the blue Mediterranean," said Otto Gottsinger.

"The prize was nothing more nor less than the heart and hand of a gay young sea Captain who might have posed for the statue of Apollo, and who, rumor said, had practiced piracy on the Barbary coast. It was no soft glove affair, let me tell you. In fact, it was a duel to the death, and the weapons used were rapiers with points like cambric needles. It appears that the roving swain was another Don Juan and made mad love to every pretty woman he met. Two pretty Marseilles lacemakers were the recipients of marked attentions from him and grew insanely jealous of each other. They met one day in his presence and engaged in a very undignified scratching match, and he suggested that they settle the matter à la mode, promising to marry the survivor. They agreed and the next morning's sunrise saw them in a wooded suburb of the city with their attendants ready for the fray. Through a friend of the mischief-loving young Captain I learned of the affair, and in company with a Parisian journalist was present.

"Your French maid is nothing if not dramatic, and both stripped to the waist, wearing only spiked shoes, stockings, and short skirts. At least that was the only clothing visible. The Captain acted as master of ceremonies and privately encouraged each to go in and win. I thought of the contest on Mount Ida as I looked on the scene. Here was Paris, Venus, and Juno, but Minerva, dear Goddess of Wisdom, was conspicuous by her absence. The combatants faced each other on a grassy plat, surrounded by live trees, just as the sun showed his rim above the wave; and they went at their work with a will. Neither knew anything about fencing, but each was hungry for the other's gore, and reckless in consequence. Their temper soon got the better of their judgment, however, and they began to belabor each other with their weapons as though they were broomsticks. This proving unsatisfactory, they dropped their rapiers and began to pull hair, while the barbarous Captain rolled on the grass and shrieked with laughter. The journalist soon got enough, and, despite the Captain's protestations, separated them.

"He then picked up the rapiers and handed one to the author of the exhibition, saying: 'Monsieur, you have, by inciting these foolish girls to fight about your worthless self, sullied the honor of the women of France. In their name I challenge you to mortal combat.' But the rover, while willing that others should spill their blood, had none to lose, declined the combat, and sneaked out of the port."

They Are Looking for a Mahdi.

In the superstitions of the Mohammedans the Mahdi occupies the same place as the Christ to come in orthodox Judaism. It was this superstition that gave his power to the "Mahdi," who worked such havoc with the British troops in Upper Egypt, and left England the loss of a Gordon. It is now reported that the Mahdi is momentarily expected to arrive in Persia, and the populace is in the greatest possible state of excitement in consequence. The Mohammedan clergy, it is said, are urging the feeling on, and it is thought probable that a general insurrection may develop at any moment.

Conducive to Grace.

She (at the ball)—"Have you noticed Mr. Downton's remarkable deftness and grace? No matter how great the crowd, he never bumps against anybody."

He—"Y-e-s, I guess he gets his lunches in a stand-up restaurant, where every fellow holds his own coffee."—*New York Weekly.*

CICERO VS. CORRIGAN.

ROOM OF HAWTHORNE'S OWNER PREFERRED TO HIS COMPANY.

Board of Trustees to Be Called Upon Soon to Take Decisive Action—Col. Watts, a Member of the Board, Says a Way Can Probably Be Found to Drive the Race-Track Proprietor Out of Cicero and to Stop the Sale of Liquor in the Village—Farlin Q. Ball's Views.

People of Oak Park are making a bitter fight against E. Corrigan's establishment at Hawthorne. Incidentally they are going to close up the five saloons which now pollute the atmosphere of Cicero. They point to the fact that a billiard saloon has already been established in the center of the village as an evidence that the moral contagion is spreading.

Under the leadership of Walter Mills, S. W. Packard, S. S. Rogers, and the Rev. Mr. Kimball of the Oak Park M. E. Church the campaign against Hawthorne has reached a stage where the Board of Trustees will soon be called upon to take decisive action.

"If the people demand it," said Col. A. L. Watts, a member of the board, last night, "we shall probably find a way to drive Corrigan out of Cicero and to stop the sale of liquor in our midst. The committee of thirty which called upon the board last night was made up of the best citizens of Oak Park and Ridgeland. S. S. Rogers was the spokesman and he made a strong argument. He showed that unless the board absolutely refused to grant saloon licenses to any one we may soon expect, owing to the growth of our foreign population, to have saloons opened right on the main streets of Oak Park. The petition which he presented, on behalf of the committee, was signed by 1,500 citizens of Cicero, and more than 500 of them were voters. I have always thought that the establishment of the license district was a personal gift to Corrigan and I was one of the two members of the board who voted against the measure when it was passed. As soon as the board can get an opinion from the Town Attorney as to the proper method to pursue we shall be ready to dispose of the question."

Farlin Q. Ball, the Town Attorney, declared that he had been too busy with politics for the last two months to pay much attention to prohibition. "I cannot say whether the board would be authorized in revoking saloon licenses already issued or not," he said. "I attended the board meeting last night and heard the petition read and the speech of Mr. Rogers. There may be something in the fear expressed that before long other license districts will be petitioned for. The men brought in by the establishment of the Grant Locomotive Works and the laborers in the quarries south of town would not, I presume, object to the presence of more saloons.

"On the other hand the advocates of license declare that liberality on the part of the board in making license districts will prevent any attempt to bring the saloon into such communities as Oak Park and Ridgeland."

STORIES TOLD OF THE POET TENNYSON.

The Stately Old Man Could Unbend on Occasion.

An Englishman, writing to a London paper, quotes a whimsical little story told by Tennyson. "It was, I think, in the year 1855," says this correspondent, "that I was visiting in Lincolnshire, and my host proposed that we should call on the Turners, on the chance of finding Tennyson there. He had just arrived a few days before, and was, fortunately, at home. My friend, as a Lincolnshire man, was already acquainted with him, and began at once to draw him out. This was no easy task, for, as he said afterward, 'Tennyson is just like a sleeping lion, who requires a great deal of stirring up before he will roar.' At last, however, the desired roar came. The conversation turned on education and the spread of scientific knowledge. 'Yes,' said Tennyson, 'it is spreading, and it is crushing all the romance and poetry out of children's lives. It was only yesterday I was walking in the fields with one of my nephews—a little chap of 8 or 10—when we came to a fairy ring. 'Look,' I said, 'look here, my boy; here is a fairy ring.' 'A what, uncle?' he said. 'Why, a fairy ring. The old folks would tell you that these fairy rings are so called because the fairies were dancing here last night.' 'O, uncle,' he replied, quite gravely, 'it is well known that these fairy rings, as you call them, are caused by a species of fungus.'

"The following coincidence," adds this writer, "will at least be considered curious: A friend of mine, who has been a life-long student of Tennyson, at last gained an introduction to him. His object in doing so was to obtain from the poet himself an explanation of certain 'things hard to be understood' in the 'In Memoriam,' on which he had exercised his poor wits in vain for many a long year. In the course of the conversation my friend's copy of Tennyson passed into the poet's hands. Turning over the pages he suddenly exclaimed: 'Why did you write 'Barmouth' against this stanza?' 'Because,' said my friend, 'I read it there.' 'Well, that is most extraordinary,' was the reply, 'for I wrote it there.'"

Another Englishman relates a little story to prove his assertion that however unapproachable in the usual way Tennyson might be, the stately poet could, on occasion, unbend. Some years ago, when Lord (then Mr.) Tennyson used to stay with an old friend in Hamilton Terrace, the cloaked and slouched-hatted figure attracted much attention as he took his daily constitutional up and down that broad St. John's Wood boulevard. So seldom was the laureate seen in London that there was even some doubt and speculation among the residents as to his identity. To the young ladies, especially of a boarding school in the neighborhood, the mysterious stranger was the cause of quite a little flutter of romantic interest as they passed him in their daily walk. One of the day boarders, who resided in the terrace, a young lady of remarkable self-possession and determined will, warmly debated the topic of the hour with her father, who remained incredulous. Confident that the stranger really was the author of the "Idylls of the King," the daughter declared her intention of asking him herself to settle the question. Her good-humored parent then laid a wager that she would not dare to beard the lion coram populo. Next day, accordingly, as the school filed past the poet, this daring pupil left the ranks before the horrified eyes of the lady principal, and, rushing up to the astonished poet, interviewed him on the spot as follows: "Please would you mind telling me if you are Mr. Tennyson?" "What is that to do with you?" he roughly said. "O, it matters a great deal to me. I want to know." (This with an air of convincing logic.) "What do you want to know for?" said the bear. "Why, some people say you are Mr. Tennyson and some say you are not, and father bet me a five-pound note I would not ask you. And now I have asked you, and whether I am right or not I have won my five pounds." "Well, you are a brave girl and deserve to know. You may tell your father I am Mr. Tennyson."

Congregational Fund for Ministers.

What becomes of disabled and aged ministers and their families? A good many of them depend on friends for support, some on public charity, some suffer in extreme poverty. The average salary of ministers allows no margin to be laid aside. The minister himself is likely to cease to be in demand at an age when men in other professions are most prosperous. Our denomination is far behind others in providing for wornout ministers and ministers' widows. A foundation has been laid for a fund sufficient to provide for the most pressing needs. The trustees of the National Council having charge of this work have in hand about $25,000. The Rev. N. H. Whittlesey of Evanston, Ill., has consented to present the matter to the churches for three years in the hope that by that time the needed amount will be raised.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

Judge Waxem's Proverbs.

Nine men out of every ten think they could be statesmen.

'Taint necessary to ask about a man's moral charackter when yon air looking fer a hand in the pollitikle feeld.

Money is what gives sparkel to campanes.

Pollitishans consider buyin' a vote an investment and not a crime.

Candidates air seldom jumped on when they air down.

Penshuns pays pollitishans.

'Twouldent be so bad, mebbe, ef a man could git a house and lot or a farm for his vote.

It's a mighty pore sort ov a fellow sitzen we've got that won't lern to rede and rite.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Diamond Cut Diamond.

Dentist (impatiently)—"Well, if you can't calm yourself I can't fill your tooth, for I'm just about as nervous as I can be."

Patient—"What's the matter?"

Dentist—"Why, I've got to have a tooth filled, myself, this afternoon.—*Puck.*

PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON MARRIAGE.

Need of Laws Prohibiting Espousals Among Certain Classes.

The enactment of laws placing "scientific restrictions" on marriage was one of the subjects that most interested the State Society of Homeopathic Physicans which met in this city a few days ago, says the New York *Sun.* A paper on the subject read by Dr. William M. L. Fiske, President of the society, was followed by the appointment of a special committee, of which Dr. Fiske is Chairman, that is authorized to prepare a memorial for presentation to the Legislature at its next session. Dr. Fiske is enthusiastic in this matter. To a *Sun* reporter he said:

"That subject will have a plain and fair discussion before the Legislature if I live to bring it about. Critics of my paper have charged me with Bellamyism, but that is not going to discourage me. As I look at it, there is very little Bellamyism about this matter, but, on the contrary, it involves a very practical social question. For instance, the statistics of insanity in the United States show that one-half of all the insane cared for in asylums are sufferers from hereditary insanity. Now, if we can reduce by one-half the number of persons whose maintenance in the insane asylums is a tax on the public, that would be a most desirable achievement, considered both socially and politically.

"Take the case of confirmed dipsomaniacs. It is known to those who have studied this phase of the question that marriages between persons so afflicted result in a breed who must be a burden on the public. Is it not practical and reasonable, then, for the State to forbid the marriage of the insane and confirmed dipsomaniacs?

"There is a strong but, in my judgment, foolishly misdirected sympathy which not only consents but actually encourages marriage between deaf mutes. Such unions result in more deaf mutes, and it is not denied that such persons in a large proportion are a burden and tax on the community. If a deaf mute marries a normal person the affliction may be 'bred out,' as stock breeders term it, but it is not bred out, rather bred in, where both parties to the marriage are afflicted. Should not the State, for its protection and improvement, prevent that?

"Then there is what is, perhaps, the most obvious evil of all, the marriage of confirmed criminals. Penalogists treat crime as a disease in certain cases. It is not a thing, in many cases, that can be cured by moral suasion or penal punishment. It is a disease which can be transmitted to offsprings as many other taints are. Yet the State allows marriages between such criminals, with the terrible results perfectly known. More criminals, more danger for the community, more tax for the prevention of crime, more tax for the care of criminals. Is it not a senseless, more than that, a wicked sympathy or indifference that permits the breeding of the insane, of drunkards, of criminals? We are inclined to regard Brazil as a semi-barbarous nation, yet there are States of that country which have adopted and enforce laws governing this evil.

"There are many diseases, too, which do not belong to the classes I have mentioned, which are hereditary, and which cause only misery, helplessness, pauperism. I have been charged by some critics with including tuberculosis, scrofula, and cancer among those. That is not so. I am not prepared now to say just how these diseases will be treated by the committee which is to present the whole subject to the Legislature. They may not be considered at all, as we know that the marriage of a person tainted with these diseases with a healthy person may result in breeding out the disease. But there are blood taints which the medical fraternity is agreed are certain to reappear in offspring, even though one parent is free from the taint, and the State should prohibit marriages which are certain to result in diseased offspring.

"I have never yet heard an argument against such restrictions upon marriage that was not based wholly upon sympathy or sentiment. Every one admits readily enough that it would be a blessing to reduce crime, insanity, drunkenness, and incurable disease, yet when we propose doing so in a scientific and practical manner there is a cry raised about interference with the rights and liberties of the individual.

"I have seen in my experience, as every man of wide observation must have seen, good, pure girls marry drunkards with the angelic purpose of effecting a reform through the influence of love. That is very beautiful, of course, sentimentally considered. However, I have never seen any result but a ruined life, unhappy home, tainted children from such a marriage, if the man was a confirmed dipsomaniac."

THE KOOLAK A RUSSIAN VAMPIRE.

Plunders the Peasants of Their Last Kopeck by Usury.

St. Petersburg Letter in London *Telegraph:* I have frequently called attention to the deplorable condition of the Russian peasantry under the tyranny of the village usurers. The Societe Economique has now published a calculation that the rural population is paying two hundred millions per annum interest to the koolaks. This is about equivalent to the interest annually paid on the national debt. In fact, the usurers have discounted the State revenues and gradually sucked the peasantry so dry that they are now refusing to have anything more to do with them.

Hitherto when a commune could not pay its taxes the koolak paid and took the crops of the population for several years in advance as repayment. Now, however, by a long process of this exhaustive drain upon them the peasantry have been reduced to such utter ruin that even the koolaks will no longer lend. The result, of course, will be that none of the enormous arrears will be paid, nor will it be possible to collect taxes until the peasants have recovered somewhat. And, unless a check is put on the koolaks, this recovery can never take place, for as soon as it begins the koolak will recommence his operations.

A few examples will show what has been and is still going on. I take them from a small local paper, the *Priazovski Krau.*

Two years ago a peasant in the District of Rostoff borrowed 100 rubles at 5 per cent per month, giving a bill for 200. Not being able to pay his 160 at the end of the first year he renewed, giving this time a bill for 320. He then had 96 interest, making a total of 256 rubles; at the end of the second year he had a good crop, which brought him in 200, all of which he had to pay, and remained still a debtor for 56 rubles.

In 1891 the peasants of the Village of Karlovna borrowed from the koolak Antoinsheff 3,000 poods of rye against 500 desiatines of their best land for nine years. This year they are buying back their land at 17 rubles a desiatine. In another village the peasants sold their barley crop in advance to a koolak for 35 kopecks a pood, and are now delivering it to him, though the market price today is from 85 to 90 kopecks. Comment on these examples is quite superfluous.

Indirection.

Fair are the flowers and the children, but their
  subtle suggestion is fairer;
Rare is the rose-burst of dawn, but the secret that
  clasps it is rarer;
Sweet is the exultance of song, but the strain that
  precedes it is sweeter—
And never was poem yet writ, but the meaning
  outmastered the meter.

Never a daisy that grows, but a mystery guideth
  the growing;
Never a river that flows, but a majesty scepters
  the flowing.
Never a Shakspeare that soared, but a stronger
  than he did enfold him—
And never prophet foretells, but a mightier seer
  foretold him.

Back of the canvas that throbs the painter is
  hinted and hidden;
Into the statue that breathes the soul of the
  sculptor is hidden;
Under the joy that is felt lie the infinite tissues of
  feeling—
Crowning the glory revealed is the glory that
  crowns the revealing.

Great are the symbols of being, but that which is
  symboled is greater;
Vast the create and beheld, but vaster the inward
  creator;
Back of the sound broods the silence, back of the
  gift stands the giving;
Back of the hand that receives thrill the sensitive
  nerves of receiving.

Space is as nothing to spirit, the deed is outdone
  by the doing;
The heart of the wooer is warm, but warmer the
  heart of the wooing.
And up from the pits where these shiver, and up
  from the heights where those shine,
Twin voices and shadows swim starward, and the
  essence of life is divine.
—*Richard Realf.*

He Seeks Work to Avoid It.

"What did you tell that lady?" said one tramp of another.

"Told her I was lookin' for work, and it was the truth, too."

"What you giving me? You lookin' fu work?"

"Yes; so's I kin keep out of its way."—*Texas Siftings.*

WEDGE IN FOOTBALL.

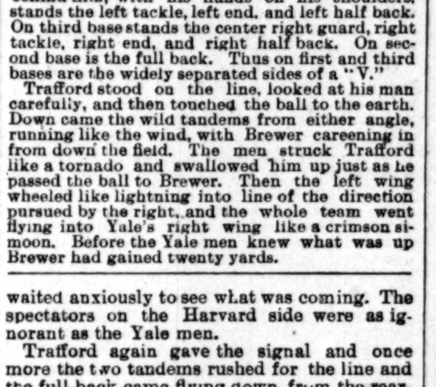
THEORIES WORK OUT PROFITABLY IN THE YALE-HARVARD GAME.

Deland's Invention, While Ridiculed at First, Proves Its Advantages Over the Old Affair—Yale Men Nonplused to Know What Was Coming—Harvard Accuses Umpire Coffin of Being Unfair—Speculation on Yale's Coming Game with Princeton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—By far the most interesting feature of the big game at Springfield was the new wedge brought out by Harvard. It was invented early in the season by Mr. Deland, a Harvard football theorist. Many of the Harvard men have been in the habit of making fun of what they have termed "Prof." Deland's "chessboard football." They accused the professor of sitting up nights to play football solitaire on a chessboard.

For once, however, football theories were worked out profitably in a game. The flying wedge proved conclusively its advantages over the old bungling, stumbling, slow-moving affair. When the Harvard men took their places for the wedge the look on the faces of the Yale men was comical to see. They looked at each other inquiringly and then looked at McCormick, the Captain. He knew no more what was coming than his men.

When Trafford gave the signal and his men came sprinting down upon him, Yale was more puzzled than ever. Trafford threw up his hand and the wedge stopped short. The Harvard Captain wanted to speak a few words to the referee. Again the Harvard men went to their puzzling positions and everybody waited anxiously to see what was coming. The spectators on the Harvard side were as ignorant as the Yale men.



[Position of players at start of Deland's chess board play, used effectively by Harvard yesterday.]

Imagine a baseball diamond for example. At the home plate, where the apex of the wedge should be, stands the quarter back alone with the ball. On first base stands the left guard. Just behind him, with his hands on his shoulders, stands the left tackle, left end, and left half back. On third base stands the center right guard, right tackle, right end, and right half back. On second base is the full back. Thus on first and third bases are the widely separated sides of a "V."

Trafford stood on the line, looked at his man carefully, and then touched the ball to the earth. Down came the wild tandems from either angle, running like the wind, with Brewer careening in from down the field. The men struck Trafford like a tornado and swallowed him up just as he passed the ball to Brewer. Then the left wing wheeled like lightning into line of the direction pursued by the right, and the whole team went flying into Yale's right wing like a crimson simoon. Before the Yale men knew what was up Brewer had gained twenty yards.

Trafford again gave the signal and once more the two tandems rushed for the line and the full-back came flying down from the rear. The right column seemed to run much faster than the left, but nobody knew why, until a moment later when the two squads met. The right wing kept up its great speed, while the left, which had to slow down in order not to interfere, wheeled into line with the right, and away went the whole crowd in a flying mass with the full-back tucked in the center.

There had been so many feet flitting around that the Yale men did not know for a moment who had picked up the ball. By the time they had recovered their breath the mass of red-shirted men were twenty yards into Yale's territory.

Umpire Coffin Accused of Being Unfair.

The Harvard men are much exercised over what they term the unfair ruling of Umpire Coffin in the Springfield game, with reference to the touchdown which they claim. Every Harvard man in that portion of the field where the trouble occurred avers that Laurie Bliss had touched the ball before it bounded back of the line.

Following is the play over which the dispute has arisen: From Yale's forty-yard line Brewer punted down to the ten-yard line. Laurie Bliss stood under the ball, with Hallowell rushing down upon him. Whether Bliss misjudged the ball or whether he was interfered with by Hallowell will probably never be known except by those two players. At any rate, Bliss touched the ball with his fingers as it descended, but failed to catch it. The ball bounded behind the goal line, where Bliss fell upon it and Hallowell fell upon Bliss. Umpire Coffin claimed that Hallowell had interfered with Bliss and gave the latter a fair catch.

Upon this decision the whole dispute is hinged. Yale men say that Hallowell interfered palpably with Bliss, and that the decision was an eminently proper one. All the Harvard men claim a touchdown.

It was stated along the lines at Springfield that before the game started Cumner had gone to Trafford and asked him to put "Slugger" Mason in against Hinkey for the first fifteen or twenty minutes, with instructions to knock the Yale man out, but that Trafford would not do it. Had Trafford taken the advice it would certainly have had a marked effect on the result of the game, as events proved. Hinkey played rougher than any man in either team, and was especially rough with his knees in tackling. Emmons felt the force of them and so did poor Upton.

What Will Be Done with Princeton?

Now that the flag of Harvard has fallen speculation is rife as to what the Yale bulldog will do with Princeton. It is safe to say that the morning of the Thanksgiving day battle the betting odds will be at least 6 to 1 in favor of Yale. The New Haven college should find nothing unreasonable in these odds when they were willing to bet four to one against Harvard. Princeton certainly plays a weaker defensive game than Harvard, although its interference is a shade better. The Princeton men have had the advantage of seeing Yale put forth its utmost strength against Harvard, and the tigers are well aware that the strength of the Springfield game cannot be improved upon to any great extent by next Thursday. On the contrary, it has been two weeks since the Yale men have been able to get a line on their Jersey rivals, and the latter have had an opportunity to improve their game since then.

Those who see the Thanksgiving game will doubtless behold the new Harvard wedge in all its glory. The new trick has caught every football man in the country and it is likely that both Princeton and Yale will practice it industriously between now and Thursday. Its advantages are palpable to every practiced football eye. The momentum gained in the run-in is something terrific, and when the wedge strikes the opposing side something has to give way. If Yale had any new tricks they were not visible to the eye.

THE STORY TOLD BY SERGT. JOYCE.

Why the Star of the West Did Not Relieve Fort Sumter.

"I don't agree with Mr. Daly, who, in his letter to the *Star*, blames the Captain of the Star of the West for turning back from Fort Sumter without attempting to relieve it," said Sergt. Robert Joyce to a Washington *Star* reporter. Sergt. Joyce is one of the few men living who took part in the Star of the West expedition, and he told the story of it to the reporter. He is now on the retired list of the army, having served thirty years, and is living in Washington, his last service having been the charge of Fort Washington, where he was stationed for a number of years.

"There never was a braver officer than Capt. McGowan, who commanded the Star of the West. His bravery was shown by the fact that immediately on his return to the North after his expedition he entered the navy, where he served throughout the war. He died a couple of years ago, when all the newspapers printed eulogies of him. I heard him say to one of the officers that he had set out to relieve the fort and he was determined to do it. 'Give me the word,' he said, 'and I will run up there whatever takes place.' You see while he was in command of the vessel he was not in command of the expedition. The vessel was chartered by the army authorities. But the commander decided not to make the attempt. There was no army Captain on board, only three Lieutenants—Webb, Wood, and Morris—also Dr. Tenbrock. Wood, I think, was the ranking officer. We arrived off Charleston Jan. 9, 1861, and the first shot of the war was fired on that day. It was fired at the Star of the West. No answering shot came from Fort Sumter, and the officers in our party came to the conclusion that Maj. Anderson had surrendered and that the rebels were in the fort. In consequence they did not go to the fort, for they thought that they would fall into a trap and the whole party would be captured if they did so. We had no guns on the vessel with which to repel an attack. The men, of course, were armed, but the vessel could not have withstood a fire from the guns of the fort.

"There had been a good deal said about who should fire the first shot and Maj. Anderson naturally did not want to be the one to do it. He thought that the firing by the rebels on the Star of the West was merely a wish to draw his fire. He knew nothing about our expedition and its purpose, although the rebels, through somebody's treachery, were fully posted. Had the officers on our vessel had any idea that Maj. Aanderson was in the fort we would have gone there. We had supplies on board enough to last him a year and we had 200 soldiers to reinforce him. Both sides made a big blunder. I really believe that if we had gone into the fort we could have held it throughout the war. You know that Fort Sumter was never captured—Maj. Anderson only evacuated it, saluting his colors as he withdrew. No, sir, the failure of that expedition was not due to any lack of bravery on Capt. McGowan's part.

"The expedition was very quietly arranged, yet the rebels were kept well informed of our plans. I was a non-commissioned officer then on Governor's Island. On Jan. 4 we were ordered out for review in the afternoon. Gen. Scott, whose headquarters were over in New York, was expected, so it was said, to come over to review us. Well, we were drilled and kept at one thing and another all the afternoon. Then, toward dark, we were taken down to the water and embarked on a vessel. No one had any idea where we were going. The commanding officer, Maj. Holmes, was so affected at our leaving that he shook hands with every one of us and tears were in his eyes. The old rascal. He afterward skipped out and went South and joined the Rebel army and was made a General—Gen. Theophilus Holmes. There was another officer (Johnson—Edward Johnson) long after I had charge of him and conducted him as a Rebel prisoner to Fort Lafayette. Holmes, I suppose, thought we were all going away to be killed.

"It had been intended to have the government war vessel, the Brooklyn, take part in the expedition and meet us at Charleston, but we saw nothing of it and afterward learned that it had been sent down to Florida to Fort Pickens.

"The boat on which we embarked carried us to the Star of the West, which was waiting out in the bay. Going down the coast we had a very pleasant sort of a time, though no one knew where he was going. It was intended to get up to the fort before daylight, but the pilot whom we picked up at night below Charleston said that the lights along the shore had been put out and that he could not, in consequence, get his bearings. The officers had their suspicions of the man, but could not be certain. The consequence was that we did not get up to Charleston till after daylight and were seen, of course. Then they began firing on us. One shot was imbedded in the vessel, but with that exception no harm was done us. But had it not been for a mistake in judgment Fort Sumter would have been relieved."

The Ol' Tunes.

You kin talk about yer anthems,
  An' yer arias an' sich,
An' yer modern choir singin'
  That you think so awful rich;
But you orter heard us youngsters
  In the times now far away,
A-singin' o' the ol' tunes
  In the ol'-fashioned way.

There was some o' us sung treble,
  An' a few o' us growled bass,
An' the tide o' song flowed smoothly
  With its complement o' grace;
There was a sperritt in that music,
  An' a kind o' solemn sway,
A-singin' o' the ol' tunes
  In the ol'-fashioned way.

I remember oft o' standin'
  In my home-spun pantaloons,
On my face the bronze an' freckles
  Of the suns o' youthful Junes—
Thinkin' that no mortal minstrel
  Ever chanted such a lay
As the ol' tunes we was singin'
  In the ol'-fashioned way.

The boys 'ud always lead us,
  An' the girls 'ud all chime in,
Till the sweetness o' the singin'
  Robbed the list'nin' soul of sin;
An' I ust to tell the parson
  'Twas as good to sing as pray,
When the people sung the ol' tunes
  In the ol'-fashioned way.

How I long agin to hear it,
  Pourin' forth from soul to soul,
With the treble high an' meller,
  An' the bass' mighty roll—
But the time is very diff'rent,
  An' the music heerd today
Ain't the singin' o' the ol' tunes
  In the ol'-fashioned way.

Little screechin' by a woman,
  Little squakin' by a man.
Then the organ's tweedle-twaddle,
  Just the empty space to span—
An' if you should even think it,
  'Tisn't proper fer to say
That you want to hear the ol' tunes
  In the ol'-fashioned way.

But I think that some bright mornin'
  When the toils of life is o'er,
An' the sun o' heaven arisin'
  Glads with light the happy shore,
Shall hear the angel chorus,
  In the realms o' endless day,
A-singin' o' the ol' tunes
  In the ol'-fashioned way.
—*Paul Dunbar.*

Mary E. Wilkins's New Story
A Thanksgiving Thief
A faithful picture of a New England community, forms one of the features of the special
THANKSGIVING issue of
The Ladies' Home Journal
The magazine having the largest circulation in the world
For sale everywhere
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MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.
Interesting Facts in the Lives of Famous Men.
Ralph Waldo Emerson, John McCullough, Bartley Campbell, Charlie Johnes, Tony Hart.
A Dramatic and Thrilling Picture Worthy of a Balzac or a Dickens.

Ten years ago there was no such word as paresis. It cannot be found in Webster's dictionary. Now it is part of the vocabulary of every man who thinks and reads. Why? Simply because it has crept into the language as the horrible disease which bears its name has crept into the brain of many men.

Bartley Campbell was a brilliant and successful playwright. Paresis claimed him. Insanity and death followed.

Charlie Johnes, the most brilliant member of the New York Stock Exchange, followed Campbell. It used to be "what Charlie Johnes said, bought, sold, and how he dressed" in Wall street, six years ago. Now he has not even a name. Paresis.

John McCullough, the great tragedian, died of softening of the brain—paresis. Tony Hart was the next victim. Paresis set in. He was taken to Bloomingdale, where he died a few years ago.

George Knight, the famous actor, followed Hart; same cause, paresis. William Scanlan followed him; same cause, paresis. Harry Kernell followed Scanlan: same dreadful cause, paresis.

Bright's disease is a consumption of the kidneys. Consumption is a wasting away of the lungs. Paresis is a consumption of the brain.

Paresis comes to overwrought brains; to men who burn the candle at both ends and in the middle; to men who turn day into night and night into an inferno. It comes to men who cannot stand success. It comes to men who cannot control their appetites.

In the first stage the victim is going to do wonders. He is going to revolutionize things. He is abnormally good-natured, but he cannot get away from himself and his schemes for two consecutive minutes. The big I punctuates almost every sentence. The second stage comes. The victim forgets names. He often has to stop a few seconds before he can recall familiar names. He is nervous, restless, fretful, and has sleepless nights from which he awakes tired and exhausted. He is always in a hurry. He listens instead of talks. He looks at his friends in the most pathetic manner, unconsciously.

He drifts into the third stage. He thinks that his enemies are as the sands on the shore. He grows moody and depressed in mind. He is always preoccupied. He speaks in monosyllables. He neglects his dress, and has no care of his personal appearance.

The fourth stage finds him at a loss for words. He begins a sentence, but never finishes it. He speaks as if he had two tongues in his mouth. He acts and talks so extravagantly that his friends induce him to enter a carriage for "a little drive to an out-of-town hotel." The hotel turns out to be an asylum for the insane.

He appears to rally as the days go by. In reality, he doesn't. He sits for hours at a time gazing at nothing. That is the saddest scene of all. He tries to recall things. It is pitiful to watch him, and have him look at you as if for help. Week after week he grows more helpless. In time he is like a year old baby. Then he dies.

There is a way out of this dreadful visitation, in its early stages. It may be prevented. It does not invariably come from dissipation. It took Ralph Waldo Emerson died of it, and Guy de Maupassant is dying from it.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will cure victims in the early stage of paresis. It will feed the brain tissues and fill the brain cells. It will make new blood and muscle. It will make the nerves strong. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy always arrests paresis and prevents it if taken in time. Take it when the first symptoms appear and you are saved. It is a purely vegetable compound. It is harmless and the most valuable remedy in the world. It has cured thousands and thousands of man's many deadly ills. DR. GREENE

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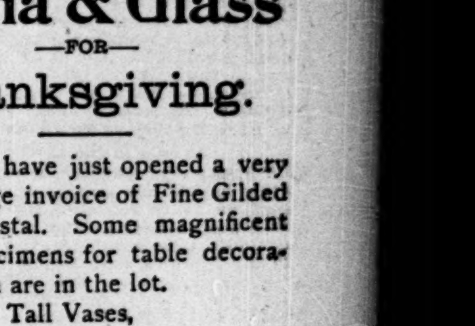

Fit better, have more style, and are more comfortable than shoes made to order. They must be seen to be appreciated.
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China & Glass
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We have just opened a very large invoice of Fine Gilded Crystal. Some magnificent specimens for table decoration are in the lot.
Tall Vases,
Comports,
Olive Dishes,
Bonbon Dishes,
Champagne Glasses,
Fruit Bowls, etc.
Burley & Co.
77, 79, and 81 State-st.

NEWSDEALERS
THE NEWSPAPER EASIEST TO SELL IS THE NEWSPAPER THAT SELLS ITSELF
TO DISPLAY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE IS TO SELL IT.
NEWSDEALERS SELL TO MAKE
SELL TO MAKE
WRITE FOR RATES AND TERMS.

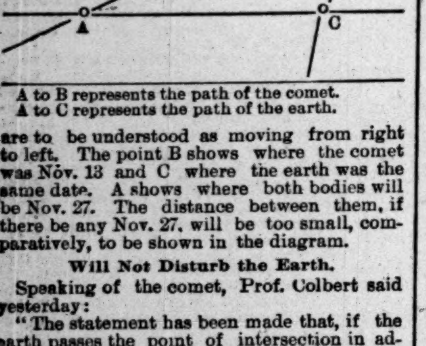
COMING OF THE COMET

BIELA WILL LOOM UP LARGER THAN THE FULL MOON.

It Can Be Seen Next Sunday Night and a Field or Opera Glass Is the Best Instrument with Which to View It—Prof. Colbert Says the Wanderer Will Not Disturb People on the Earth—He Gives Some Interesting Scientific Talk About the Aerial Anarchist.

While the earth turns silently on its axis these November days and nights the huge comet, supposed to be Biela, is dashing toward it at the rate of twenty-four miles a second. From a mere speck in the sky, visible only through powerful telescopes Nov. 6, it has grown large enough to be seen by the aid of lenses of small magnifying power, and by Sunday night, Nov. 27, when nearest the terrestrial globe, it will hang lurid in the western sky, most conspicuous among the heavenly bodies. It will be larger than the full moon. According to Prof. Elias Colbert of Chicago there is nothing to be feared from this visit of the aerial Anarchist, although he holds out no nice assurances of peaceable calls in the future. He says that there is nothing to be gained by observing the comet through a large telescope when it is nearest the earth. The best view will be afforded through a field or an opera glass. The moon, Thursday night in its first quarter, will detract somewhat from the brightness of the comet.

The accompanying diagram shows the path of the wanderer and the earth. Both bodies



A to B represents the path of the comet.
A to C represents the path of the earth.

are to be understood as moving from right to left. The point B shows where the comet was Nov. 13 and C where the earth was the same date. A shows where both bodies will be Nov. 27. The distance between them, if there be any Nov. 27, will be too small, comparatively, to be shown in the diagram.

Will Not Disturb the Earth.

Speaking of the comet, Prof. Colbert said yesterday:

"The statement has been made that, if the earth passes the point of intersection in advance of the arrival of the comet at that point we shall have no meteoric shower. That is not necessarily true. The tail of a comet, properly speaking, does not give meteoric showers. It is simply a lot of thinly-diffused gaseous matter, and therefore does not consist of the material which falls through the atmosphere and becomes heated in its passage, thereby producing the meteoric display. But there is good reason to believe that Biela's comet, like many an other, is a luminous object situated on and among meteoric matter, some preceding it and some following its train. It will be the matter which precedes the comet that will give us the meteoric display, if we have one.

"The estimate that the nucleus and its inclosing nebulous envelope have a diameter of about 36,000 miles does not necessarily make the comet a formidable one, since the material is undoubtedly in a very thinly diffused state. In 1845, as has often been told, the comet split up into two parts. It is not so well known that critical measurements of the pair showed that when the distance separating them amounted to 160,000 miles they ceased to exert any appreciable disturbing force on each other. That distance is one-sixth of the estimated minimum distance between the comet and the earth, and as the force of the attraction varies inversely as the square of the distance, the comet could exert only one-thirty-sixth part of the force that it did twenty-seven years ago on its companion, supposing it not to have parted with any more of its matter in the interim, which is not improbable. So that anything like a disturbing action on the earth will be impossible.

"The same is true of the moon, though she will be nearer to it than the earth will be, the moon being then in her first quarter. And, in consequence of this proximity, the comet will not be so bright an object, as if the moon were not in the same quarter of the sky.

"The greatest angular velocity of the comet will be 6° in one hour.

May Ultimately Collide.

"This is much the nearest of any recorded approach to the earth by Biela's comet. The distance between the two when they cross each other's path is really diminishing. Exactly three revolutions of the comet are performed in twenty years, and it is no mere alarmist view to say that there are astronomical reasons for thinking that the two will ultimately come together, unless the path of Biela be again changed by the action of some disturbing planet, as it has once been already by the action of Jupiter. Although it may be set down as certain that there is no danger of a collision this time there is no equal certainty as regards the future, and it becomes a matter of interest about what the effect of such a thing would be in case of such a collision.

"In reference to that we may refer to an article in THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 9, 1872, based on some computation which had been made by Prof. Harkness of Washington. That computation was in regard to Enckes' comet, which cannot be markedly different in mass from that of Biela, its diameter having been estimated 35,000 miles. Harkness computed that, if Enckes' comet were composed entirely of hydrogen gas, that being the lightest gas known, it would weigh 7,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons, if the temperature and pressure were the same as on the earth's surface. This is more than one-thousandth part of the earth's weight, and in view of such a fact, no matter how we may talk about it, the idea that such a comet may weigh less than a single ton is absolutely inconceivable. Yet language to that effect has dropped from the lips of several leading astronomers at intervals during the last thirty years.

"Prof. Harkness, however, calculated it as possible, if not probable, that the actual quantity of matter in Enckes' comet is not more than about one-fortieth of the enormous amount stated in the foregoing, that is, about one five-hundredth part of the weight of the moon. But such a lowered estimate does not by any means reduce the danger of accidental collision. The question then remains, what would be the effect of such a junction?

Shower of Redhot Stones.

"First of all the nucleus or central portion of the head of the comet, occupying but a small portion of the space, has been not inaptly described as 'a cloud of stones.' Undoubtedly these would enter our atmosphere, falling through it with great velocity, becoming heated to more than 2,000° in their downward journey, and finally landing on the earth's surface or in the ocean as incandescent aerolites. That several of these flocks of burning entities have fallen on different portions of the earth's surface in the past there is no room to doubt. The inference is that the earth has many a time and oft come full tilt into collision with a comet and absorbed the material into itself, but none of these have been extensive enough to warrant the wildly imaginative pictures of widespread desolation due to such a fall that are seen in the pages of 'Ragnarok.'

"The gaseous matter forming by far the most weighty as well as the most bulky part of the comet would commingle with our earth's atmosphere owing to the impact, but would have little disposition to fall to the surface. It is evident that if it were only one-fortieth as dense as hydrogen it would not be dense enough to displace any portion of our atmosphere at a height of several miles. Even the process known as the diffusion of gases, by which they commingle in spite of widely different densities, could not effect the bringing down of any of that matter to the earth's surface for perhaps several centuries after the collision. By that time it would be so thoroughly intermingled with the gases existing before the joining that, even if the effect were important as regards human life, it must be permanent. In other words, such an intermingling resulting from the collision with a comet could not have produced the 'black death' which ravaged the civilized world near the middle of the fourteenth century and have left the world free to recover its normal

into the composition of solid rocks. On this line of reasoning we must conclude that there is no real scientific foundation for the theory that any of the plagues which have desolated the earth in the past were due to collision of the earth with a comet, or that any such result is legitimately to be looked for in the future.

Twenty-four Miles a Second.

"The comet is not coming towards us at the rate of several thousand miles a second, as has been stated in recent articles. Its rate of travel is about twenty-four miles a second at the present time. The speed is just now on the increase, and will continue to augment till the comet has passed its perihelion, after which it will decrease gradually for nearly three and a third years, that being half the time of one revolution in the orbit. If the diameter of the nebulosity forming the head be 36,000 miles, that is seventeen times the diameter of the moon, at a little more than four times the distance the apparent diameter should be four times that of the full moon. But we may not see it so large, as the outside nebulosity will be faint, perhaps too faint to be visible to the naked eye.

"The path of the comet past the earth will make an angle of about thirteen degrees with the plane of the ecliptic, the direction of travel as seen from the sun being from north of west to south of east, while the earth is moving due eastward. So if the comet passes behind the earth in making its nearest approach to us the place in which it does so will set a little before midnight in these latitudes. But it is not known with sufficient precision to predict the meridian to which that point will be setting at the time of nearest approach.

"When first seen from the earth, Nov. 6 of this year, the comet was near the bright star Beta Andromeda, which is now nearly overhead about 9 o'clock in the evening. It has moved thence towards the Square of Pegasus, and from its present position will sweep rapidly into Aquaries, passing a little east of the well-known group in that constellation Sunday night."

Thinks It Is Biela's Comet.

Prof. Berberich of Berlin is devoting his entire time to this new comer. He has given out as his belief that this is none other than the comet of Biela, whose disappearance has mystified astronomers. Biela's comet was discovered in February, 1826, and cavorted around in the heavens then and subsequently to the distraction of astronomers who thought they had the universe down pat.

Prof. Lewis Boss of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y., who saw the new comet Nov. 13, thinks it is Biela's comet. He is of the opinion that there is likely to be a close approach between the comet and the earth, and he mentions Nov. 28 as the date when the two bodies are likely to come closest together. He estimates the outside nebulosity of the comet as 36,000 miles, which makes it a veritable monster.

December, 1845, Biela's comet split into two parts and each half moved rapidly away from its companion. The force of the explosion was so great that the two parts of the comet were separated in twenty-four hours 170,000 miles. The comet was a long way from the earth when the split occurred, and no harm resulted to this planet.

SAYS IT ISN'T BIELA'S COMET.

Prof. Boss Believes the Fiery Wanderer Is Going from the Earth.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The comet which Holmes discovered Nov. 6 and which has generally been accepted as Biela's lost comet has been determined by Prof. Lewis Boss of the Dudley Observatory not to be that comet, and that in reality it is traveling away from the earth. Instead of being within 11,000,000 miles of the earth it is in fact 250,000,000 miles distant from it. No exact computation has been made. When first discovered this comet was a mere speck, but its appearance in the heavens where it was first found was so unexpected and startling that astronomers all over the world were inclined to believe it was Biela's lost comet. From his first observation Prof. Boss has been slow to accept this theory, although he admitted that it was traveling nearly in the track of Biela's comet. Prof. Boss says that in all probability the comet is a new one heretofore unknown to astronomers and that it is traveling away from instead of toward the earth. At present he is unable to state with certainty what it is.

SERMON TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Dr. Barrows Preaches on "Truth and Comfort of Christian Theism."

Northwestern University has established a course of university sermons to be preached once a month at Evanston by representative ministers of various denominations. The first of the series was delivered last night by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, in the First Methodist Church of Evanston. The body of the church was reserved for and filled with students and members of the faculty. President Rogers of the University presided. The sermon was on "The Truth and Comfort of Christian Theism," the text being Matthew vi., 9: "Our Father Which Art in Heaven." Dr. Barrows said in part:

Martin Luther said: "The best name by which we can think of God is Father." It is certain that men generally have recognized that they are intimately connected by spiritual blood with the Author of all things; that hence they are bound to worship and to please him, and that without his favor they are plunged into despair. In view of what is observed in the world of mind and the world of nature, men have been convinced of their origin in a supreme power, their need of supreme love, and their peril before the Supreme Author of the moral law within. The human mind in its natural working is strongly theistic. Material elements and emotions, however marvelous, furnish us no such revelation of God as is found in mind, the spirit of man that thinks and loves and chooses and worships.

What is the meaning of the moral law? If you ask history she answers "God." Pointing to the smoke of numberless sacrifices she declares that men have deemed themselves accountable to a Supreme Being, and that the moral law is the source and occasion of that greatest fact of history, religion. If you ask philosophy what it means she repeats her sublime axiom that every effect demands an adequate cause. The moral law is a stupendous effect, and points, together with all lower effects, to that Supreme first cause for which, as Herbert Spencer has said, "We have more evidence than for any truth whatever." If you make your appeal to the moral sense itself when touched by a feeling of remorse, you get an answer in the words of penitent David, "Against thee, and thee only, have I sinned."

It makes a vast difference with a man's outlook into life whether or not he has received the New Testament revelation of the divine nature as love. If love is the divine artificer and govern[illegible] of the material, mental, and moral universe; if that blessed name describes the heart of the Almighty, who awes us by the sublimity of its creations; if love is the nature of that being whose continual activity in the marvels of earth, air, sea, and sky is the life-long study of the naturalist, the mathematician, and the astronom[illegible] if this infinite cosmos is the h[illegible] of an ever present benevolence, and the palpitating ether throbs from star to star with the onflowing billows of love; if this precious and peculiar grace which makes what joy we know on earth is enthroned to the royalty of supreme and eternal dominion over force and law, over the motions of the spheres and the mutations of time, over national and individual life, over our birth and discipline and toils and griefs, over our homes and our graves, our present and our future; if all the altars built to the unknown God have been unconsciously offering incense to this innermost and sublimest attribute of deity; if the divine some one whom Socrates and Plato revered and Eastern poets worshiped on Persian hilltops, rosy with the streamers of the dawn, is best named in the language of the Asiatic peasant who wrote so confidently that "God is love," then we have a truth and a treasure which cheapen the learning of universities and the diadems of kings.

Fruitless is all knowledge if it does not lead us in adoration or penitence to our knees. The knowledge of God is a terror and despair if his children may not speak to him. As we have ascended the golden steps which lead to our Father's threshold, let us entreat him to open the door, that his glory might smite our faces. Let us seek his mercy, lest when his anger is kindled but a little we be utterly consumed. Let all who believe that God is, test him now and henceforth if he heareth and answereth prayer.

Jumped the Track Into a Ditch.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 20.—Ten miles south of Jackson the south-bound train on the Mobile and Birmingham railway jumped the track this morning and went down an embankment into a ditch. The smoker and a passenger car took fire. It was extinguished with difficulty by the passengers. Of the thirty passengers in the cars all escaped with slight injuries except Edward Adams, a traveling salesman for Stearns & Co. of Cincinnati. He received serious internal injuries.

Mr. Blaine Much Better.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—After a comfortable night ex-Secretary Blaine was better today, and according to the statement of his physician he is improving rapidly. Mr. Blaine still keeps to his bed, but does so more as a precautionary [illegible] Mr. Blaine has had no such prevention for the last two days.

Death's Work.

The number of deaths in the entire world in a century is estimated to be 4,500,000,000.

CAN'T ACCOUNT FOR IT

BAGLEY SAYS HE DOESN'T KNOW WHY HE STOLE THE $100,000.

He Talks of His Case as if It Were a Psychological Mystery—He Took the Money Upon a Momentary and Inexplicable Impulse—Why He Went to Mrs. Miller's House—He Would Like to Be Retained by the Express Company in Some Other Position.

George I. Bagley, the messenger of the United States Express company who robbed the safe in his charge of $100,000 at Davenport, Ia., is locked up at the Harrison Street Station. When seen by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE he had just finished a good dinner furnished by the officers of the company and was smoking a cigar. He is in one of the cells reserved for witnesses, not in the ordinary criminal row. He appears penitent, but not downcast, and sometimes talks as if his case were a psychological mystery.

He cannot account for his action, he says. The robbery of the safe was the result of a momentary and inexplicable impulse. For a time he was unconscious of the nature or enormity of his crime. Then suddenly coming to his senses and looking at the broken $50,000 package, from which he had extracted $1,000, he felt that he would give all he ever had and even his life if he could put back the money and restore the package to its original condition so as to prevent all suspicion that it had been tampered with. Bewildered, he wondered what he should do, and about his first thought was to leave the two packages of $50,000 in the potato sack, where he had placed them, and, after arriving in Chicago, shoulder the sack, take it to the express office, and confess the whole story. But here the fear of the consequences came in and he concluded to take the money with him and escape.

Visits the Bartender.

After hiding the booty in the hay he again became troubled and at 7 o'clock he boarded a Rock Island train and rode as far as Geneseo, where he visited a friend of his, a bartender named James Kay. With his flight his fears and troubles increased, he says, and the impulse became stronger that he should come to Chicago, confess all, and take steps for the restoration of the money to the company. After a drink or two in the saloon he told his friend Kay the whole story and asked his advice. Kay counseled him to come right on to Chicago and give himself up. He agreed to do so and then, after giving Kay $950 of the $1,000 abstracted from the package, told him where the other $99,000 was hidden, and asked him if anything should happen that he would get the money and turn it over to the express company.

When asked if he had no fears that Kay would go and get the money and keep it himself he said he had not. His confidence in his friend was justified by the fact that Kay had twenty-four hours in which to get it, if he wished, and he would have no trouble in finding it, for he had particulars and a diagram of the place where the treasure was hidden.

On reaching Chicago Bagley went to his room at Michigan avenue and Thirtieth street to wash and change his clothes. There he met one of two other express messengers who occupied the room alternately. His name is Weiss and his run is on the Rock Island to Kansas City. On leaving Bagley knew Weiss was going to telephone the office of his arrival, but he did not care for that, as he had concluded to give himself up anyway. But he did not intend to surrender that night. He was still doubtful of the best steps to take, and wanted to consult a lawyer in the morning.

The reason he had gone to Mrs. Miller's house at No. 3110 Michigan avenue was not, he says, to see his friend Logan, another express messenger, but to see Mrs. Miller, to whom he frequently brought eggs and butter and other country produce. He had agreed to get her a jar of butter, and went there to tell her he could not get it, and also to ask her to send the dress to his wife which she was making. He wanted this done because he expected to be locked up and could not take the dress himself. He had no fear of arrest, for he had come to the city to surrender himself, but he had hoped to be free until he could consult the lawyer, whose name he would not give.

Has One Consolation.

With tears in his eyes Bagley said he had one consolation, and that was that he had made every amend in his power for his crime and that the company had not lost a dollar by it.

When asked if he expected to be prosecuted, he said he did not know, but he did not want to go back to the old place. He would like, however, to get some other position from the company as a proof of its trust and faith in him. He had been working for the company since 1884, and was at one time transfer agent at the depot at Davenport, where some nights he handled over $90,000. The robbery was committed without any deliberate plan on his part.

"Did you ever do anything yourself without really knowing or for the moment thinking of what you were doing?" he asked. "That was just my condition. I seemed to be entirely unconscious of my act."

Bagley regards his course since the taking of the packages as a proof of his honesty, and expresses his happiness that the money has been recovered so strongly that he seems momentarily to forget that he is behind the bars.

It is the intention of the express company to take Bagley back to Iowa today for trial, it is said.

Tried to Pass a Forged Draft.

For endeavoring to pass a forged draft on Julius Toeffner, a butcher at No. 770 West Van Buren street, yesterday, Max R. Wolf was locked up. Wolf represented to Toeffner that he was a cattle king from Colorado and wished to buy his meat market. He then asked Toeffner to cash a $50 draft for him. Toeffner gave him $5 on the paper, and suspecting that it was not good made an appointment with him for yesterday for the payment of the balance. When Wolf put in his appearance yesterday an officer was also there and he was taken into custody.

Two Living.

Justice O'Halloran—"Have you any children, Mrs. Kelly?"

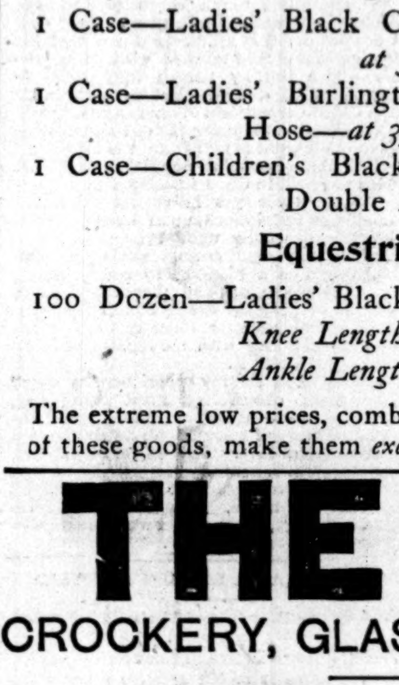
Mrs. Kelly—"I hov two livin' an' wan married."
—*Puck.*

PROMPT RELIEF
For biliousness, diarrhœa, nausea, and dizziness, take
Ayer's Pills
the best family medicine, purely vegetable,
Every Dose Effective

FURNITURE
Largest and best assorted stock of honest made Furniture in the city. Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Luxurious Upholstered Furniture, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
Handkerchiefs.
The Handkerchief Department becomes more and more a center of attraction as the Holidays approach. We are now displaying the largest and most select stock ever shown in this department.
The choicest products from the best makers are displayed in assortment *from the least expensive to the finest grades* for Holiday presents.
The assortment is, we have reason to believe, the most complete in this country, and the prices throughout are *unquestionably the lowest in Chicago.*
Conspicuous among the bargains for this week are:
Ladies' Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered, at 12½c., 18c., 25c., 35c. and 50c. each, *worth from 18c. to $1.00 each.*
All Linen, Initials, at $1.25 for packages of six.
Men's Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,
Handkerchiefs, at 12½c., 18c., 25c. and 35c. each, *worth from 18c. to 65c. each.*
All Linen, Initials, at $1.25 for packages of six.
Silk Mixed Mufflers, at 35c., 50c. and 75c.
In Annex Handkerchief Dep't--Basement Salesroom.
Ladies' Hdkfs, 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c. and 12½c. ea., worth 7c. to 25c. ea.
Men's " 7c., 12½c., 18c. ea., worth 12½c. to 30c. ea.

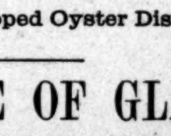
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
Hosiery.
The Annex Hosiery Department in Basement Salesroom offers, in a special sale, commencing today, the following extreme bargains:
1 Case—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose—*at 35c. pair, or 3 pairs for $1.00.*
1 Case—Ladies' Burlington Fast Black, Fleece Lined Hose—*at 35c. pair, or 3 pairs for $1.00.*
1 Case—Children's Black, Ribbed, Wool Hose; with Double Knees—all sizes—*at 25c. pair.*
Equestrian Tights.
100 Dozen—Ladies' Black, Wool, Equestrian Tights,
Knee Lengths---$1.25 pair.
Ankle Lengths---$1.35 pair.
The extreme low prices, combined with the satisfactory qualities of these goods, make them *exceptional bargains.*



THE FAIR
CROCKERY, GLASS & LAMP DEPTS.
$4.98
—WE HAVE 500 OF THESE—
$7.50
Fine Banquet Lamps
That you can have for
$4.98.
Full Size, Polished Rich Gold Metal, Pure Onyx Pedestals,
80 Candle Power Central Draft Burner,
With Rich Silk and Lace Shade—Red, Pink, Orange, Yellow, or Green—as shown in cut,
A DECIDED BARGAIN.
HANGING LAMPS,
Decorated Vase Lamps,
GLASS TABLE LAMPS,
AN IMMENSE STOCK.
MANY SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.
DINNER SETS—$6.00, $6.98, $9.00, $12, $15, $20.
These Sets cannot be equaled in Chicago at the prices—all strictly first-class. They must be moved before Thanksgiving.
5c—For English Decorated Sauce Dishes. Regular 10c.
9c—Large Porcelain Dinner Plates—gold lines and colored decorations. Reduced from 20c.
75c—For $2 and $3 Decorated Turkey Platters—large size.
75c—Decorated Vegetable Dishes. Worth $1.50.
75c—Imported Glass Wine or Liquor Sets, enameled gold decorations.
$1.48—Decorated Soup Tureens—they are odds or you would pay $3.00 and $4.00 for them.
63c—Fine Minton Pudding or Scalloped Oyster Dishes and Trays. Were $1.25.
SEASONABLE SALE OF GLASSWARE,
DON'T MISS IT—THIS WEEK.

AUCTION SALE.
The magnificent Household Furniture and Grand Upright Piano and handsome Bric-a-brac, and the handsome collection of imported Oil Paintings will be sold
This Monday Morning, Nov. 21,
At Public Auction, at the elegant residence, 2975 Michigan-av., at 10:30 o'clock sharp, rain or shine. Everything must go. Avail yourself of this opportunity. Recently furnished at a cost of $8,000. House open at 9 o'clock morning of sale. Goods sold to highest bidder. Terms cash. No reserve. House for sale.
A. P. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

WE HELP OTHERS
How to buy DIAMONDS Why Not You?
[illegible]
SEE HOW WE DO IT. Geo. E. Marshall,
195-197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams-st, Importer.



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PERMANENTLY
CURED OR NO PAY.
Financial Reference:—GLOBE NATIONAL BANK.
We refer you to 1500 patients.
No Operation. No Detention from Business.
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THE O. E. MILLER CO.,
1106 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.

PITKIN AND BROOKS
RETAIL—STATE AND LAKE-STS.
THANKSGIVING
For supplying the Thanksgiving Dinner Table with appropriate China and Glass our assortment offers every advantage of high quality, great variety, and moderate prices.
FINE CHINA.
New Dinner Sets—Rich Course Services. Choice Stock Patterns for selecting sets in any number of pieces.
CUT GLASS.
Our Crystal Room is filled with choice specimens of brightest glass and most elaborate cuttings.
CANDELABRA, BANQUET and TABLE LAMPS
With Appropriate Shades and Trimmings.
A SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
SINGLE CHINA PIECES.
Olive, Radish, Bon-Bon and Celery Trays, Fruit Stands, Bouillon and After-Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Cut Flower Holders, Salad Bowls, &c.
FINE TABLE CUTLERY.
In fact, a collection of Thanksgiving Tableware complete in every detail.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.
BARGAIN MONDAY.
More surprises will greet you today than on any previous Monday since the adoption of the plan of setting apart one day of the week and offering Special Prices in six departments and exhibiting the goods thus offered in our State Street Show Windows.
As this sale is for One Day Only the earlier you come the better attention we can give you.
ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES
The new department of Toys and Games in our corner basement salesroom contains a wealth of the best products of foreign and domestic manufacture. Old and young will find interest there.

FURNITURE
AT HALF PRICE.
We have decided to retire from the retail business, and will today inaugurate an absolute Closing Sale of our ENTIRE STOCK.
The prices at which we shall offer the goods make this an opportunity which no one can afford to overlook.
WALTER HILL CO.,
218 WABASH-AV.

U.S. ENGINEER OFFICE, [illegible] WABASH-AV., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1892.—Sealed proposals for dredging at the entrance to Chicago Harbor [illegible] Specifications [illegible] application to this office. W. L. MARSHALL, Captain Corps of Engineers.

Candy
Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 [illegible] for Presents. [illegible]
C. F. GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, 212 STATE-ST., CHICAGO

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Room is filled
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LE LAMPS
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GUNTHER
ET. CHICAGO

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1892.

SEC. RUSK'S REPORT.

CROPS OF THE COUNTRY AND OTHER TOPICS OF INTEREST.

Farmers Should Reduce the Wheat Acreage Just as the Cotton Growers Are Doing—Splendid Results Shown by the Systematic Enforcement of the Inspection Laws—How Pleuro-Pneumonia Has Been Controlled—Value of Pork Exports and Increase of Cattle Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The report of the Secretary of Agriculture has been submitted to the President. The report begins with a comparison of the export trade of the last fiscal year with that of former years, and emphasizes the fact that of the more than $1,000,000,000 representing the exports of our domestic products for the last year nearly 80 per cent consisted of agricultural products, thus not only making the United States the creditor of the world for a sum exceeding $200,000,000, the excess of our exports over imports, but relieving our home markets from a surplus product which would otherwise have reduced prices to a point below the cost of production. For a large share in bringing about the conditions which have made these gratifying results possible the Secretary claims credit for his department.

In regard to imports he finds encouragement for the farmers in the fact that in spite of an aggregate increase there is a reduction in the proportion of imports consisting of products which compete with our American agriculture, for while in the fiscal year ended in 1889 54 per cent of the imports were competing only 44 per cent of our imports for the last fiscal year did so compete. He nevertheless regarded imports competing with the products of our own soil as still far too great. He instances $40,000,000 worth of animal products, $67,000,000 worth of fibers, $27,000,000 worth of hides, and $30,000,000 worth of fruits and wines as articles of this kind and cites the imports of raw silk, amounting to $25,000,000 yearly, as an instance of products imported which could with proper encouragement be produced in our own country. He declares these figures to indicate the main ultimate object of the work of the department, which he defines, in brief, as "the closest study of all markets abroad which may be reached by our own agricultural products, accompanied by persistent and intelligent efforts to extend them and the substitution in our own markets of home grown for foreign grown products."

Exports of Pork.

Since his last report prohibitions against American pork products have been withdrawn in all countries where they existed, and 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork, which without inspection could not have found a market abroad, have been exported. Comparing the export trade for May, June, July, and August of this year as a period in which the effects of the inspection can be clearly noted with the same period last year, he notes an increase in quantity shipped this year of 62 per cent, at an advance in prices which increased values for the same period by 66⅓ per cent. He compares prices for September, 1892, with those of September, 1890, the year before pork inspection was adopted, and shows an increase of 80 cents per 100 pounds in favor of this year, an average of $2 per head on every hog, an increase in price highly gratifying in view of the large increase in the number of hogs marketed.

Referring to his proclamation of Sept. 25, declaring the country free from pleuro-pneumonia, he emphasizes the precautions taken before that proclamation was issued and the thoroughly satisfactory grounds existing for this declaration of our immunity from that disease.

Reviewing the regulations for the control and prevention of Texas fever he concludes with the declaration that they have saved three times as much money to cattle growers yearly as is required to run the whole department.

Increase of Cattle Values.

He says our inspection laws have restored the confidence of foreigners in the healthfulness of our cattle. Live cattle exports in 1889 amounted to 205,000 head, whereas in 1892 we exported 394,000 at an increase in value averaging $8 per head. A comparison of Chicago market quotations for September, 1892, with September, 1889, shows an increase in the value of cattle sold amounting to from $4 to $15 per head, according to weight. On the aggregate of cattle sold in a single year this would amount to $40,000,000.

The Secretary says of the work of his Indian corn agent in Germany that many difficulties attended the introduction of a new food heretofore generally regarded in Europe as not suitable for human consumption. A mixed corn and rye bread was found necessary to secure keeping qualities in a country where all bread is made and sold by the bakeries, and corn grinding machinery is now in use in several mills in that country; one result is the maintenance of the price of corn in the face of largely increased exports, conditions which have heretofore always accompanied a great depreciation in prices. The corn exports for 1890, the only year in which they have equaled those of the present year, brought the price down to a fraction under 42 cents a bushel at port of shipment, against a fraction over 55 cents per bushel this year, the difference aggregating on the exports of the last fiscal year not less than $10,000,000.

Secretary Rusk notes the reduction of the cotton area in this country as a movement in the right direction. He says one of the gratifying features of our agricultural industry during the last year has been the marked reduction in the cotton area throughout the Cotton States. One of the most difficult things to control the agricultural industry is a fair ratio of product to demand. Every year of good prices tends to an overproduction the subsequent year, with the natural result of a depression in prices unless this be fortunately prevented by fortuitous conditions which no one can foresee or control. The report continues.

Cotton Crops.

For the last few years the price of cotton has been extraordinarily low and the production so great that each year, leaving a surplus over consumption, produced finally such a plethoric condition in the market as to greatly discourage the cotton-growers. This unsatisfactory condition of affairs, however, was not without salutary effects; for it is evident now that a considerable reduction in the area planted to cotton has taken place, the result of determined effort on the part of the growers to limit production and to turn a portion of their land to other crops. Anything which leads to a diversification of crops throughout the country, but especially in a section devoted for many years almost exclusively to the raising of one staple crop, is to be greatly commended. In connection with this subject it is well that I should call attention to the great increase which has take place of late years in our imports of raw cotton, imports which but a few years ago were hardly known. During the last fiscal year raw cotton was imported free of duty to the amount of $3,215,303, as against $2,825,004 for the year previous and $1,302,728 for the fiscal year ending in 1890. The most of our imported cotton comes from Egypt and is demanded by our manufacturers on account of the peculiar characteristics which it possesses and which are not to be found in our home-grown cottons. Some imports of cotton are also made from Peru, and I am informed on good authority that the entire supply of Peruvian cotton imported finds its way, not into the cotton factories, but into the manufactories of woolen goods, its character being such as to make it especially available for mixing with woolen goods without detection. With a view to checking our imports of foreign cottons, especially the Egyptian, I have taken measures to undertake, with the coöperation of some of the experiment stations in the cotton States, experiments with a view to producing cotton of home growth which shall serve as an efficient substitute for the Egyptian. I trust that in this we may be successful before the import cotton trade increases to such an extent as to seriously affect our own cotton-growers.

More Wheat than in 1890.

With reference to our cereals he attributes the excessive anticipations formed regarding the price for wheat throughout the crop year of 1891 to failure to appreciate the changed conditions now surrounding the production and marketing of the world's wheat crop.

"Taking the world throughout the wheat crops, he says, that more than equaled the lean crops of 1891, so that there was actually more wheat grown that year than in 1890."

Even the exports from Russia, where famine existed in so large a section and where exports were for a time prohibited, amounted to 105,000,000 bushels, nearly as much as the average of the last four years and more than the average for the last ten years. He says:

> The conditions which have at last overwhelmed cotton growers now confront wheat growers. Hence the American farmer must reduce the wheat acreage, and so bring production down to the normal demand.
>
> The domestic market, which has heretofore absorbed 10,000,000 bushels of foreign barley, is now reserved for the domestic product, and our acreage and production have increased and been disposed of at good prices.

The experience of the department in the domestic sugar industry for the last year confirms his former reports and shows that domestic sugar can be produced with profit to the grower of the crop and to the manufacturer, provided that the conditions of culture and manufacture insisted upon by the department are observed.

The Secretary indulges in a retrospect of the work of the department under his administration, which he believes to be appropriate in submitting his last report. In it he briefly refers to the specially important measure undertaken and carried out during this administration, to the large increase in the divisions of the work and the important part which the new divisions have played in extending the usefulness and maintaining the efficiency of the department. Referring to the economy with which he has endeavored to carry out his comprehensive plans, he says that after deducting the appropriation for the weather bureau, which is not an increase but a transfer, and the appropriation for the State experiment stations, which is not under his control, the total sum remaining of the present year's appropriations barely exceeds the appropriations of the department, less that for the stations, for the fiscal year ended in 1889. He does not justify this restriction of the appropriations within narrow limits, but he does claim credit for what has been accomplished with the limited appropriations at his disposal.

Animal Industry.

Reviewing the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry he summarizes the work and cost of the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia, showing the entire cost to have been less by $100,000 than was paid out by Great Britain during seven years as indemnity for slaughtered cattle alone. He also points out that the total loss to the cattle-growers of Great Britain by this disease in deaths alone has amounted to not less than half a billion dollars, and that this is the only country in the world where the disease, having once gained a foothold, has been entirely eradicated.

The number of cattle inspected at interior markets the last fiscal year amounted to 431,400. Of these 285,984 were tagged for export. The cattle-carrying vessels inspected numbered 917. The tagging system has been found ample for identification in the few cases where it has been necessary to trace the animal back to the farm where it was purchased originally. He cites the gratifying confirmation not only by the previous history of the animals so identified, but in many cases by distinguished authorities abroad, of the diagnoses made by the American inspectors in Europe refuting the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, claimed by British inspectors to have been found in a few cases among American cattle, of which 368,014 head were inspected by the American inspectors in Great Britain. Imported animals inspected number: Cattle, 2,673; sheep, 373,517, and seventy-four head of swine. Thirty-eight packing-houses are now under inspection, an increase of sixteen since the last report. The total number of animals subjected to both ante and post mortem examinations for the fiscal year exceeds 5,000,000, of which 1,267,329 were hogs, of which only 2 per cent were found to be affected with trichinæ. The total cost of inspection of animals and meats and of animals imported and exported amounted for the fiscal year to $370,000.

For the Fair.

The Secretary then reviews in detail the work of the several other divisions of the department, the office of experiment stations, and the Weather Bureau, concluding with a detailed statement of the extent and variety of the contributions planned from the Department of Agriculture to the World's Fair.

In regard to the sugar industry and its domestication in the country, the Secretary says there is nothing to add to what he had to offer a year ago on this subject beyond the fact that all the experiments conducted by the department, both in the laboratory and in the field and at the special experiment stations established for this purpose, confirm the hopeful anticipations he then expressed as to the possibility of this country in the course of time supplying its own sugar. Enough has been done to show clearly that in various sections of this country either beet, sorghum, or cane sugar can be produced with profit to the grower of the crop and to the manufacturer provided.

The rainfall experiments he says are being made as Congress directed; but the facts in his possession do not in his opinion justify the anticipations formed by the believers in this method of artificial rain making.

He emphasizes the need for new and suitable buildings to accommodate the department in all its branches, and that these should be fireproof for the protection of the enormous accumulation of valuable property now in its possession. The difficulties and inconveniences of carrying on the work under present conditions are very great. He suggests that some plan be devised for a building fit to ultimately accommodate the department in all its branches, which plan should permit of construction in sections, thus accommodating at an early date the divisions chiefly embarrassed by lack of room and distributing the cost of the entire building throughout several years.

Grouped Into Bureaus.

Secretary Rusk suggests important changes in regard to the future organization of the department, by which all divisions of the work should be grouped, with reference to their character, into bureaus, following the organization adopted in the other departments of the government and greatly reducing the number of responsible chiefs in direct consultation with the head of the department. Such a bureau system would, moreover, he claims, enable the Secretary to command, by reason of the offices of emolument and dignity thus created, the services of the best equipped men in the country in their several lines.

He insists upon the necessity of the universal inspection of all animal food products, applicable not only to products intended for inter-State or export trade, but entering into domestic consumption everywhere.

"Americans," he says, "are large meat-eaters and need the most healthful kind of food. Science," he adds, "is revealing daily more intimate relations between the diseases of the human and animal race and the insidious means by which they are communicated from one to the other. Against the possibility of such results we must protect our people."

The details of necessary legislation he respectfully commends to the wisdom of Congress, pointing out simply that inspection has been found feasible and conceives it his duty to make public the results of his experience as to its necessity. He wishes to see the word "American" recognized the world over as synonymous with healthfulness as applied to food, and that wherever seen the certificate of the department shall stand for a brand of excellence.

Secretary Rusk also points out that there are many reasons making a national standard of grain highly desirable, and concludes that some system of national inspection and grading must be established in the interest of the grain-growers under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Looking to the Future.

He concludes by declaring the work of the department hitherto to have been but foundation work, and says that since he has been in charge of it he has sought at all times, while preparing the foundation, to bear in mind the plans for an ultimate superstructure of which every American farmer and citizen will feel proud, and that he will be quite satisfied if in the future his share of credit in the history of the department will be that he was instrumental in laying a broad and lasting foundation. He shows how much the department has gained in the confidence of the farmers, and points out that every gain in this confidence imposes additional responsibilities upon the head of the department.

"The history of science," he says, "is a history of continual discovery, and all discoveries in the solution of agricultural problems calculated to lighten the burdens of the farmer and increase his profits must be made the property of the department through the intelligence of its head and its responsible officers and be thus made available through them to the farmers of the United States."

In commerce also he declares the department must prove itself a capable source of information and the intrepid leader into new fields.

NEW BESIDE THE OLD.

CHANGES IN THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON.

Interior Decorations Altered, but Many Old Features Still Remain—Latest Gossip at the Capital Is About Mrs. Lease's Chances for the Senate—Mr. Cleveland Will Not Reappoint Old Officeholders, 'Tis Said—Several Army Plums at the President's Disposal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—When President-elect and Mrs. Cleveland return to Washington next March not only will they find a habitable, thoroughly renovated Executive Mansion, thanks to the late Mrs. Harrison, but a comparatively new church where they can pursue their religious inclinations and devotions. During the last few months the edifice known to all Washingtonians as the First Presbyterian Church, erected in 1859, has been in the hands of workmen and today the congregation took possession of the renovated building. The Rev. Byron Sunderland, who is the pastor, became famous in recent years by the wedding ceremony at the White House which made President Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom man and wife, both of whom subsequently attended Dr. Sunderland's Church. Two years hence this church will celebrate the centennial of its organization as a religious society, for it was in 1795 that its first congregation worshiped in a frame building erected in the White House grounds.

It was the first Presbyterian Church organized here, and is therefore the mother church of the denomination in this city. The burden of years is borne lightly, and now when about rounding out the first one hundred years this congregation enters into an edifice which is not only handsome and artistic, but is adapted for the needs of modern church work. There is another feature about this notable old church which is quite remarkable, and that is the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, who in February next will complete the fortieth year of his pastorate. A pastorate of this duration is unusual, but so is the pastor in this particular instance and the church. Dr. Sunderland has during that period discharged the duties of his position without any other ministerial aid, and his pastorate has been unbroken, with the exception of a short time when he went to Paris and took charge of the American chapel at the gay French capital.

Changes That Have Been Made.

For more than thirty years the building, as it stood up to a few months ago, has been the center of the religious work of this congregation, and only such repairs have been made as were needed to make good the ordinary wear and tear. In the meantime the city has changed. The character of that section of the city has changed, and in fact pretty much everything has altered with the years. The old church building, with its rather crude but honest lines of the front and with the walls of the auditorium presenting an example of the fresco painter's art of more than a quarter of a century ago, and the inconvenient arrangement of the lower rooms for the needs of modern church work remained unchanged, a connecting link between the old and the new. The aggressive work that this church has begun required a more modern and convenient building and the congregation determined upon making some improvements. These have been carried out on such an extensive scale that the entire building has been overhauled and thoroughly renovated from the cellar to the top of the belfry. It was recognized at the outset that the old builders had made an auditorium which in the correctness of its proportions and general outlines was as handsome a room as modern skill could devise. Therefore the new plans simply provided for the enrichment of the interior by the use of hardwood worked in appropriate designs, and that, with the artistic treatment of the walls in oil and the filling of the windows with fine stained glass, comprises the main changes that have been wrought in the auditorium.

One of the features of modernization of the old building is an elevator. It is on the left side in the approach to the north stairway and passengers are landed on the auditorium floor in the vestibule. The elevator will be found to be of great convenience for the class of people who climb stairs with difficulty. As this modern convenience has not been put in any church in this city the idea may seem to be an odd one. But perhaps it is not quite so odd as the idea of the old builders which resulted in the erection of two-story churches.

Artistic Work in the Interior.

Those who attend services will see a church building not only beautiful in details but artistic in the general effect. The color scheme in the treatment of the interior is harmonious, and as a whole is pleasing to the eye. One of the principal features of the auditorium is the treatment of the walls. This is done in oils and the general shades selected are terra-cotta and olive. The former is found in the ceiling, which is divided into panels. Four openings for the chandeliers have been filled in with porcelain reflecters, from which rows of electric-light globes are suspended. A deep artistic frieze of terra-cotta, relieved by a light, graceful pattern, extends entirely around the room. Each window opening is marked by a wide arch and the panels between are treated in olive. Then comes a deep dado of darker shade, which forms a fitting base from which springs the lighter and more varied design of the walls. The windows are filled with stained glass, which was especially designed and made for the church. The design of the glass is simple and shows the result of a careful study of color effects. Unlike most windows of this character the glass has been set in sashes which can be raised or lowered, thus insuring a sufficient supply of fresh air when needed. Changes made in the exterior of the church have been confined to replacing the roof with a new one, painting the side walls and the woodwork of the front, and oiling the pressed brick in the front. All the windows have been filled with leaded glass, and hanging lanterns of wrought iron have been placed on each side of the main entrance.

OLD OFFICEHOLDERS AT A DISCOUNT.

Mr. Cleveland Not Anxious to Give Them Their Places Back.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Democrats who did not hold office under Cleveland's last administration may take hope. All the old officeholders are not going to get their former places. It is one of the curious things about the election that there is scarcely a former appointee of President Cleveland who has not bobbed up since the election serenely confident that he will get the same peg upon which he used to hang his hat. Once in a while some one wants a little better position than he had eight years ago, but the vast majority are entirely content to take their old places. Nothing can convince them that the election did not revolve around them. They think the whole country had its eyes on the ex-officeholders of the Cleveland administration. Their confidence is sublime. It is an ungracious task to disturb them, yet it can be said as coming pretty direct from Mr. Cleveland that the ex-officeholders who get their old places will be the exception rather than the rule.

In the first place Mr. Cleveland, with his limited acquaintance with public men, made mistakes during his first administration that will not be repeated. He complained bitterly of the way he had been imposed upon in making appointments. But beyond this is the fact that politics changes in eight years. Much of the Democratic success this year has been due to the new blood in the party that was not heard of in 1884. Cleveland intends to recognize this element. While age and experience will not be slighted, it is the young fellows who will stand the best show.

For the benefit of those who are seeking places outside the civil service law it may be said that the four year term is now pretty well settled. Democratic postmasters, customs and internal revenue collectors, marshals, and so on were allowed by President Harrison to serve out their full terms, unless there were exceptional reasons for displacing them. So it will happen that there will be a large number of positions that will not become available till twelve or eighteen months after the Cleveland administration comes in. For its own comfort the new administration will follow the practice and the majority of the Republican officials will remain till the end of the four years. This does not mean that there is not going to be a clean sweep in time. Nor does it mean that the tedious delays which exasperated so many Democrats during Cleveland's first administration will be repeated. The changes will begin March 5, but the party will know that they are not all to be made within the first three months, and will be able to govern itself accordingly. It will be nearly two years before the last offices are filled.

ARMY PLUMS TO BE GIVEN OUT.

Several Desirable Appointments at President Harrison's Disposal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—President Harrison will have several desirable army plums to dispose of during the remaining days of his administration. The most important is a Brigadier-Generalship, which becomes ripe Dec. 5, when Gen. Dubarry will celebrate his 64th birthday by retiring from active service as Commissary General. The contest for this office has already commenced, the principal competitors being Col. Michael R. Morgan, who is next in line of promotion, and Col. John P. Hawkins, the junior Colonel of the Subsistence Department. Both officers are now in Washington, the former being on duty as assistant to the Commissary General and the latter having just arrived to do some work in his own behalf. Col. Hawkins is from the President's State and has some strong friends among Indiana politicians. A Majorship in the Adjutant-General's Department, two Captaincies in the Subsistence Department, and one in the Quartermaster's Department comprise the rest of Mr. Harrison's army patronage. Most of the Captains of the line are candidates for the vacancy in the Adjutant-General's Department and at least one-third of the Lieutenants of the line have joined in the race for the three Captaincies.

DISCUSSING MRS. LEASE'S CHANCES.

Senator Beck Once Said a Woman Would One Day Knock at the Senate Door.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—People around Congress are discussing the possibility of Mrs. Lease's election as a Senator from Kansas. The standard joke is heard that her presence will be sure to abolish executive sessions. She could not be more leaky about executive sessions than some of the Senators themselves. It would, however, afford everybody keen delight to see her present herself to be sworn in as a Senator from Kansas. The duty of escorting her would fall to her spectacled and bewhiskered fellow-Kansan, Senator Peffer. What the musty old Senate would do is one of the inscrutable mysteries. It would certainly have a collapse worse than that which came over the Justices of the Supreme Court when the first woman presented herself for admission to the bar.

Mrs. Lease is probably right when she says that eminent constitutional lawyers have assured her that her sex would not disqualify her. The Senate, however, is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and it might find a reason for refusing to let Mrs. Senator Lease in. Several years ago Senator Beck of Kentucky, who was an old-fashioned Scotchman in his opposition to woman's rights and other new fangled notions, made a speech in which he warned his colleagues that the time might come when a woman Senator would be knocking at their doors. He was talking about the proposed admission of the Territories of Wyoming and Washington, where woman's suffrage prevails. He thought that in time these Territories, as States, would carry out their principles by electing women to the national offices, and he himself thought that the Senate would be bound to admit them. Neither Wyoming nor Washington has yet gone that far, though Wyoming sent a couple of the women alternates to the Minneapolis convention.

The clause in the Constitution which would be taken as authority for excluding Mrs. Lease is as follows:

> No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of 30 years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall when elected be an inhabitant of that State for which he is chosen.

The Senate is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and it could, as some of the lawyers have advised Mrs. Lease, by a not uncommon legal fiction interpret "he" as "she" in the general meaning of a person.

CLEVELAND AS A LAND BOOMER.

Real Estate Men Anxiously Waiting the President's Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Washington real estate speculators are looking forward with pleasure to the return of Mr. Cleveland. He gave real estate in the District the biggest boom it ever had. Secretary Whitney went out of town three or four miles one day and bought a country place which was called "Grasslands." This helped to give acre property out that way a lift, but it was not until Cleveland bought his place called "Oak View" that the boom was fairly on. The property was beyond Georgetown on what is known as the Tennalytown road. After he retired from the Presidency Mr. Cleveland sold the place at a profit of something like $100,000. It has since been cut up and subdivided and is held by syndicates. Washington is a city with a population of 190,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, but it has high-priced real estate enough for a city of a million souls. Cleveland bought his place six or seven years ago because he wanted a quiet retreat, where he could be free from the publicity which is inseparable from the White House. The real estate folks think that this time he will seek a country place across the Potomac near Arlington, or else on the hills east of the Capitol. They are looking forward to a lively speculation in consequence, because wherever the President goes there fashion follows. Mr. Cleveland, however, may disappoint them and keep his summer home at Buzzard's Bay.

REPORT ON THE MIJARES CASE.

But Nothing Will Be Done in the Matter Yet a While.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The late mail which arrived at the Department of State contained a communication from Consul-General Hanna at La Guayra. The Consul-General reported the facts in the case of the futile attempt of the local authorities to arrest Mijares on board the Red "D" line steamer Philadelphia and their refusal to surrender the vessel's papers. But the writer kept strictly within the lines of his duty as a Consular officer and made no attempt to discuss the diplomatic aspect of the case. At present the Department of State has not determined upon any action in the case, and indeed none seems to be called for just now. If there should be any trouble experienced by the steamship company when the vessel returns to Venezuela the department will be prepared to meet it, but it is not regarded as good practice to decide on a course of action upon the basis of events of possible occurrence in the future. Meanwhile news has reached the Navy Department that the United States Kearsarge, which has been up the Orinoco River in connection with the detention of United States Consul Underwood, and was the only United States naval vessel in Venezuelan waters, has gone to the West Indian waters, having sailed from Trinidad recently.

NEWS NOTES OF THE CAPITAL.

Considerable Decrease in the Number of Immigrants—China's Caution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the month ending Oct. 31, 1892, was as follows: Austria-Hungary—Bohemia, 202; Hungary, 408; other Austria (except Poland), 318. Denmark, 474; France, 404; Germany, 3,831; Italy, 504; Russia (except Poland), 413; Netherlands, 249; Poland, 344; Switzerland, 158; Sweden and Norway, 1,824. United Kingdom—England and Wales, 3,684; Scotland, 919; Ireland, 1,911. All other countries, 785. Total, 16,428. For the same period last year the total number was 54,182.

No Chinese Vessels.

There will be no Chinese vessels at the great naval review next spring. Minister Danby transmitted to the Chinese Government a cordial invitation from the Government of the United States to send some vessels representative of the Chinese navy to the review, but, according to the report received from him at the Navy Department today, the Yamen replied that China had but recently added steam vessels to her navy and the officers were unacquainted with the navigation of the distant Western seas, so that the many difficulties likely to be met would make it necessary to decline the invitation.

SERMON ON CHICAGO.

SUCH IS THE TITLE OF THE REV. J. L. JONES' DISCOURSE.

He Has Requests to Make of the Incoming National and State Administrations and a Few Things to Ask of the City Authorities, Among Them Cleaner Streets and Purer Water—An Interesting Description of the Work of the McAll Missions in France.

"A Sermon on Chicago" was the subject of the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones' discourse at All Souls' Church, Langley avenue and Oakwood boulevard, yesterday morning. In place of the usual scriptural reading Mr. Jones read a selection from Miss Monroe's dedication ode. He said:

It is time for home thoughts. Let us beware of putting small measures to these thoughts. Thought and experience enlarge the boundaries of the home. That family circle is unsafe that gathers in an ill-governed town. It is fitting, then, that in this thanksgiving week we should have thoughts of our larger home, the State. Let us have some anxiety for the members in that wider home circle, our brothers and sisters in this city of ours, our comrades in the State of Illinois, our fellow-citizens in this great Nation.

What shall we ask for today of the incoming administration in our Nation? We will ask of it that it should become an administration of the people to whose unexpected suffrage it owes its ascendency and not to a party. We have a right to expect of this incoming administration that it will lift our civil service out of its present condition into a dignity equaling that of pagan China, at least. This government of ours will never be decent, much less ideal, until the clerks in our postoffices and revenue departments will hold their positions as free from political consideration as do the officials in our army and navy. We can much better afford to have the incoming President lop off the official heads of any number of Lieutenants, Captains, and Colonels in our army and navy because they happen to vote for the opposition rather than to depose as many Postmasters for such reason just as they are beginning to be of some use to the country.

Thinks One Term Enough.

In this connection we ask that our Chief Executive Officer should be lifted promptly out of the demoralizing temptations to reëlection. Let there be such legislation as will make the President ineligible for the second term.

While others are asking many things of our National Government I make my annual request in the interest of the homemakers that our government follow the lead of our English friends, which in many things that pertain to government are more democratic and progressive than we are: The postal savings bank system, where the poorest man in the land who has a nickel to save may be able to hand it to any Postmaster, to the safe keeping of which the whole United States is pledged. I am going to make my Thanksgiving request that the government should take steps to shorten the distance between me and my brothers in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania by carrying my messages to them in the simplest, quickest, and by far the cheapest way; such messages can be sent by lightning.

Of the good State of Illinois we will today make but two requests. First, that our incoming Governor be permitted to try the theories concerning prisons and prisoners of which he has been an intelligent and persistent advocate for many years. In 1884 he published the little work entitled "Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims." I have kept him in mind ever since, and now that he has a chance some of us will try to hold him so far as we can to his own words. In his address before the Sunset club in 1890 he showed that there was in the United States $500,000,000 of dead capital invested in jails, etc., and that it costs $50,000,000 a year to run these institutions, and about a million people are necessary to keep them supplied with victims and to attend upon them.

Evils of the Penal System.

At that time there were 75,000 convicts in the penitentiaries serving an average sentence of two and one-half years, and 750,000 men living in our country who had had penitentiary experience. In Chicago alone in that year 50,432 people had been locked up; 9,565 of them were women; 9,000 of them were under 20 years of age, and 30,000 of them were American born; 15,000 out of 50,000—nearly one-third of them—were discharged in the police courts for want of a case, not, though, until they had been brutalized by confinement in the same place as the most hardened of criminals. Of the 35,000 and more that were tried only 2,000 were held over, and the records show that two-thirds of these cases fell to the ground. What effect do you suppose the act of arresting them upon the streets, possibly clubbing them, then marching them to the lock-up, and shoving them into a cell—what effect did all this have upon the 15,000 who were not shown to have been guilty of any offense, who had violated neither law of God or statue of man? Will they not feel the humiliation as long as they live? We only ask that Judge Altgeld be allowed to try his theories.

The second request we make of the State of Illinois in the interests of the home is that it shall take up this latest political cry for good roads. Let it put a solid material meaning into the old prophet's call "Make straight in the wilderness a highway for our God" and it will prove a most efficient means of spiritual grace. Let us break up the horrible mud blockade that for four months each year imprisons the dweller on the farm and in the towns of our State, and hasten the coming of the kingdom of peace and prosperity.

Makes Requests of Chicago.

And what shall we ask of our own fair city, Chicago? I put this question the other day to one high in authority in the city and as high in public confidence and respect. He said: "Two things; abolish the accursed system of fees for our Justices and constables so that these legal sharks may not live upon the crimes, or imaginary crimes, of their fellow-beings; so that no one can find his prosperity resting upon the disgraces and misfortunes of a class already so unfortunate. Let the city pay a fixed salary to such officers as are necessary and then make it a felony for anybody, constable, Justice, or jury, to accept any fee of whatever nature. Second—Lift the police force of Chicago out of politics. Let all appointments thereto be made upon the strictest civil-service method. Let the Chief of Police be appointed during good behavior and have the dismissing power in his own hands. Such a police force would be independent of the ward politician and the saloonkeepers' manipulation."

In addition to these requests let us ask again that, so far as possible, the gilding be stripped off the moral cesspools in our city, which we call saloons, of which there are at present upwards of 4,000 licensed by law. The name of the bondsman for every saloonkeeper should be required by law to be clearly inscribed above the door so we can know how much respectability there is back of it. A higher civilization will smile sadly over the moral confusion that, in the interest of the home, compels every school child to be vaccinated as a protection against small-pox, while it leaves the poisoned cigarette in the way for any fool of a boy who has a nickel to spare to poison himself with it. The time is coming when these things will be, if at all, in defiance rather than in accordance with law. The doctor, the Superintendent of Police, and the Professor of Political Economy, not to take any account of the preacher, are growing more and more unanimous in their verdict that the product of the still is poison, to be used only as poison is used.

Would Like Clean Streets.

Further than this we ask of our city: clean streets, more and better water to drink, a charity organization society such as the municipal needs of all the great cities of the world is calling for, which has been largely realized elsewhere but not here.

All these things are possible today, or any day, when all those who want them are willing to sink minor differences and stand together to get them. There are more wise men than fools in the world, more sober people than drunken in the city of Chicago, more good people than bad. If they could only put together the good will and good intentions and unite on those things we do agree upon, our Thanksgiving table would increase in beauty and in size beyond all expectations.

Talk about vivisection. Plead for a rabbit under the experimenter's hand. This is well, but how trifling is that compared to the vivisections of theology! How this living organism we call society, this Oakland and Hyde Park community, that ought to be vascular, a network of conscious tissue, divided and torn by church lines, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Unitarian looking askance at each other instead of standing shoulder to shoulder fighting our common enemies and purging our community of the things that blight and harm.

Next Thursday, the papers announce, the churches in this vicinity will unite across the way in a union Thanksgiving service, but you and I are not counted in, we are not evangelical, but we have no reason to complain. At McVicker's Theater there will be another union service. They call themselves a Christian alliance. Brother Swing, Brother Thomas, Brother Milsted, and Fenn, those who were left out, have organized again to leave somebody else out. They would let me in, but Dr. Hirsch and Mangasarian of the Ethical Culture Society must be left out; they draw the line at Christians; they let me in because I don't know whether I'm Christian or not and they give me the benefit of the doubt.

One Tie That Binds.

There is a tie that binds all these churches, and that tie is the common want of the community in which they move; and when the thousand ministers of religion in Chicago, with their various constituents of church, mission, and school, stand together in the interest of pure water, clean alleys, or sober streets they can have it, and not till then.

"I have been advised at headquarters to steer clear of the ministers and invite no preachers to talk to the children," said a superintendent of one of our school buildings. These twin sisters—the school and the church—are separated by the diameter of the globe. Ministers and teachers—two names for the once office—stand apart and look askance at each other. In the interests of the schools, in behalf of those common interests which we represent, I resent the insinuation. If there is a class of people in Chicago which knows how to talk to children and to sympathize with school teachers more than any other class it is the ministers. The ministers of every name and class from Archbishop Feehan to Mr. Mangasarian have sense, patriotism, and liberality enough to lend a helping hand without talking shop or seeking to advance the interest of shop. It isn't fair to deprive the children of an occasional contact with their best friends.

Men go to Saratoga and Washington and will next year cross the seas to attend conventions and conferences that would be of less significance than would be a joint convention of the school teachers and ministers of Chicago going into a two days' session during the next holidays to take into consideration what we have in common as character builders in Chicago. What can we do together to beautify and purify this city materially, politically, and morally?

Our Larger Home, Chicago.

This larger home of ours we call Chicago is visited with an unenviable publicity in these days; it stands, alas, in its political rags, with its municipal garments torn and soiled; disheveled and distracted as she is she stands the observed of all the world, and next May the world will be here to take a close view of this boastful young amazon biding by the inland sea. Will they find her bivouacked in the rude shelter of filth, turmoil, and pelf which characterizes the barbaric stage of home-making, or will they find her with her house swept, her rooms garnished and in order as befits a civilized home? It will depend on how far the spirit of unity can prevail at our next election. There are not good Republicans enough, there are not good Populists enough, there are not good Democrats enough, the late landslide notwithstanding, to give the City of Chicago next spring a worthy Mayor, backed by worthy officials, but there are plenty of good men in all parties if they would but rise to the occasion to give us a Mayor and his associates out of the best material in Chicago. Let them all unite in this one purpose of a high administration for the city during the World's Fair, at least, and we will welcome the world without blushes.

TELLS ABOUT THE M'ALL MISSIONS.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain's Interesting Review of Evangelical Work in France.

The pulpit of the Immanuel Baptist Church on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-third street, was occupied last evening by the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain of Philadelphia, who was greeted with a large audience. He will be remembered by old residents as pastor of the New England Church at the time of the great fire, and superintendent of relief for the fire sufferers of the North Side district. His subject yesterday was the "McAll Mission of France," to which he has given much attention for a number of years, having been in Paris and being personally acquainted with the Rev. and Mrs. McAll, from whom he has personally heard the interesting story of their work. His discourse was substantially as follows:

The McAll is an undenominational, evangelical mission for giving to the French people the simple story of Christ and the gospel. It reaches the poorer class, the working people and their families, circulates among them the Bible, so rare a book in France, and carries sympathy and consolation to the suffering and despairing. Its motto is that as flame burns upward it is wise to kindle the fire of Christianity low down.

The movement was started in Paris just after the Franco-Prussian war and the horrors of the Commune in that fearful locality known as Bellevue by the Rev. and Mrs. R. W. McAll of England at their own expense, and out of their scanty resources they still provide their own support. The first mission hall, or salle, was opened in January, 1872, in a former beershop. The salles are still for the most part shops on the street transformed into lowly places of worship and made passably comfortable. At all meetings a man stands outside inviting people to come in, and within the door a kind woman, frequently one of wealth or high social rank, greets pleasantly every one who enters, gives him a hymn book, and shows him to a seat.

In twenty years from the humble beginning the growth has been marvelous, there now being 134 stations, with 18,000 sittings, forty stations being in Paris and the others in over sixty towns and cities, from the English channel on the north to Corsica and the coast of Africa. Last year there were 22,000 meetings held, with an aggregate attendance of 1,240,000; more than 10,000 children in Sunday-schools; 27,000 visits at home; five free dispensaries; Bibles, tracts, and religious papers distributed, 116,000 copies; 600 workers; many openly converted and thousands more or less influenced for good. The total expense of all this work was less than $90,000. The business is managed by a board of nine directors of various nationalities and evangelical denominations. Dr. McAll is the Honorary President and the Rev. Dr. J. F. Loba of this country is his colleague.

Among all classes of French people the venerable founder of the mission—for he is now over 70—is regarded with great favor. Societies have given him medals and decorations. President Carnot has bestowed upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor in the name of the French Republic. The police testify that the mission halls diminish disorder and crime, and the French Huguenot evangelical churches thankfully acknowledge the encouragement which comes from the mission's evangelical method and success.

Of the 600 workers about 500 are French pastors and laymen who, as well as many English-speaking helpers, serve for pure love of the cause. It is a singular fact that of the 37,000,000 people in France there are only 700,000 Protestants and 3,000,000 Catholics, while most of the remainder are atheists, the majority of whom have never even seen a copy of the Bible or heard the simple story of the cross. Churches are few in number and slimly attended. The mission halls, however, are wonderfully attractive and wherever opened have been universally successful.

More workers are needed all over that grand nation, which has ever been so true a friend to the United States. From Lafayette to Bartholdi a long line of noble Frenchmen have endeared themselves to this nation, and whatever we can do to give them the gospel truths should be our privilege as well as duty. Dr. McAll says: "Had 1,500 additional trained, consecrated workers and $500,000 I could wisely, effectively place every worker and invest every dollar within six months." Mrs. McAll translates many of the attractive hymns of this country, sets them to music, and helps sing them at the meetings.

The American McAll Association was founded in 1883 and incorporated in 1884 for the purpose of aiding the mission in France. It is the central organization for the more than seventy McAll auxiliaries which exist in this country. The annual payment of $1 constitutes the giver a member; the payment of $25 a life member; $100, an honorary member; and $500, an honorary director.

The McAll "Mission Boat" is constructed for the express purpose of carrying the gospel tidings along the coasts, rivers, and canals of France. For seven weeks the boat was anchored in the Seine opposite one of the great squares of Paris, where four meetings were held daily, with a total attendance of 23,000. A new boat has been built and for its total annual support $1,500 will be required.

"CEASE ENFRANCHISING IGNORANCE."

The Rev. H. H. Delano Preaches a Sermon on the Dangers and Duties of Democracy.

The Rev. H. A. Delano delivered the first of a series of discourses on the "Dangers and Duties or Perils and Safeguards of the Republic" at the First Baptist Church in Evanston last evening. His subject was "Dangers and Duties of Democracy." In brief he said:

Dr. E. B. Andrews of Brown University has recently asked in the *North American Review*: "Are there too many of us?" I would discuss a different form of the question—namely: "Is there not too much of us—of a certain kind?" I am in favor of an arrest of immigration; we must have time and space and opportunity to set our house in order. One of the self-acknowledged and reproachful facts of the present situation is that we are giving the ballot to the lowest denizens of the lowest wards of the lowest cities in the Union and withholding it from the noblest, most virtuous, and moral class in America, namely—our wives, sisters, and mothers. Let us cease enfranchising ignorance. It may seem revolutionary, but yet it must be done if sobriety and intelligence are to govern.

What avail that the people who have descended from Washington, Adams, and Jefferson come up but a little handful to face the well instructed gangs headed by some politician—some Austrian peasant or Italian lazzaroni, or some demented Anarchist to cast their votes against them? What avail when a subsidized or intimidated press and pulpit dare not tell the truth and falsehood has driven fact away? Of what avail when a licensed and excessive individualism, foreign and irreverent, comes to obstruct our public policy, to throw contempt upon sacred American institutions, to caricature all the generous conceptions of philanthropists and reformers, and to divert democracy into riot? Such disordered matter will prove too much for the digestive energy of this great republic. The dangers from such a wild, restless conglomerate as ours are only equaled by the duties incumbent upon the leaders of public thought.

Held a Musical Service.

The thirty-third musical service of the First Congregational Church, Evanston, was largely attended last evening. The Rev. Dr. J. F. Loba, pastor, preached a short sermon from the theme, "The Holy City," and the choir rendered the following selections: Magnificat in C, by Buck; "The Lost Sheep," by Jordan; "Lead Kindly Light," and "Come, My Soul," by Buck.

Egotism.

I have oft' heard people say,
"O wad some power the giftie gie us"—
(Quoting from an old Scottish lay)
"To see oursels as others see us."
But I would far more happy be
If some fairy, witch, or elf
Would make the other people see
Me, just as I see myself.
—*H. Dodge Tichenor.*

WAR AT MORRIS, ILL.

THE TOWN STIRRED UP BY POLITICS AND RELIGION.

The Entire Population Involved—Two Editors, Representing Rival Newspapers, Seem to Be Nursing the Dissensions to the Best of Their Ability—Alleged Threats Made Against Lieut.-Gov. Ray and Others—The Protestants and the Catholics Are at Loggerheads.

There is a speck of war between Democrats and Republicans at Morris, the pretty city of 4,000 population, the county seat of Grundy County, sixty miles from Chicago.

There has been injected into the controversy as side shows hostile demonstrations between the American Protestant Association and the Irish Catholic societies over the school question and a collision as to which of several young women are the best qualified to teach in the public schools, and antagonisms growing from the fact that two of the leaders on each side are competitors and rivals in business, and there's a newspaper as an organ on either side. The controversy has protruded its unclassic features into both the Catholic and Protestant churches, into parochial and public schools, prayer meetings, and confessionals, boycotts innumerable have been run, and the court dockets are filled with injunction suits.

In fact it is a fight that for a catch-as-catch-can is not equaled in picturesque features by any collision of powers in the State.

The Republicans charge in a general way that since election the streets at night have been filled with a howling mob of jubilant Democrats who surrounded and in some cases entered the residences of Republicans, insulting women and fighting children; that they had sent threatening anonymous letters to Lieut.-Gov. Ray, State's-Attorney Stough, and Editor Sackett of the *Herald*, all Republicans, ordering them to leave town; that these Catholic Democrats were trying to close the public schools and that Mayor Tom Cronin, a Democrat, had assaulted Thomas Hines, a Republican, on the street, because he charged the latter with distributing revolvers to Republicans to use in defending themselves against Democrats.

Those were the charges generally stated that drew the reporter to the town.

Lieut.-Gov. Ray and family were out of town, and no information could be gleaned from that quarter.

Other leading Republicans detailed the following story of the war:

The Republican Side.

"This county (Grundy) has always been Republican. This city and township have for ten years been Democratic until last spring, when by a combination of the Protestant Association, Prohibitionists, Democrats, and Republicans the Democrats were defeated by 106 majority, the Republican party as such making no nominations.

"The American Protestant association and Catholic fight was opened by an article in the *Herald* criticising a priest at Coal City for refusing to allow a woman parishioner pew room because she did not pay for it. For this a boycott was instituted against the paper by the Irish Catholics, the German Catholics holding aloof from the controversy. The Protestant association grew strong. It instituted in retaliation boycotts against Irish Catholic business men. Every family had its little boycott list—names of business houses to be dodged by the good housewife when she went out shopping with a pocket full of money just after pay day.

"In the spring election the 'citizens' ticket,' composed of the various elements as above stated, was victorious over the Democrats, and in the city elected in two wards Republicans, in one ward Prohibitionists, and in one ward Democrats. In the town ticket two of the leading officers elected were Democrats. A bitter feeling developed as a result of the town and city election against the Protestant association members. The Mayor placed police officers at the doors of the hall where that body held its meetings, with instructions to arrest the members on some charge of disorderly conduct, but when they came pouring out of the hall over 400 strong, instead of twenty-five, as had been expected, the attempt to arrest them was given up. The Protestant association claims to be non-partisan. The Democrats of Morris say it is only to hoodwink the people; that it is run in the interest of the Republican party. Be that as it may, threats began at this time of violence to Republican leaders."

How About Threats?

"What threats were made and by whom?"

"Lieut.-Gov. Ray received on a postal card the following:

"A. P. A. Ray: What do you think of your little red school-house now? You would look better if you would get inside of it and hide. It will be to your best interest to make yourself scarce.

"This was postmarked Humboldt Park. Editor Sackett received a duplicate of this in the same handwriting.

"Mr. Stough, who has lived here fifteen years, and has just been reëlected State's Attorney, received an anonymous letter reading: 'You had better leave town.' This was received the second day after the Presidential election."

"Where are these letters?"

"They have all been destroyed by those who received them."

"What about Mayor Cronin's alleged assault on Hines?"

"Mayor Cronin is a Democrat. He holds office for two years and therefore was not a candidate in last spring's election. The night of the Democratic jubilee the Mayor met Thomas Hines, an active Republican, on the street, and said to him, 'What are you giving out revolvers for?' Hines replied: 'I was not.' The Mayor retorted: 'You were seen doing so. You have one now,' and proceeded to search him. He found no revolver. He called Hines a liar and roundly abused him. To the city Marshal who stood by Hines said: 'Do I have to stand this?' The Marshal replied, 'Let it go till morning.' The crowd yelled, 'Yes, you've got to stand it. It's our time to rule.'" [The Mayor was fined $45 Saturday for alleged assault on Hines.]

"The Democrats threatened to publicly burn in effigy in their own dooryards Ray, Stough, Sackett, F. B. Handwerk, who is said to be President of the Protestant association. This, however, was not attempted. They paraded the 'Little Red School House' in the procession, and behind it on a mule had a straw-man labeled 'Sackett.' You see, throughout the campaign Democrats charged constantly that Lieut.-Gov. Ray owned the Morris *Herald*, and that Sackett was merely his hired man. This was denied by the Republicans, who claimed that Ray was in no way interested in the *Herald*."

"Were any of the dooryards or house lawns of Republicans entered by jubilant Democrats?"

"There were threats made that they intended to do so, but they were not carried out."

Catholics and the Schools.

"How about the alleged attempts of the Catholics to close the public schools of Morris?"

"That fight grew from the same origin as the one we have been talking about. The Irish Catholics here are Democrats and the Protestants and the Protestant association are Republicans. At the last election of members of the Board of Education the Protestant association elected the three members—a Democrat, a Republican, and a Prohibitionist. Now the Irish Catholics had just completed a parochial school at a cost of $40,000. In order to drive all the Catholic children to it the priest publicly ordered all the Catholics to take their children from the public school, which would leave them no place to go but to the parochial school. He wanted the revenue, for children must pay to attend parochial schools. There are 200 Catholic children of school age in Morris. All but twenty-two of them were at once removed from the public schools, in accordance with this order of the priest. Those twenty-two children were of poor families, who had no money to pay their way at parochial schools. Our public school system includes a $40,000 high-school building, three ward schools, and 800 children besides the 178 Catholic children who were withdrawn. At the time of their withdrawal, of the fifteen teachers in the public schools nine were Catholics and five Protestants. The Protestants at once demanded that if the Catholics removed the children the Catholic teachers should be removed; that if religion was to cut a figure in the matter the proportion of teachers and children of any one religious faith should be preserved. Accordingly the board dropped all the Catholic teachers but two. The Catholics then brought suit to restrain the tax levy and suits to restrain the payment of the salaries of the three Protestant teachers who had succeeded the discharged Catholic teachers and obtained a writ of certiorari to suppress all the proceedings of the new Board of Education as irregular, invalid, and void. The injunction suits are still pending in chancery to prevent the payment of the Protestant teachers. The Catholics abandoned the attempt to enjoin the collection of the whole school tax levy for the year, amounting to $10,500. Had they succeeded in that it would have closed our schools. These suits were brought in September, at the opening of the school year.

Peppery Production.

"To show you how deeply this Irish Catholic element of the Romish church interested itself here in politics, here is a letter from Father L. M. Meehan, the local priest, which was afterward sent out by the Democratic Campaign committee in circular form and secretly distributed among Catholics all through the State:

"MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 22, 1892.—The Rev. Father Schaurte, Murphysboro, Ill.—Reverend and Dear Father: Your letter of inquiry to the Rev. Father Hemlock, my predecessor, to hand. In reply to same say: That what you saw in the Chicago *Times* regarding the A. P. A. Society is only the faintest shadow of reality. Ray's paper, or the Morris *Herald*, not only abuses our Catholic teachers, but shamefully slanders the Catholic Church, her priests, sisters, confessional, etc. It is the filthiest sheet printed in Illinois. Fifer and Ray are to blame for it. Though I have had nothing to do or say in politics my life has been threatened and I would not dare go out of my house without being armed. I therefore sincerely trust that these bigoted rascals will be taught a lesson that they will never forget. I remain, reverend and dear father, Yours in Xto.,
L. M. MEEHAN."

"Will this controversy end in violence?"

"O, we can't tell—probably not. The pulpit of the Catholic Church has been used against us. There have been some fistic encounters over the matter. Many threats of violence have been made, but the matter will probably be fought out in the courts and at the ballot-box."

"Was not the minister of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Bucks, arrayed on your side?"

"To a certain extent. The pastor has been very active."

The Democratic Side of the Row.

The Democratic side of the controversy was told by Mayor Tom Cronin, who said:

"All the trouble we have had here has been precipitated by the other side. The lugging into politics of this religious element was done by the *Herald*, a paper which we as Democrats size up not only as the political organ but as the personal property of Lieut.-Gov. Ray. We do not know whether the outrageous attacks on Catholics in its editorial columns had the approval of Lieut.-Gov. Ray or not, but from the fact that he did not stop them we inferred he did not disapprove of them, and of course they were used against him politically—used openly and successfully—for they were good campaign literature. We have a good bit of politics to the square inch here, the same as you have in Chicago. Here is an editorial from the Morris *Daily Herald* of May 19, 1892:

"It is impossible for a woman or girl to enter the confessional and come out pure and just, and just as impossible for a man or woman who kneels to a Catholic priest to be a true American citizen. So says ex-Romanist Leyden, and he knows whereof he speaks."

"The opening sentence of that editorial paragraph is an outrage on millions of as good American citizens as live. W. L. Sackett is the publisher of the paper. When he began printing such outrageous slanders an ugly feeling developed. The Republicans allowed their party organization to go by default in the spring election and fused with the American Protestant Association, the Prohibitionists, and the out of a job Democrats, and made a fight against the straight Democratic ticket. Of course this would naturally solidify the Catholic vote in the Democratic ranks. Then the *Herald*, as a political policy, began writing up every little misdoing of every Catholic priest or layman, and this kept the bitterness active. As to Republicans here receiving anonymous threatening letters, I believe they were written by themselves to one another, for no one has ever seen any of those letters. Were such missives sent, however, we disclaim them as coming from members of the Democratic party. We do not resort to such assassin-like means and would be as active in punishing those who would send such letters as would those to whom they were sent. The mobs they say we filled the streets with were no more noisy or dangerous than were their brother exulting Democrats in a thousand other cities all over the country.

"Now, as to the assault I am charged with making on Thomas Hines. That was the night of our ratification meeting. We had in our street parade a little red schoolhouse; an old-fashioned farmhouse dinner bell hung inside it. After the parade and before the bonfire we had locked our schoolhouse up in a wagon yard for fear the Republicans would burn it, then blame it on us, and say we burned it to show our contempt for the 'little red schoolhouse,' for these Morris Republicans are full of guile—they're very smooth. I heard the old dinner-bell ring and with some friends hurried to the schoolhouse. Many people were gathered about there. We wheeled our schoolhouse to a safer place. Then as we came along the street I was told that Thomas Hines, the young cigar dealer, had been handing out revolvers to young Republican boys, 14 to 17 years old. I met Hines, accused him of it, and searched him for weapons, as I have a right to do. As Mayor of the city, police power is given to me. I did not assault him. In the excited state of the people's minds that night a little thing, a pistol shot by a reckless boy, might have caused much loss of life. I searched him as a precautionary measure. That was all."

They Blame the "Herald."

The story of the school fight was told by Mayor Cronin and County Clerk McNamara as follows:

"At the first regular meeting of the present Board of Education they marked from the roll of teachers Miss Fitzgerald, a Catholic girl, because of her religious faith, and at the same meeting they dropped Miss Patterson, a daughter of Joseph Patterson, a prominent member of the Protestant association, for other reasons. A committee of seven of the A. P. A., as the American Protestant Association is abbreviated, was appointed to take charge of this fight against Catholic girls on behalf of the board. At the second regular meeting of the board, when the matter of the tax levy, paying bills, and hiring of teachers was to be considered, two members of the board, W. B. Holderman, a Protestant Democrat, and Thomas H. Ross, a Protestant Republican, left the room and broke the quorum. The quorumless board then expelled Ross and Holderman and elected to succeed them two members of the A. P. A., M. B. Wilson and J. W. McKinley, both Republicans, and the board then appointed as teachers Miss Patterson, Miss May Smith, and Miss Underwood. The last named refused to qualify, as she said she did not want to be drawn into such a fight. In September when the school opened the three girls who had been put out—Misses Synthia Holderman, Agnes Owens, and Kittie Garrity—under advice of their attorneys, in order to draw their salaries, to be recovered on suit, took their places in the school-room. They were arrested and marched through the streets with a hooting, howling mob following. They were taken to the office of Justice S. C. Bliss. His court-room was too small and an adjournment was had to the Court-House. Justice Bliss reserved his decision for three days. During the interim an emissary of the Protestant Association called on a son of the Justice, who is a teller in the First National Bank of Chicago, to try to induce him to persuade his father, the Justice, to decide in the interest of the A. P. A. The emissary for some days after the interview ate his meals from the mantel.

"Justice Bliss fined the two Catholic girls $5 each and released the Protestant girl. Appeals were at once taken to the Circuit Court. Then suits were brought to restrain the board from paying Misses May Smith and Allie Patterson, teachers already hired. Several other suits as to the tax levy and relating to other points in the controversy figure in the case. The fight, which has been and is yet a bitter one, was brought on by the outrageous attacks made on the Catholics by the *Herald*."

Ex-Members of the Board of Education W. B. Holderman and T. H. Ross were seen. They told stories agreeing with the foregoing. In addition Holderman said that threats had been made to burn his house by men who were prompted by the Protestant association.

Stay Out of the Fight.

A feature of the vitriolic fight is the fact that there are many Protestants and Catholics who stand off and refuse to be identified with either element, and there are many Protestants who are bitterly opposed to the anti-Catholic A. P. A.

Ex-Trustee Holderman sent a communication to the Morris *Herald* in which he openly charged that the A. P. A. had promised him in case he would act with the other trustees that he should be restored to his position on the Board of Education and his daughter, whom the board had discharged, should be reëngaged as a teacher. The *Herald* declined to publish the card.

A ruction on the side was caused by the A. P. A.'s discharging some of its members, among them Al Mallory, proprietor of the Hotel Commercial, one of the best known hotel men in the State. He was given no trial, though he demanded one. Traveling men say Mallory is not built for a good religio-political agitator.

The fight kept up by the newspaper organs of the two factions is fierce. The *Independent*, the Democratic paper, and the *Herald* for the other side keep interest on tip-toe.

There is a trifle of the spice of trade sprinkled over the little unpleasantness which adds to its flavor. The proprietors of the two leading hardware establishments of the city are Mayor Thomas Cronin and Mr. Handwerk, President of the A. P. A.—the leaders of the two factions. Then Joseph Patterson, an A. P. A. chief, and T. H. Ross, a leader of the A. P. A.'s, own and conduct the two largest lumber yards in the city.

The Postmaster, a young, pleasant-faced fellow named William Strong, being asked his opinion of the set-to, he said:

"There's a good bit of rot used on both sides. The Chairman of the Democratic County Central committee, E. L. Clover, does the thinking and keeps the mill moving for the Democrats, and Editor Sackett manages the Republican machine.

"I haven't seen any of those dreadful postal cards telling people to leave Morris, and I usually read all postals carefully"—and with a large wink he proceeded: "I must have been neglecting my duty. But the country is safe. This Morris war of churches, schools, courts, streets, and across-back-fences will cool down one of these days, and these bold warriors will be around again drinking out of the same canteen, as the old G. A. R. men would say."

LOVE-MAKING AMONG THE UTES.

How the Indian Maiden Makes Her Selection of a Husband.

The Ute Indians have some very interesting customs for facilitating matrimony, says the Galveston *News*. They believe in much marrying and giving in marriage, and quite often the maidens marry for the wealth of ponies, blankets, or government income of the suitor, just like their white sisters for wealth.

One of the customs peculiar to the Ute tribe is called the "tea dance." In the spring when nature is beginning to don her new apparel and the leaf is just budding the maiden wanders up and down the Ute prairie and hill in search of the sweet-smelling herb that, coming at this time of the year, called the love season, bears a name which translated means love weed. Having found a sufficient quantity she tightens her belt, gathers her shawl around her, and with a joyful face and feet as fleet as the deer of her own beloved mountains, she returns to her wickiup. She delivers her treasure to old squaws, who by its power, aided by their incantations, have won many husbands, and confident in their match-making ability, the maidens leave all to them.

The seventh night of the new moon after the love weed is found an immense home-made drum calls the youth of both sexes to the marriage hall. This drum was formerly the section of a hollow tree with deer skin stretched tightly over it. Now an empty cheese box covered with light skin takes its place. The hall itself is some large new wickiup, but of heavy white ducking. It is brightly lighted by the moon and stars shining through the open doorway and by the large fire in the middle of the wickiup, over which is brewing the "love tea." No chaperons are needed here, so the elders go outside and proceed with the music. Cupid is dangerously near, and the clamor the musicians produce is better appreciated by them than it would be by most of us.

With these Western beauties every year may be a leap year, and the maiden who has long admired at a distance some lithe-limbed, fleet-footed son of the forest may now rise from her tailor position and dip the tin cup in the love potion and pass it to her desired one. He may accept or reject. If he does the latter on account of having another sweetheart he, of course, promises to be a brother to her. All the rest may choose before she has another chance. But some brave may have been captured by her laughing lips and sparkling eyes, and so when the time comes for the men to choose, will give her to drink of the magic liquor. Her love is seldom so lasting that she will not accept the suitor, and he does not care if he be second choice.

The music is continued and the dancing consists of keeping time to it by 1,000 odd fantastic gyrations, graceful yet wearisome. The dance lasts three days and nights, then all are married.

WILL MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

Senator Vest Says the Democrats Will Make No Rash Tariff Reductions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Senator Vest of Missouri passed through here to-night. Regarding the political outlook he said:

"The country need have no fear regarding the course of the Democrats on tariff reform. There are some 4,000 articles enumerated in the McKinley law and with a number of these there should be no tariff changes. The fact is the Democrats will be conservative. They will not make rash reductions and thus bring down on their heads the wrath of the business world. On the contrary, they will make haste slowly and advisedly. Their first move will be to replenish the exhausted Treasury of the United States."

"What about the future of the Republican party?"

"It will be a lively party yet. Defeat does not always mean destruction. The Republicans have too many manufacturers in their party who are heavily protected, so that they are far from giving up the ghost. If the Republicans think we are going to get into a hole by making a raid on the Treasury they will be much mistaken."

"What about a woman for United States Senator from Kansas?"

"I do not think that such a thing will likely happen. It is against the Constitution, and therefore cannot take place."

The Profits of Monte Carlo.

Some remarkable facts were disclosed at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Societé Anonyme des Bains de mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco. The total revenue from the tables during the last year has been a little over 23,000,000 francs, or about $4,600,000, which is a million francs more than the receipts of the previous year. The capital of the society is 30,000,000 francs, in 60,000 shares of 500 francs. Each share carries an interest coupon of 2 francs per annum, or 5 per cent upon the original value. The dividend is distributed early in May. This varies according to the takings at the table. Last May it amounted to 165 francs, making a total revenue of 190 francs par share, 38 per cent upon the original value. Since marriage the present Prince has never touched the 1,250,000 francs which the gambling society contracted to pay annually for the concession to the ruler of Monaco. This $250,000 per year has been spent in improvements at the palace, in building the fine cathedral, erecting new schools, and the like. When 1903 arrives the principality will have some stately edifices to call its own, and the Prince and Princess will rule over a domain as magnificent in its outward semblance as it is beautiful in its natural position. In addition to the sum paid out as the Prince's share of the profits the society bears all the expenses of governing the principality.

"Poor Carlotta."

The health of the ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico, which gave her friends so much alarm after the burning of the castle of Tervueren, is now much better than it has been for many years. She is living in the Palace of Bouchout, Belgium. Her Majesty—if we may still use the title which in other days gave her so much pleasure—attends mass every Sunday in the palace chapel. Her interest in music has awakened again, and she plays for hours when visited by the Queen of Belgium. The King of Belgium and the Count of Flanders, however, see her seldom, as for some strange reason their presence throws her into a state of violent excitement. This hatred of her brothers has been manifest ever since her terrible affliction. People have ceased to hope that the poor Empress will ever regain her reason.—*Hamburg Letter.*

The People's Party in Indiana.

The total vote of the People's party in Indiana at the recent election, as printed in yesterday's *News*, was 21,926. This is less than was feared or predicted. In 1890 the same party's vote for Secretary of State was 17,354. Here is a gain of 4,572, a relative growth, to be sure, that is great, but considering what was done in other States and what was expected here there is no very encouraging outlook for its adherents. Incidentally it may be noted that the Prohibition party for Secretary of State in 1890 cast 12,006 votes. Its vote this year for Governor was 12,760, which would indicate that the full strength of the Prohibition vote had been for two years at least a constant quantity, although it shows a growth over the vote of four years ago, when its vote for Governor was 9,920.—*Indianapolis News.*

It is well to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

HOW THE QUEEN'S JOURNEYS INCONVENIENCE THE PUBLIC.

Traffic Entirely Suspended Until the Royal Train Passes—Another Canard About the Prince of Wales' Health—Conservatives Now Pin Their Faith to Labouchere—Royal Labor Commission Ending Its Labors—Meanwhile the Clamor of the Unemployed Is Heard.

[NEW YORK TRIBUNE CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Thursday an obscure north country paper published a paragraph announcing that the best informed circles in London were in a state of great consternation about the health of the Prince of Wales. Leeds is not the place one would instinctively turn to for information as to the feeling current in the best informed circles in London. The story would have died a natural death in local circles but for the fact that one of the news agencies got hold of it, telegraphed it to the clubs, and probably sent it abroad. The evening papers communicated with Sandringham, where the Prince was staying, and received a prompt contradiction. The canard was not even well invented, as records simultaneously published among the news of the day showed that his Royal Highness was at the time taking his full share in the outdoor engagements of a country gentleman. He returned to town yesterday. He stays at Marlborough House. In the afternoon I happened to be passing along Pall Mall when the Prince drove out the gateway of Marlborough House. Although the day was cold he sat in the brougham with both windows open smoking a cigar, looking much better than I have seen him since the flag drooped at half-mast on the tower of Marlborough House announcing the death of the Duke of Clarence.

Turning Toward Labouchere.

As cabinet councils have succeeded each other and nothing in particular has happened in ministerial circles there has been a cessation of the circumstantial rumors of dissension maladroitly circulated simultaneously with the closing of the doors upon the first meeting in Downing street. While the rashly expected has not happened, the Conservatives do not sorrow as those without hope. Oddly enough, they now pin their faith upon Mr. Labouchere of all men in the world. That genial cynic amuses himself by talking with exceeding frankness of certain opportunities he intends to avail himself of in the coming session of making things uncomfortable for a cabinet which does not include the member for Northampton. That is only his fun, but the Carlton club listens eagerly to the whispers that reach it from the smoking room of the Reform club, where "Labby" sits enthroned, cigarette in mouth, a circle of charmed listeners around him, to whom he speaks disrespectfully of certain respectable institutions. Mr. Labouchere will doubtless have his fling and will make things lively all round. But he can do nothing serious without coöperation on the Liberal side, and the Liberals, lately delivered from six years' bondage to the Salisbury-Chamberlain rule, will not be disposed, just for the fun of the thing, to bring back Mr. Balfour and his colleagues.

Christmas at Osborne.

Yesterday morning the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor from Balmoral. They stay there for about a month, thence proceeding to Osborne, where, as usual, Christmas will be spent. During the interval the Queen will have her customary Saturday to Monday guests, including Ministers, ex-Ministers, and one or two members of the diplomatic corps. Mr. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone go to Windsor next week. The royal party left Balmoral Thursday afternoon and traveled all night, reaching Windsor at 9 o'clock in the morning. The journey might be more swiftly accomplished if the arrangements were left entirely to the railway managers, but her Majesty has a rooted objection to traveling at a rate exceeding thirty miles an hour, that being express speed when—more than forty years ago—her Majesty made her first railway journey from Windsor to London. These royal flittings between Windsor and Balmoral form a painful experience for the railway authorities, and are the cause of much inconvenience to public traffic arrangements, for the progress of the train is as minutely ordered as if it were the advance of an army into an enemy's country. In addition to innumerable other extra precautions the line is cleared of all traffic till the Queen has passed. Fifteen minutes before the train starts a pilot engine goes ahead and travels the full length of the journey ten miles in advance of the royal train. In the clear space thus created there stands a line of plate-layers provided with hand signals and detonators. Thus while the passage of the pilot engine demonstrates that at the moment the line is clear, the army of plate-layers answers for it that in the interval till the royal train comes up nothing untoward shall happen, whether by accident or design. That might seem to suffice in anticipation of all possible contingencies, but it is only a feature in the plan of campaign. For at least half an hour before the time at which the royal train is expected to pass a given point no engine, train, or trolley is allowed to proceed upon or to cross the line, and all shunting operations on the line adjoining are suspended. The line of rails on which the royal train passes up and down being thus safeguarded, it might be supposed that her Majesty's humble subjects might unchecked go about their business on the other line of rail. It is, however, ordered (I have before me the private directions, copies of which are circulated up and down the line on the evening of a royal journey) that no trains or engines shall be allowed to travel beyond any two stations on the other line from the time the pilot is due to pass until the royal train has passed. That is to say, for a period of fifteen precious minutes.

Royal Labor Commission.

The Royal Commission on Labor is approaching the termination of the task appointed nearly two years ago by the Salisbury government at a time when the labor question was coming threateningly to the front; the principal object was to shelve the awkward question postponing action till after the general election. It nevertheless plodded along and accumulated more evidence than average mortals are likely to read. The Duke of Devonshire, who was appointed Chairman, had long ago practically withdrawn from attendance at the sittings of the commission. It is intended to examine only one further witness, Mr. Giffen, Board of Trade statistician. Then the commission will adjourn till February, when the Chairman is expected to bring up a draft of the report for consideration. It is the intention to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the results of the poor law, as they affect the interests of aged paupers.

Acceptable as fresh evidence that the government does not regard it necessary to concentrate attention on the home rule question to the exclusion of all others, I am told that Mr. Chamberlain will be offered a seat on the commission. It will be interesting to see in what mood he will accept the overture. He has of late taken a prominent part in the discussion of the question. The assistance of his penetrating mind, shrewd judgment, and wide knowledge of affairs would be invaluable in such an inquiry. The question is entirely free from political bias, and there is no more reason why Mr. Chamberlain should not sit on a commission appointed by a Liberal government than there was why Mr. Mundella should have decided to sit on the Royal Commission on Labor because it was appointed by a Conservative government and had as Chairman the leader of the dissentient Liberal party. It will be difficult for Mr. Chamberlain to find an adequate reason for declining the invitation.

Clamor of the Unemployed.

Meanwhile the labor question is forcing itself to the front in the clamor of the unemployed. The President of the Local Government Board has issued a circular addressed to the Boards of Guardians and other local authorities all over the country urging them as far as practicable to inaugurate and push forward public works affording a wage fund for the unemployed. A deputation is daily waiting upon the County Council, School Board, and the heads of ministerial departments imploring work or some form of assistance to carry them over the winter.

In Olden Times
People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

STATEMENT
OF THE
CREDIT LYONNAIS,
French Limited Co.,
Capital 200,000,000 Francs,
30th September, 1892.

ASSETS.

Cash	$17,704,257.45
Bills receivable	105,675,440.22
Call loans	23,645,340.50
Accounts current	52,302,758.30
Time loans (not exceeding 60 days)	13,122,226.38
Government and other securities	4,045,051.99
Bank premises	6,000,000.00
Sundry accounts	4,566,921.81
Uncalled capital	20,000,000.00
	$247,061,996.65

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$61,840,458.94
Accounts current	83,285,973.74
Acceptances	19,720,813.02
Deposits for fixed periods	24,753,765.76
Sundry accounts	7,460,985.19
Surplus (Reserve)	6,000,000.00
Special Reserve	4,000,000.00
Capital	40,000,000.00
Total	$247,061,996.65

BILLS RECEIVABLE, $105,675,440.22, IMMEDIATELY DISCOUNTABLE AT THE BANK OF FRANCE.

99TH WEEKLY STATEMENT OF
Globe Savings Bank,
Cor. Dearborn and Jackson Streets,
At Close of Business Nov. 19, 1892.
Individual and Savings Accounts Solicited.
Under State Supervision. Safety Deposit Vaults.

ASSETS:

Secured loans		$351,999.19
Stocks and bonds		81,450.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,458.14
Premiums		715.50
Secured demand loans	$119,526.25	
Due from banks	82,516.71	
Cash and cash items	17,046.96	
		219,089.92
Total		$660,712.75

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		6,396.52
Savings deposits	$314,656.04	
Checking deposits	139,110.28	
Cashier's and certified checks	549.91	
		454,316.23
Total		$660,712.75

Pays 4 per cent interest on savings deposits and special rate on checking balances.
C. W. Spalding, Prest. J. P. Altgeld, 2d V.-Prest.
Edward Hayes, Cashier. W. S. Loomis, Ass't. Cash.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO MORTGAGES.
LIBERAL TERMS
TO BORROWERS OF GOOD CREDIT.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN
TO ALL APPLICATIONS.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
DEARBORN AND WASHINGTON.

EDGAR M. SNOW. JOHN T. DONLAN. ROBT. C. BUTSOW.
MEMBERS OF THE REAL ESTATE BOARD.
EdgarM.Snow&Co.
88 LA SALLE STREET.
LOANS • REAL ESTATE • RENTS
We make investments for non-residents, and give especial attention to the care and management of property. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 2020 State-st., on Monday, the sixteenth day of January, 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, for increasing the capital stock of said company in the sum of $2,000,000, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. Stock transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 16th, 1893, inclusive.

F. R. GREENE, Secretary.

Dated Chicago, November 15, 1892.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prices, Movements, and Points of Interest Locally and Abroad.

The following is a statement of the Chicago movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 14	20,108	732	41,142	6,024
Tuesday, Nov. 15	9,035	296	24,711	9,721
Wednesday, Nov. 16	20,614	629	30,066	13,392
Thursday, Nov. 17	16,571	699	26,131	7,895
Friday, Nov. 18	8,774	628	15,862	2,392
Saturday, Nov. 19	3,500	300	14,000	1,000
Total	78,602	3,284	151,912	40,424
Previous week	69,668	3,130	127,817	38,557
Cor. week 1891	73,840	3,235	289,182	40,046
Cor. week 1890	52,023	2,700	196,486	37,225
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 14	3,222	107	13,350	812
Tuesday, Nov. 15	2,180	77	7,779	1,259
Wednesday, Nov. 16	4,192	154	10,681	1,600
Thursday, Nov. 17	4,558	770	7,228	927
Friday, Nov. 18	3,594	64	5,629	2,633
Saturday, Nov. 19	1,000	......	5,000	500
Total	18,740	1,172	49,667	8,751
Previous week	15,394	607	53,823	8,662
Cor. week 1891	23,911	789	45,781	6,708
Cor. week 1890	16,000	1,144	37,112	16,310

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 35,000 hogs, 17,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 41,142 hogs, 20,108 cattle, and 6,024 sheep one week ago, and 47,461 hogs, 19,319 cattle, and 4,674 sheep one year ago.

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis last week, 162,000 cattle, 252,000 hogs, and 53,000 sheep, showing an increase of 24,000 cattle and a decrease of 212,000 hogs and 3,000 sheep compared with a year ago. Receipts of cattle at the four markets the last three weeks, 460,000, showing an increase of 45,000 compared with a year ago, 94,000 increase compared with two years ago, and 125,000 increase compared with the corresponding three weeks of 1889. Receipts of hogs at the four points the last three weeks, 687,000, showing 464,000 decrease compared with a year ago, 366,000 decrease compared with 1890, and 75,000 decrease compared with the corresponding three weeks of 1889.

CATTLE—About half the cattle received Saturday were consigned direct to the slaughterers. The few fresh arrivals on sale sold slowly at Friday's prices, but a good many poor steers and cows held over from the first of the week remained in the pens. Native steers sold at $3.40@4.80. Texas sold at $1.75@2.05 for cows, and $2.35@2.75 for steers. Receipts of Texas cattle for the week 18,500, against 17,000 a week ago and 17,500 a year ago. Native cows closed about as low as they have been any time this year. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.20@5.85
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.25@5.15
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.60@4.20
Poor to medium steers, 950@1,110 lbs	2.85@3.50
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.30@2.85
Inferior to good cows and heifers	1.15@2.20
Stock steers, 630@850 lbs	2.00@2.70
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	2.50@3.40
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@5.25
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.25@3.35
Western range steers	2.80@4.50

HOGS—Saturday's market opened strong to 5c higher than Friday's closing, but later declined 10c. Trade was fairly active, and only 2,000 remained in the pens. The finish was weak owing to prospects of heavy receipts the first of the week. Sales were at $3.30@5.90, bulk at $5.60@5.75 for all weights. Pigs sold at $4.25@5.45.

SHEEP—Receipts were light and values were steadily held. Lambs sold at $3.50@4.80; native sheep at $4.00@4.65, and 88@113 lb Western sheep at $4.05@4.65.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 3,500 head. Market stronger; fair to good native steers, $3.00@4.50; choice, $4.65@5.10; medium to good Texas and Indian steers, $2.10@3.00; good Texas cows, $1.70@2.15. HOGS—Receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 2,300 head. Market firm; heavy, $5.40@5.70; packing, $5.20@5.60; light, $5.30@5.50. SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 100 head. Market steady; native range, $3.00@4.60.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 3,400. Market was strong. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.00@4.30; cows, $1.25@2.50; Texas and Indian steers, $1.30@2.30; stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 5,900; shipments, 900. Market opened active and steady to strong, closing easy to 5c lower; all grades, $4.25@5.70; bulk, $5.50@5.57½. SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, 200. The market was steady and quiet. Muttons, $4.25.

They Were All Old Timers.

A wedding which was recently solemnized at Feltham, England, attracted widespread attention from the fact that the bridegroom was 78 years of age; the bride, who for fifty years had been a kitchen maid at Windsor Castle, was 72; the best man, a brother of the bridegroom, was 75; the maid of honor was on the shady side of 69; and the clergyman who tied the knot was an octogenarian. The wedding was a gay one, but, owing to the scruples of the aged clergyman, dancing was dispensed with.

Mad, but Not Dangerous.

Caller—"What's that terrible noise up-stairs? Have you got a maniac in the house?"

Lady of the House—"Be calm. There is nothing the matter. It's only my husband taking off a porous plaster."—*New York Press.*

TRADE STILL ACTIVE.

BUT BUSINESS-MEN ARE LOOKING AHEAD TO POSSIBLE ROCKS.

Stock Speculation Dull and Quotations Lower—Packers Who Had Sold Short for January Delivery Make an Active Speculative Market in Buying Back the Product—Light Run of Hogs—Grain Depressed Only by Large Receipts—In Good Shape for an Advance.

If one separates the immediate commercial situation from all the influences of prospective legislation, the effect of currency questions, and the chances of gold movement, there is found the same satisfactory condition that has ruled all the fall. There is the same great activity in about every department of trade; the same enormous purchasing power on the part of the people which is resulting in the heaviest retail totals that we have ever known. There continues to be great activity in manufacturing lines, much of it driven to its highest speed by the demand of immediate orders pressing to be filled. There is neither inflation nor speculation in this industrial activity. It seems to be based upon a solid increase in the wealth of the country at large, and to be a sound evidence of broad prosperity.

But there is coming into the situation many doubts and misgivings, and some of them concern the very foundation of commercial well being. It has become sharply evident that we may almost any day see once more the stream of gold started toward Europe, which we watched run on for more than half of the year. When we used to look upon the gold movement as merely the swinging of a commercial pendulum, carrying a certain weight of the precious metal to one hemisphere at one season, and swinging it back at the next, the gold movement meant little. It has been different for the last two years. There was an enormous drain of gold in 1891, which failed to come back as we expected in the fall of that year. The loss was nearly as great this year, and now at the time that we ought to be receiving the greatest volume it looks as if gold shipments were likely to be resumed. There is a growing distrust found regarding our present silver legislation. Business-men are divided in their opinion as to whether we would experience the greater evil by continuing the present purchases of silver or by stopping them. But on either hand there are elements plainly recognized which do not lead to confidence. Little is looked for from the coming silver conference. Indeed, it is hardly probable that anything of great importance can come from it, but its failure to find some solution of the vexed silver question will cause general disappointment just the same. Then there is the natural uneasiness that might be looked for at this time hanging on the probable change in our tariff legislation.

All these points are becoming more or less strongly imbedded in the minds of business-men, and will more or less influence their action. The least that this can mean is that we shall see decided conservatism. That is not such a bad thing in itself, but it means a much quieter time in industrial affairs than the business world has been generally looking forward to, and it means too, probably, that the speculative activity, which some thought that they could see was to be a feature of the next few months is likely to receive a sharp check.

So far as Chicago itself is concerned there is reason for much complacence. We have not only much more than our share of the commercial activity going on at present, but we have decidedly more than our proportion of financial growth, and it is a growth which in solidity compares most satisfactorily with that of any of the other large financial centers. Of the entire banking loans of New York, for instance, over 30 per cent is loaned upon speculative collateral security. The proportion of such loans in Chicago, a fairly thorough canvass shows, is not far from 2½ per cent. That is to say practically the whole mass of loans here is in the form of reproductive capital—it can hardly be said that loans on speculative securities on the New York Stock Exchange have been devoted to reproductive uses. There is a solidity in our situation which such illustrations as this bring out that warrants us in taking much satisfaction in comparing our local condition with that of the other large monetary centers.

There has been some slight progress towards easier money here during the week, but it has not been manifest in lower current rates for bank loans. Some loans of outside money have been made as low as 5 per cent, and it is said too that a few bank loans have been made as low as that rate; but 6 per cent can still be quoted as almost the universal rate for call loans, and there is by no means a small proportion of time accommodations carrying 7 per cent. Money is in ample supply at the going rates, however, and there is little fear of any stringency.

The local stock market has been exceedingly dull and has shown little evidence of public interest. As a rule quotations have declined. The chief activity has been in West Chicago railway stock. This security opened Monday at 210⅞ and closed Saturday at 205, having fallen in the meantime to 203¼. There has been fairly active trading, but the greater portion of it is credited to manipulated transactions. North Chicago stock has acted sympathetically. It sold at 264¼ Monday, and got down as low as 257 Saturday, but reacted to 260 before the close of the market. There has been more than the usual amount of trading in City Railway, and a feature of the week was the announcement that this company proposes to issue next year $2,000,000, to provide for electric equipment and other extensions. This is interesting, too, in forshadowing possibly what may be looked for from the other systems, for the demand on them for some motive power to succeed horses it quite as keen as it is in the case of the South Side company.

The Breweries have been rather heavy during the week, although the net result of the week's trading shows practically no decline. Calumet Dock has been heavy and there were quite a number of transactions.

A larger bond business both on the exchange and over the counters of dealers has been a feature, but it was much more pronounced so far as the retail demand for bonds is concerned than it was in any activity at the exchange. The retail demand comes much earlier than is usually looked for and indicates that there is a good deal of money looking for investments, which is quite in keeping with the general activity of trade and the fair profits which have resulted.

In a general way the speculative markets during the week were much more active and showed more strength. Wheat, corn, and provisions, took turn about in holding the interest of the crowd, provisions, however, carrying off the honors in this respect. The fact that receipts of hogs ran considerably under the estimates and there were no indications of a material increase in the near future alarmed some of the packers who had sold product for January delivery. The figures on the hog-packing at Chicago tell the story without any reference to anything else. These showed that since Oct. 29 the packing included 263,000 hogs, against 605,000 for the corresponding period a year ago. The interest in the speculative advance increased steadily till Friday, when the receipts fell 6,000 under the estimates, and then, with a little assistance from the strongest of the holders, the market made a rather remarkable advance on which some of the holders realized handsome profits. Saturday the strength was not wholly maintained, as there was more realizing, and while the close was higher than Friday the entire advance of the session was not held.

The checking of the movement from first hands was the strong feature of the wheat situation. There was a material drop in the receipts at the winter wheat primary markets, and advices from the Northwest indicate that a similar decrease will soon be noted there. The exports for the week were liberal, and the increase in the visible supply today is expected to be smaller than any of the recent increases. The bears have shown by their actions during the week that they are not at all satisfied that things are going their way. At the first indication of decreasing receipts they were ready to run in. They seem to have been largely depending upon the piling up of the stocks to depress prices, but have nothing to support a belief that the future holds no promise for an advancing market.

Corn acted largely in sympathy with wheat. The weather was not favorable to a big movement and the reports from the country indicate that the new corn will be light and have an unusually small proportion of No. 2 corn in it. Many of the professionals hold to the belief, however, that the price is a little high and that there will not be much change from the present value for some time.

FINANCIAL.

The stock market continued dull and quotations showed two changes of importance Saturday. The vision of the public is extended over a much wider field than the floor of the exchange, and what it sees is not conducive to the creation of large speculative interests. The broad financial outlook contains some unpleasant features, such as the possibility of an early resumption of gold exports, and even perhaps of gold being sent to a premium. Then there is the fear that general business may be interfered with as the result of changes of tariff legislation, and altogether the public is not much inclined to take speculative ventures just at present.

Besides all these unfavorable indications there is really no great attraction in the speculative field itself. The street railway stocks have always been the chief speculative favorite, but these have been so manipulated and the market so systematically milked for weeks that it is going to be a difficult task to arouse public interest again. Neither is there the element of especial cheapness to attract operators to many of the other stocks on the market. All of them are doing fairly well so far as earnings are concerned, some of them exceptionally well; but this prosperity, with a few exceptions, is pretty fully discounted in market quotations. There are some exceptions, like the breweries, American Strawboard, and perhaps one or two others where the companies are understood to be making exceedingly large earnings, without having that fact reflected in market quotations. But while the large earnings may be admitted, there are other circumstances unfavorable enough to make it plain why the public is not inclined to buy heavily. In the case of the breweries, Chicago investors are already quite well filled up with these securities. The total stock capitalization of the two consolidated brewery companies is £2,800,000. Some part of this was originally floated abroad, but a considerable portion of that has found its way again to this side, so that by far the larger part of this load is on the shoulders of Chicago investors. They have several times tried to put up the quotations and have met with such free selling by the foreigners that it blocked their purpose. This has proved discouraging, and the general inclination seems to be to leave the properties alone for a while until they demonstrate what they can do under existing conditions.

In the case of Strawboard and some of the other industrials that appear to be making large earnings there is a lack of faith by investors in the permanence of any arrangement by which the earnings may be kept up through any means in the nature of a combination to maintain prices. So one might go through a great part of the list and fail to find any security offering exceptional speculative promises. Taking this condition of the market itself and coupling it with the general situation which excites some distrust, and it is little wonder we find a dull speculative market.

The course of trading Saturday was confined almost entirely to West Chicago Street railway stock. There was a further decline in that stock followed by a rather marked reaction. The market closed Friday at 204¼ for the account. Saturday it dropped one point below that figure and sold down to 203 regular, but just at the close reacted, going up to 205 to the account. The market had little animation in it, and there were no special indications that would lead one to believe that it had struck the bottom and turned. There was some covering of short stock in a small way, but the lack of anxiety to cover would indicate that the short interest still out is but a small one.

There is much guessing over what the Philadelphians propose to do. It must be now evident to them that the public cannot be rallied to the support of the market at any of the levels at which they have persistently held it. The impression is pretty general that they have worked off a good deal of stock in the last two or three weeks while using their powers to sustain quotations and trying to make it appear that they were accumulating stock. The market is still as completely in their control as it has been, and there is no reason to believe that the milking process will not go on so long as it continues profitable. Some of the shrewdest observers of the market incline to the belief that Philadelphia will continue to sell as much stock as it can, rallying the market after breaks. There has been a theory that many outside orders will come in as the quotations near 200, but those orders are more than likely to be withdrawn, as many of them have been already, when prices get down to where they may be executed. There will be a point in the market where some stop orders will be reached, for there must of course be a considerable amount of the stock speculatively carried by outsiders, and they will want to limit their loss if the sagging continues. Those holding this view think that when 200 is reached these stop orders will begin to come out, and if quotations go as low as 200 they are likely to go considerably lower. The view is that if the market begins to break sharply of its own weight, it will be time for the Philadelphians to help on the decline and gather in stock for the ensuing rise. Theories are idle, however, for they cannot be based upon the natural movement of a market, but only upon the possible movement of a few men. So far as actual conditions affecting the property are concerned they could scarcely be more favorable. Earnings continue to show a great increase.

There was practically nothing in the market Saturday outside of the street railways, and no notable change in quotations. A little Milwaukee Brewing sold at 34. Calumet Dock quotations continued unchanged. Strawboard was just a shade firmer. A sale of Alley Elevated bonds at 92 marks the lowest price recorded and the first sale in some time.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The railway and miscellaneous share market was strong throughout the day. The weakness of sterling exchange has infused the bulls with fresh courage and they are now taking a more decided stand against their opponents. The favorable bank statement also had a stimulating effect. Business, however, was only moderate, the total sales footing up 81,745 shares. The specially strong stocks were Reading, American Sugar, Louisville and Nashville, C. B. & Q., National Cordage, and United States Rubber. Shorts in Reading are showing traces of nervousness, the court proceedings not being entirely to their liking. Western Union sold at 90@89¾ "ex" the scrip dividend of 10 per cent. The grangers and trunk lines were quiet and firm. National Cordage was in better demand at 134¾@135½ for the common and at 115½@115¾ for the preferred. The stock was higher on a reiteration of the report of a stock dividend. United States Rubber, common, which was yesterday listed at about 38, jumped to 48¾. Some of the insiders admit that they have been supplying the market on the way up, not approving of the manipulation. Sugar, Chicago Gas, and Distilling and Cattle Feeding were among the noticeably strong stocks. Lead declined a point, but left off with a fractional net gain for the day. Among the specialties Colorado Fuel preferred rose 8, Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan 2¾, American Tobacco preferred 1½, and Colorado Coal 1¾ per cent. Ontario mining broke 5 to 16, and rallied to 17. The general market closed strong. Money on call easy at 4, closing offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange is steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484½ for sixty days and 487¼ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 81,700 shares, including Atchison, 2,400; Colorado Coal and Iron, 2,800; Distillers', 10,600; Louisville and Nashville, 3,200; Lead, 4,700; Reading, 5,900; Rock Island, 3,300; St. Paul, 2,600; Sugar, 7,000. Government bonds steady; State bonds dull. Railroad bonds were firm, except for the Texas Pacifics, which declined to 79½@79⅞ for the firsts, and to 26⅛ for the seconds: Atchison 2½s, class A, sold at 57½@57¾; Houston and Texas general 4s rose 1 to 67½; Toledo, St. Louis, and Kansas City firsts, 1½ to 85½; Reading issues were a fraction higher. The total sales were $646,000.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing.— N'v.19	N'v.18
Atchison	700	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¼
Amn. Sugar	7,800	108¾	107¼	108¾	107¼
Balt. & O	500	97½	97	97½	97
*C., B. & Q	1,100	102¼	101¾	102¼	102¼
C. & N. W	300	116¼	116¼	116¼	116
C., M. & St. P	3,100	80½	80¼	80½	80¼
C., R. I. & P	2,200	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
C., St. P., M. & O	2,000	50¼	50	50¼	49¾
Canada So	400	57¾	57¼	57¾	57
Ches. & Ohio	400	23¾	23	23¾	23¾
Colo. Coal	1,500	40¾	40	40¾	39¾
C., C., C. & St. L	1,000	63	62½	62¾	62¾
C. & E. Ill	700	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¼
Chicago Gas	900	96¾	96¼	96¾	96¾
D. L. & W	200	152	151¾	151¾	151¾
Del. & Hud	100	132¾	132¾	132¾	131¾
Den. & Rio G. pfd	200	54¾	54¾	54¾	54
Dist. & C. F. Co	10,800	66¾	66¼	66¾	66¼
General El	900	113¾	113¼	113¾	113¾
Lake Shore	100	132½	132½	132½	132½
Louis. & Nash	1,120	71½	71	71½	70¾
L., N. A. & C	100	25	25	25	25
Laclede Gas	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	......
Mo. Pac	600	59¾	59¼	59½	59
Mich. Central	1,000	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
M., K. & T	2,000	15¼	14¾	15	14¾
Do pfd	100	25	25	25	24
Manhattan	500	130	129¾	130	130
N. Y. & N. E	900	44¾	44¼	44¾	43¾
Nor. Pac. pfd	1,600	51¾	51¼	51¾	51¼
N. Y., L. E. & W	1,200	26¾	26¼	26¾	26¼
Do pfd	200	63	63	63	62½
N. Y., Sus. & W	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Nor. Amn. Co	300	13	13	13	12¾
N. Y., O. & W	500	20¼	20	20	20
Nat. Linseed	400	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Nat. Lead	2,000	45¾	44	45	44¾
Do pfd	300	95	94½	95	95
Nat. Cordage	1,200	135½	134¾	135½	134¼
Do pfd	600	115¾	115½	115¾	115¼
Ohio So	500	41¼	41	41	40½
Phil. & Reading	6,000	56	55¾	56	56
P., C., C. & St. L. pfd	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	......
Rich. Term'l	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Do pfd	100	40	40	40	......
So. Pac	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
St. L. & S. W. pfd	300	14	13¾	14	......
Tex. Pac	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Tol. A. A. & N. M	2,050	37¼	34¾	37	34¾
Tenn. Coal	400	36¾	36½	36¾	36½
Union Pac	1,200	39¾	39¼	39¾	39
W. & L. E	700	20	19¾	20	20
Do pfd	200	63¾	63½	63¾	63¾
Wab. pfd	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
†Western Union	300	90	89¾	89¾	98¾

*Ex. div. 1¼ quarterly.
†Ex. div. 10 per cent in stock.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	145
American	121	United States	55

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	114½	U. S. 2s, reg	100¼
U. S. 4s, coup	114½		

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Chollar, 80c; Crown Point, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.25 asked; Deadwood, $1.00; Gould & Curry, 90c; Hale & Norcross, $1.55; Homestake, $13.00; Mexican, $1.60; North Star, $6.50 asked; Ontario, $15.00; Ophir, $2.80; Plymouth, 50c; Sierra Nevada, $1.30; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated, $1.35; Yellow Jacket, 85c; Iron Silver, 40c; Quicksilver, $3.00; do preferred, $16.00; Bulwer, 10c.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—Allouez Mining company (new), 90c; Atlantic, $11.00; Boston and Montana $35.00; Calumet and Hecla, $285.00; Catalpa, $17.00; Franklin, $14.50; Kearsarge, $12.50; Osceola, $35.00; Quincy, $138.00; Santa Fe Copper, $8.00; Tamarack, $162.00; Centennial, $7.87½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 19.—Alta, 25c; Bulwer, 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.55; Bodie Consolidated, 15c; Chollar, 90c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.70; Crown Point, $1.05; Gould & Curry, 90c; Hale & Norcross, $1.65; Mexican, $1.65; Mono, 25c; Ophir, $2.70; Potosi, $1.70; Savage, $1.35; Sierra Nevada, $1.51; Union Consolidated, $1.15; Utah, 15c; Yellow Jacket, 90c; Commonwealth, 5c; Nevada Queen, 5c; Belle Isle, 5c; N. Belle Isle, 5c; Belcher, $1.75.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading grain markets Saturday were dull and easier on the larger receipts of grain. Hog product was well supported early and advanced, but on realizing sales there was a partial loss of the advance. The feeling at the close, however, was not weak in any of the markets.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

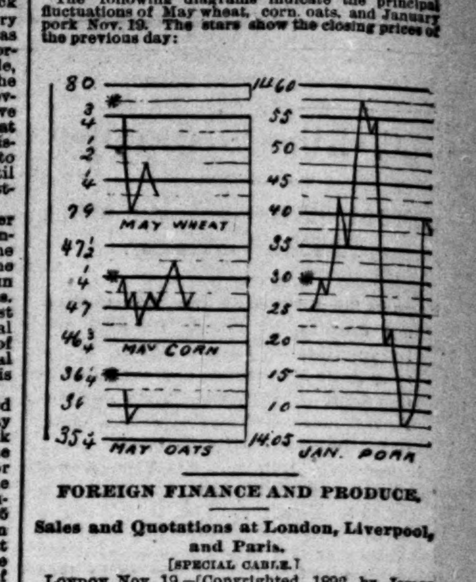
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
December	$ 73¾	$ 72¾@ 73¾	$ 72¾
May	79¾	79 @ 79¾	79¾
CORN.			
November	$ 41¾	$ 41¾@ 42¾	$ 41¾
December	42	41¾@ 42¾	42
May	47¼	46¾@ 47¾	47
OATS.			
December	$ 31½	$ 31¾@ 31¾	$ 31¾
January	32¾	32¾@ 32¾	32¾
May	36¾	35 @ 36¾	36
MESS PORK.			
December	$12.85	$12.70 @13.00	$12.85
January	14.30	14.07½@14.57½	14.37½
May	14.37½	14.00 @14.55	14.27½
LARD.			
November	$ 9.90	$ 9.80 @ 9.90	$ 9.80
January	8.75	8.62½@ 8.90	8.82½
May	8.60	8.45 @ 8.70	8.55
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 7.35	$ 7.22½@ 7.47½	$ 7.37½
May	7.47½	7.37½@ 7.55	7.47½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 94½	$......	$ 1.01
No. 2 corn	......	......	43¾
No. 2 oats	32	......	33
Mess pork	8.45	11.27½	11.62½
Lard	6.20	6.30	6.60
Short ribs	......	5.72½	6.00

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and January pork Nov. 19. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Sales and Quotations at London, Liverpool, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 19.—[Copyrighted, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—As usual on Saturday, when many leading operators are absent, general business has been quiet. The Stock Exchange markets presented little of special interest. Funds were unchanged, while Indian rupee paper went ¼ lower, owing to the weakness of silver. American railways have been quiet, operators here waiting for New York to take the lead. The general tone has been good with a nearly general advance established, ranging from ⅛ to ⅜. Canadian lines have been quite active on the rush of bear repurchases. They closed extremely buoyant, Grand Trunk first preferred having advanced 3¼, ditto second preferred 2⅞, ditto third preferred ditto. Guaranteed Canadian Pacific 1⅛@1¼. Foreign railways have been quite an improvement. An advance of ½ has occurred in Mexican first preferred. Central Argentine miscellaneous securities have been neglected. There has been little inquiry for money in Lombard street today. Short loans have been obtained at 1¼@1½ per cent discount. The market has been quiet. Two and three months bills are not quoted better than 2⅜ per cent.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The wool business is much restricted and will remain quiet until the opening of the series of sales Thursday next. The sales will close Dec. 16. The arrivals number 160,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were forwarded direct. There are available 22,028 bales of New South Wales, 41,716 Queensland; 39,922 Victoria; 218 Tasmania; 19,105 South Australia; 2,230 West Australia; 12,836 New Zealand, and 22,082 Cape of Good Hope and Natal. The imports during the week were: From New South Wales 4,760 bales; from Queensland 5,601; from Fort Philip 5,405; from South Australia 7,272; from New Zealand 2,438, and from various other places 1,160. Cable advices from Melbourne show that prices there are nominally unchanged. The upward tendency has disappeared, except in lamb's wool, which is higher. Dispatches from Sydney state that prices are firm and advancing. Heavy offerings are expected a week hence. An active demand renders the execution of orders difficult. According to Buenos Ayres advices, heavy rains have interrupted the shearing. The arrivals are small and are mostly taken up on sample at high prices. The tone of the market is very firm. The quality is better than last season. The continual decline in the gold premium and the shortness of receipts have interfered with business.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balances today, £25,000.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Supply poor, unchanged. Lard—Supply poor; spot firm, 49s. 6d; November, December, and January nominal. Wheat—Offered moderately; No. 2 red winter steady, 5s 9½d; No. 2 red spring steady, 6s 1½d. Flour—Offered moderately, unchanged. Corn—Offered sparingly, unchanged.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Three per cent rentes, 99f 55c for the account.

GENERAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Receipts, Shipments, and Ruling Quotations in Eastern Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 166,625 bu; exports, 119,913 bu; sales, 680,000 bu futures, 48,000 bu spot. Spots dull, easier, closing steady; No. 2, 77c store and elevator, 77½c afloat, 78⅛@79c f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 72½c; ungraded red, 70@77c; No. 1 northern, 84½c; No. 2 northern, 79½c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 76½c; No. 3 spring, 73⅛@73¾c. Options dull and ⅜@¾c lower on foreign selling and local realizing, closing steady. Sales included No. 2 red, December, 77⅜@77⅞c, closing at 77½c; January, 79@79½c, closing at 79½c; May, 84⅛c. Rye dull, steady; Western, 56@60c. Barley inactive; Western, 65@75c. Barley malt dull; Western, 70@80c; Canada, $1.00@1.05. Corn—Receipts, 135,400 bu; exports, 52,019 bu; sales, 140,000 bu futures, 1,000 bu spot. Spots dull, steady; No. 2, 50½c elevator, 51⅛@51⅜c afloat. Options dull and unchanged to ⅛c lower, closing steady; December, 50⅜@51⅛c, closing 51c; January, 51⅛@51⅝c, closing 51½c; May, 53@53½c, closing 53c. Oats—Receipts, 95,550 bu; exports, 675 bu. Sales, 70,000 bu futures, 30,000 spot. Spot dull, firmer; options dull, lower; December, 36⅛@36⅜c, closing 36¼c; January, 37⅛c, closing 37⅛c; May, 40⅛@40⅜c, closing 40⅜c. Spot No. 2 white, 40⅛@40⅜c; mixed Western, 35½@38c; white do, 38½@46½c; mixed white State, 38⅛@46½; No 2 Chicago, 36⅛c.

HOPS—Dull; State, common to choice, 18@24c; Pacific coast, 18@24c.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, 5 to 15 points decline; closed steady, unchanged to 10 up. Sales, 20,000 bags, including December, 16.10@16.15c; January, 15.85@15.95c; March, 15.50@15.60c; April, 15.45c; May, 15.40@15.45c; September, 15.15c; October, 15.00c; spot Rio, quiet and firm; No. 7, 17c.

SUGAR—Raw dull, steady; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3⅜c; refined steady, dull; mold A, 4 15-16@5⅛c; standard, 4 11-16@4⅞c; confectioners' A 4 9-16@4¾c; cut loaf, 4 5-16@4½c; crushed, 5 5-16@5½c; powdered, 4 13-16@5c; granulated, 4 11-16@5c; cubes, 4 13-16@5c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Stronger, quiet; crude, 29c bid; yellow, 33@34c.

TALLOW—Dull, steady; city ($2.00 for packages), 5⅜c.

ROSIN—Quiet, steady; strained common to good, $1.30@1.35.

EGGS—Quiet, steady; Western fresh, 26@27c.

PORK—Strong, quiet; old mess, $13.00@13.25; new mess, $14.00@14.50; extra prime new, $16.50@17.00. Cut meats dull; pickled bellies, 8⅞@8⅝c; do shoulders, 8⅛c; do hams, 10@10½c; middles, quiet; short clear November, $8.50.

LARD—Strong, quiet; Western steam, closed $10.30 bid. Sales, 250 tcs, c. and f., at $10.30. Option sales, 250 tcs November, $10.20 asked; December, $9.45 bid; January, $9.20 bid.

BUTTER—Quiet, firm; Western dairy, 16@22c; do creamery, 20@31½c; do factory, 14½@17½c; Elgin, 31@31½c.

CHEESE—Moderate demand, firm; part skims, 3@7¾c. Freights to Liverpool dull, easy; cotton, ⅛d; grain, 2d.

PETROLEUM—The market was dull and neglected. Pennsylvania oil—Spot sales, none; December options, sales, none; 51⅝c bid, 52⅛c asked. Lima oil—Sales, none; 17c bid.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat turned about face this morning and marched down hill and closed ¼@⅜c below yesterday; cash and November, however, were higher, and closed at 68½c; December, 69½c; January, 71⅛c; May, 76⅞c. Corn went off early, but partially recovered later and closed ⅛@⅜c under yesterday; cash and November, 40c; December, 39⅝c; year and January, 39c; May, 43⅞@43c. Oats—Cash firm, 31⅛c asked; May lower, 34⅞@35c. Rye—firmer, 47⅛c. Barley—Steady, Nebraska sold at 53⅞@57⅛c. Pork—quiet; jobbing, $13.50. Lard—nominally, $9.75@10.00. Dry salt meat and bacon steady at previous quotations. Receipts—Wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 19,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu; barley, 1,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—General pressure to sell in speculative circles, prices declined about ⅛c. Late cables came in higher and the market closed firm. No. 2 red, November, 74@74½c; December, 75@75½c; January, 77@77½c; February, 79@79½c. Corn—Option market a shade easier in sympathy with decline in wheat and closed dull. Local car-lots declined ⅛c, with light demand; new No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 49@49½c; No. 2 mixed, November, 48½@49½c; December, 48½@49½c; January, 48½@49½c. Oats—Car-lots steady; little doing. Futures nominal in absence of business. No. 2 mixed, 40@40½c; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 2 white, November, 41@41½c; December, 40½@40¾c; January and February, 40@40½c. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 16,500 bu.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy old clipped, 44@45c; No. 2 white old, 43½c; No. 3 new, 42½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 55c; steamer yellow, 54½; No. 3, 54c. BUTTER—Western extra, 27c; extra firsts, 25@26c; firsts, 22@23c; dairy Western firsts, 18c; dairy Western seconds, 15@16c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 18@19c; Western ladie packed, 14@15c; Michigan firsts, 27c; Western firsts, 26c.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2, 41½c; No. 3, 41½c; new No. 4, 37½c. Oats active, higher; No. 2 white, 33½@34½c; No. 3 white, 32½@33c. Rye scarce, nominal; No. 2, 50@51c. Whisky firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 44,000 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 9,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,400 bu; corn, 8,350 bu; oats, 30,800 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 6,300 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 19.—WHEAT—Business was fair today, but trading was not heavy. December opened at 69.c the highest point, and closed at 68½c. May opened at the top, 75½c, and closed at 74½c, the lowest point. November closed 68⅛c. There was a fair cash sale. No. 1 hard on track, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, 69½c; No. 2 Northern, 63@65c. Receipts of wheat here were 530 cars, and at Duluth and Superior 628 cars.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 19.—WHEAT—Market active and stronger today. Close, No. 1 hard cash and November, 72⅛c; December, 72⅛c; May, 79c. No. 1 Northern cash and November, 69⅛c; December, 69½c; May, 76c; No. 2 Northern cash, 63½c; December, 63⅛c; No. 3, 59½c.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, spot, and November, 73⅛c; December, 74⅜c; January, 76c; May, 82⅛c. Corn easy; mixed, spot, 48⅞c; November, 48⅝c bid; January, 48c. Oats—Active inquiry; No. 2 white Western, 42@43c. Rye dull; No. 2, 60c asked. Grain freights dull. PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $14.00. Butter firm, 31@32c. Eggs active; Western, 25@26c.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19.—TURPENTINE—Steady, 28c.

Horrible Japanese Punishment.

Alfred J. Clode was for seven years the city editor of the *Japan Gazette* of Yokohama. He came to America eight years ago, and for seven years has been a resident farmer of Pierce County, in the Lake Tapps district.

Mr. Clode tells of the punishment of an incendiary who was sentenced to death, his crime having been thoroughly proved. The condemned was deposited in a hole in the earth, at a sufficient depth to leave only his head above the ground. He was securely strapped down so that escape was impossible. Above him was erected a placard on which his offenses were set forth in full, also the verdict of the Court condemning him. Beside the hole was laid a common carpenter's handsaw, and a request was made of every passerby to take the saw and assist in decapitating the offender by a few strokes of the same. Of course the populace shrank in horror from such a thing, and at the end of two days the public executioner, accompanied by a long retinue of servitors, came to the spot, sawed the head off, impaled it upon a tall pole, and then it was borne about the city with great pomp as a warning to others, and many charms were invoked during the passage of the procession to banish the fire devil.—*Tacoma News.*

TO CHANGE THE BALLOT LAW.

Important Measures to Come Before South Dakota's Legislature.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—At the coming session of the South Dakota Legislature there will be but two Democrats in the Senate and only five in the House. The Independents will be represented by five members of the Senate and thirteen in the House. The combined Independent and Democratic vote will avail nothing when arrayed in opposition to the Republicans. This session will probably enact some important legislation. The old-time election workers do not take kindly to the Australian ballot law and an attempt will be made to change the form of ballot. Resubmissionists are preparing their petition asking that the prohibitory liquor law be resubmitted to the people at the next general election. A poll of the members-elect shows the probable success of this measure. The World's Fair appropriation is a measure likely to receive favorable consideration, and an appropriation of $25,000 may be expected. An attempt will be made to destroy the divorce industry by changing the time of residence necessary to one year. The State Board of Charities and Corrections will ask the Legislature to provide for the care of the feeble-minded children of the State and suggests that a home for these unfortunates be established at some convenient point.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614........E. Kreyssler.
Cor. 31st........J. H. Hogey.
Cor. 35th........C. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood........F. W. Hurlburt.
4300........T. N. Jamieson.
6301........Edwin Love.
HALSTED STREET—
2803........A. J. Kettering.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison........Mrs. A. Reichel.
2200........Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 31st........W. K. Forsyth.
3160........H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th........B. Niggemeyer Co.
Cor. 44th........W. F. Gray.
4700........Jno. I. Bell.
Cor. 59th........C. E. Reiss.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st........E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th........T. H. McInnerny.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123........J. & R. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wallace........J. F. Forbrich.
Cor. Wentworth........R. P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 12th........A. V. Lane.
Cor. 16th........Schmidt & Fischer.
Cor. 18th........E. A. Holroyd.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460........L. W. Schwab.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake........O. F. Schmidt.
405........C. H. Truesdell.
Cor. Wabash........A. E. Silverthorn.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108........F. G. Secord.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison........J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson........O. F. Schmidt & Co.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th........I. W. Blood.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
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171........L. Woltersdorf.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina........R. T. Sills.
1014........W. W. Thumser.
2081........M. H. Watson.
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204........H. F. Baur.
278........Dell & Co.
384........Passaic Pharmacy.
572........F. E. Thayer.
785........J. W. Crain.
826........K. McLennon.
1049........MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento........E. E. Foster.
Cor. Homan........L. P. Kotz.
1971........M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232........Ford's Pharmacy.
465........Henry Schroeder.
875........R. W. R. Meinung.
1218........Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—
245........A. W. Brewerton.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149........F. F. Seville.
475........F. J. Knowles.
TWELFTH STREET—
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Cor. 37th........A. J. Mueller.

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Cor. Halsted........Baker & Mason.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio........C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—
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ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Graceland........E. J. Fischer.
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292........M. K. Dorsey.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224........Henry Schaller.
1152........R. L. Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton........L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE........H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK........E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD. 66th and Wentworth........H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue........E. G. Binz & Co.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST., shepherd dog, black, with tan markings on legs, white on breast; answers to name of Mack; had on collar and license tag. Reward will be paid for his return to 330 Oakwood-blvd.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY EVENING, PRESUMABLY near intersection Wabash-av. and Washington-st., roll bank bills. Please return to 148 Michigan-av. Reward.

LOST—SATURDAY—A LARGE DIAMOND SCREW earring. Address K W 73, Tribune office and receive reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 1 to 5.

PERSONAL—DR. JOHN TRIPP, BLOOD PURIFIER. Call on C. W. BAXTER, City Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper; one year's experience; best city references. Address N 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GROCERY STORE AS delivery clerk; well acquainted with city. Address C. L. GRANT, 4542 Wallace-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED salesman, now traveling, a position with good house for next year. Address W. W. SHARON, care St. James Hotel, Red Wing, Minn.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—OR JOB BY THOROUGH fresco and flower painter and fine wood finisher at very low price; best of references. Address S 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER, STATIONary; has electrical experience. 5524 Ingleside-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; a good driver and can make himself generally useful. Address V 7, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; DANE. City references. Address V 86, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUTIONS WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN couple; wife as cook, man for waiting and make himself useful; city reference. V 11, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER OR asst. bookkeeper by young man; experienced; Remington; references. Address M 126, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STENographer. No experience. M 52, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, 21 years old, would like to work a few hours evenings after 7 o'clock. Address AUGUST LAGE, 180 West Madison-st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN cook, with references, in private American family. 299 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED GERman lady as nurse, governess, or housekeeper; can give music lessons. Address L 80, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — ARTISTIC DRESSmaker; perfect fit guaranteed; late with the leading south side establishments; would like a few more first-class patrons; best of references; costumes $5 up. 266 Ogden-av., near Wood-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; will sew in nice families; $2 day. 394 Washington-blvd.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—DRUG—REGISTERED, OR REGISTER assistant. Apply after 1 o'clock Monday. JOHN D. SUYDAN, 100 Oak Park-av., Oak Park.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

GROCERY CLERK—BRING REFERENCE. 1091 12th-st., corner Ogden-av.

OFFICE-MEN, SALESMEN, CLERKS—USEFUL men; various positions vacant. Apply Room 11, 108 Washington-st.

SILK MAN—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. Also dress goods salesman. Address with references V 8, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, BY A LARGE HOUSE manufacturing specialty, perfectly acquainted with the jobbing and large stationery trade of the West. The position is very important and is open only to a man of high ability and undoubted credentials. Address, with full particulars, CLARK, care P.-O. Box 167, Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR manufacturing envelope factory; one having a trade west of Chicago already established. Address, stating salary expected and references, Room 741 Palmer House for two days only.

SALESMAN—FULLY POSTED IN CUTLERY AND having a trade in Missouri and Illinois. Address, with full particulars, H. J. B., 1704 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SALESMEN—FOUR FIRST-CLASS TEA AND cigar salesmen; useless to apply unless hustlers, with a good record and established trade. Address K Z 5, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING SALESMEN WHO ARE selling the saloon trade to handle a profitable side line. GEO. A. BAYLE, 504 N. Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLICITORS—BONANZA FOR SOLICITORS: IF you can sell books we have a fortune for you. 243 Wabash-av., Room 63.

TWO MEN TO SELL KOALSPAR. APPLY AT 4356 State-st.

Boys.

BOY—NOT OVER 15, TO READ TO GENTLEman after supper, at residence near 64th-st., lodging, breakfast, car fare, and $5 a month. Address, with age, N 9, Tribune office.

BOY—A GOOD BOY TO CARRY A MORNING newspaper route on the North Side; can go to school. R. 209, 130 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

CABINETMAKERS. APPLY MANAGER PULLman Car Co., Pullman, Ill.

CARPENTERS—AT SWIFT'S ICE HOUSE, LAKE Villa, Ill., and Fish Lake, Stillwell, Ind. Apply morning and evening at 3633 Indiana-av.

DECORATORS—5 FIRST-CLASS CHINA; GOOD wages; steady work. Koken Barbers' Supply Co., 909 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MAN—FOR PACKING HOUSE, WHO understands engineering in all its branches; write with full particulars of experience, salary, age, etc. Address M 116, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LABORERS—500 LABORERS FOR DAY AND station work on government levees in Mississippi and Arkansas; $1.75 and $2 per day for winter's work; cheap laborers' tickets to Memphis, Vicksburg, Greenville, New Orleans, and all points south via Illinois Central direct lines. A. ROSS, 2 S. Water-st., upstairs.

MAN—ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED; BY LARGE JOBbing house to take charge of their advertising. Address, giving experience and references, P 2, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG, WINTER'S WORK, $14 WEEKly. 142 La Salle, Room 43, third floor.

WE WILL PAY $12 PER WEEK, POSITIVE salary, to old resident citizen of Chicago to work in order department. The Chicago Lithograph Co., 194 E. Madison-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS; ONE WITH $500 PREferred, for choice World's Fair hotel dining-room; 300 daily guests. Communicate V 10, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; North Side; small family; no washing; must be neat, willing, positively good cook, and wait on table; wages $6; only those who have worked in first-class families and can furnish best references need apply to DR. NEWTON, 187 South Clark-st.

HOUSEWORK—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRL when out of work can find a cheap and comfortable home at 2900 Calumet-av.

NURSE—WET NURSE. ADDRESS OR APPLY (11 to 12) to 1620 Prairie-av. Good health and references will be required.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

APPRENTICES — 20 GOOD SEWERS. WAIST skirt finishers, operators to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work; high wages. 300 Michigan-av.

DRESSMAKERS—20; COME READY TO WORK. 390 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

CASH GIRLS AND BOYS—THOSE ACCOMPAnied by parents preferred. SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE GRATUITOUSLY SUPplied with very expert stenographers from a select list or less expert from our advanced dictation class, using the Remington, Smith-Premier, and Caligraph, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

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FOR SALE—JOHN F. CREMIN, AUCTIONEER.
CREMIN & BRENAN
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1892,
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At the Chicago Real Estate Board, 57 Dearborn-st., corner Randolph-st., under the direction of James H. Burke, Esq., Executor Estate of Eliza Jackman,
NOS. 520 AND 522 INDIANA-ST.,
Near Paulina, brick and frame improvements, size 48x100 ft.
For further particulars call at office of
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North Side.

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WANTED—TO RENT—FOR GENERAL AND local insurance office, about 2,500 feet floor room, 1st or 2d floor, on or near La Salle-st., between Court House and Board of Trade; on long lease; possession in April, 1893. Address C A 6, Tribune.

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These pianos were made especially for the HOLIDAY TRADE during the summer months, and embrace latest designs in fancy woods.
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LOW PRICES.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
ALSO TO RENT.
Bargains in various makes of pianos and organs, which have been taken in exchange for New England pianos. It will pay you to call.
Pianos stored, tuned, and repaired.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.,
262 and 264 Wabash-av.

THE COLBY PIANO WAREROOMS.
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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
Best line of holiday pianos in fancy woods in the city of Chicago; honest prices, correct methods, and easy terms.
A few choice bargains in standard second hand pianos; one elegant square, cost $400, at $100; one fancy wood upright grand, little used, $235; one upright, almost new, ebony case, large scale, a rare bargain; $195 cash.
THE JULIUS N. BROWN COMPANY,
327, 329 Wabash-av.
Good cabinet organs, $10 and upwards.

A GREAT OFFER—

1 Weber upright	$100
1 Chickering	125
1 Emerson	160
1 Hallet-Davis	165
1 Fischer	160
1 Vose & Sons	155
1 Steinway	125

Payments $5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

248 WABASH-AV.
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.
WEBER—Pianos—LINDEMAN
WHEELOCK—Pianos—STUYVESANT
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 WABASH-AV.
EASY INSTALLMENTS—BARGAIN PRICES—
248

UPRIGHT PIANOS—

$6 per month,	until paid,	$125 each.
$6 per month,		$150 each.
$6 per month,		$175 each.
$6 per month,		$200 each.
$6 per month,		$225 each.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED
OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A GOOD PIANO FOR A BEGINNER, $25. 25 square pianos, full size, overstrung, among them Steinway, Chickering, Haines, Schomaker, Hardman, Kimball, etc.; prices from $50 up. All are being thoroughly renovated in our shops and will be fully guaranteed.
TERMS OF PAYMENT TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 226-228 WABASH-AV.

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MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
Low Prices and Easy Terms.
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SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
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THE CONOVER GRAND AND UPRIGHT Pianos, if examined, will be a great surprise to those not acquainted with their merits: in the evenness of scale, lightness of action, volume and quality of tone. You are cordially invited to inspect our stock of above, together with other reliable makes of Pianos, at No. 215 Wabash-av., second floor. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

PIANO—A MAGNIFICENT GRAND UPright piano, new a few months ago; will be sold at public auction this Monday morning, Nov. 21, and also the magnificent furniture of the residence; sale commencing at 10:30, rain or shine; no reserve; absolutely a free sale; house for sale, 2975 Michigan-av. A. P. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Magnificent cabinet grand upright piano; also the elegant artistic furniture, paintings, and works of art, all bought in the last six months, at public auction this Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Private residence, 3657 Grand-blvd.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS.' PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

—PIANO BARGAINS—
1 P. M. Union Upright, $125; rent $3.
1 Lyon & Healy Upright, $150; rent $4.
Squares, $50 to $100; rent $3.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

BRADBURY PIANOS.
You can always find good bargains in second-hand pianos of all the leading manufacturers at the Bradbury Piano Warerooms,
255 and 257 Wabash-av.

THOMPSON MUSIC CO. ARE SOLE AGENTS for the old reliable "Mathushek" and the new scale "Thompson" pianos. Wareroom 367 Wabash-av.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at
LYON, POTTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

RARE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—
Miniature Piano, 3 octaves, similar to one in possession of the Emperor of Germany, old Cornet Harmonium; both objects of exhibition; German Master Violin for sale. Address P 3882, care Rudolph Mosse, Vienna, Austria.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—STYLISH BAY HORSE, 5 years old, can trot in 3 minutes; also a leather top buggy and harness. I will sell them at half value, as I am through with them. Call and see for yourself. Barn northeast corner of 28th and Wabash-av. Will sell separate.

FOR SALE—MARE IN FOAL, SUE NUTwood, 2:30¼, by Nutbourne; sound, kind, and gentle for ladies to drive; will only be sold to some one that will take her to the country and insure her good treatment; price, $150; seen at private barn, 118 East 21st-st. DR. MITCHELL.

HORSES TAKEN TO WINTER—AT LEVI Doty's humane home for horses, Frankfort station, Will Co., Ill.; write for reference, or call and see, it will pay you.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG AND SOUND BUSIness horse thoroughly city broken; weight, 1,100 pounds; only selling for want of use. Private barn, 149 N. State-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT OUR STOCK farm; grained twice a day; returned ready for use. C. B. EASTON & SONS, Deerfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE, DRIVING, and saddle horses. HARZ, 502 Dearborn-av.

POSITIVELY MUST BE CLOSED OUT within the next ten days the balance of our stock of carriages, phaetons, carts, and buggies; also 75 sets of harness; biggest bargains ever offered. BIRDSELL MFG. CO., 377 and 379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A TOP BUGGY OR A LADY'S phaeton, either one; slightly used, as I have use for but one carriage this winter. Barn, n. e. cor. of State and Erie-sts.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN—A light cutunder extension top family surrey. Barn, 295 E. Erie-st.

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ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.,
Phone, Main 2,985. 59, and 61 W. Washington-st.

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A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

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POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS BOUGHT and sold. F. M. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State-st.

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AMERICAN PATENT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE to architects for sale—Has been very successfully introduced in Europe, and is recommended in America by competent authorities. Manufacturers or wholesale dealers offering guarantees will please address the manufactory of A. SIEBEL, Dusseldorf am Rhine, Germany.

ANY COMPETENT MAN WISHING A SALARY of $150 per month and large returns on an investment of $10,000 should investigate a business I offer on its merits. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS PAYING LARGE percentage on investment can be bought for $9,500; must be sold by Dec. 1, 1892. Address Box 187, Canton, O.

BARBER-SHOP, FOUR CHAIRS; LIVING rooms; '94 lease. 3206 Cottage Grove-av.

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FOR SALE—30,000 ACRES OF WEST VIRGINIA coal lands with mining rights. Address
CHAS. W. BARRICK,
New Martinsville, W. Va.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE, DOING good business; owner obliged to leave city on account other interests; will sell at a sacrifice. Address Lethney Chemical Co., 266 North Curtis-st.

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FOR SALE—LARGE CONFECTIONERY STORE, shop tools, fountain; steam-heated. 237 N. State-st.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co. One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC MAN WITH $8,000 to $10,000 to invest in a well-established successful manufacturing business in San Francisco; object, extension of business; references given and required. Address K Z 30, Tribune office.

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AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL IS A department for placing pupils in positions from this or any other school.
Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ATHENÆUM CLASS FOR ELECTRIC MECHANics, offering best advantages for practical students in electric companies; will organize Wednesday evening, 23d inst.; all interested cordially invited. Room 58.

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COME TO HEADQUARTERS FOR YOUR 6 CENT music. P. M. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State-st.

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ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTItute, Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. All chronic, surgical and eye diseases a specialty; all organic, nervous weaknesses of men cured; a regular faculty of eminent specialists. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail, 10c.

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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

WAGES, NOTES, RENT BILLS AND BAD DEBTS of all kinds collected; no charge unless successful. P. BRADY, county constable, 76 5th-av., r. 8.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.
Havel, Tu., Nov. 22, 8 am | Spree, Tues., Dec. 6, 8 am
Saale, Sat., Nov. 26, 10 am | Aller, Sat., Dec. 10, 10 am
Lahn, Tues., Nov. 29, 1 pm | Trave, Tu., Dec. 13, 1 pm
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.
Fulda, Sat., Nov. 26, 2 p.m | Werra, Sat., Jan. 14, 10a.m.
Werra, Sat., Dec. 10, 2 p.m | Kaiser W. II., Jan. 28, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Dec. 17, 10 am | Fulda, Sat., Feb. 4, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., Dec. 31, 10 am | Werra, Sat., Feb. 25, 10 am
NEW YORK TO GENOA AND NAPLES.
Ems, Tues., Nov. 29, 2 p. m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
NEW YORK TO ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Ems........Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1893, 2 p. m.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
Columbia........Oct. 6 | Augusta Victoria... Oct. 20
Fuerst Bismarck..Oct. 13 | Columbia........Nov. 3
MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE.
WINTER SERVICE.
From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers
Fuerst Bismarck..Nov. 17 | Columbia........Jan. 19
Augusta Victoria..Jan. 3 | Normannia, March 2, 4 pm
Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York.
Duration 10 weeks. First-class only.
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ALLAN LINE—ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL
VIA HALIFAX.
Cabin $45 to $80, according to location.
Intermediate and steerage at low rate.
No cattle carried.
STATE LINE SERVICE
of Allan Line Steamships fortnightly between
NEW YORK and GLASGOW.
Nov. 24........State of California........8 a. m.
Cabin $40 and up. Second Cabin $30, Steerage, $19.
Apply to ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
AMERICAN LINE—
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
INMAN LINE—
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RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK AND ANTWERP.
PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No transfer of baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, and Manistee, *7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:30 p. m.
Every Friday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports.
*Sunday ex. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	2:00 pm	4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	2:00 pm	4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	9:00 pm	7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	2:50 am	12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	8:35 am	7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp	8:00 pm	7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	4:05 pm	4:45 pm
The River View Express	4:05 pm	9:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	1:30 pm	1:35 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	11:35 pm	6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	3:00 pm	6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	3:30 pm	10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	3:00 pm	10:30 am
Dubuque & Rockford Express	8:30 am	7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	b 3:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 8:30 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a10:30 pm	a 2:00 pm
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:20 am, b 3:00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 10:30 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:20 am, b 1:30 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 8:20 pm. a Daily. b Except Sunday. c Sunday only.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. *Daily. †Da ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	*5:47 pm	*7:45 am
Ashland, from towns and Duluth	*10:45 pm	*7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	x10:45 pm	*8:15 am
Waukesha Ex.	†8:00 pm	†11:00 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES. WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—TICKET OFFICES, 208 and 208 Clark-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle-st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.

WABASH RAILROAD.

CHICAGO & ALTON—GRAND UNION PASSENGER DEPOT.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route."

June 26, 1892.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal and Adams-sts., and Madison. TICKET OFFICES, Clark street, cor. Jackson. THROUGH TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE—NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River. Boston and Albany. Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office No. 232 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD).

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium. All trains daily.

M'CAFFERTY NEW LOT.

FIFTEEN YEARS RICHLY ENTERED IN STAKES OF 1893.

What They Are and How Bred—A Full Sister to Helen Nichols and a Half Brother to Hugh Penny Among Them—Not a Colt in the String—Hawthorne's Winning Stable and Jockeys—Roby Has a Losing Game—Mike Dwyer's Betting and Winnings.

John McCafferty has fifteen yearlings at Columbus, Ga., and all the males will appear as geldings next season. He has an idea—and McCafferty's racing ideas are clear and reasonable—that the gelding lasts longer as a racing machine. A colt which is gelded at once begins to undergo a marked change in his appearance. He does not fill up around the neck and shoulders as horses do which are left entire. As a rule any one accustomed to horses can tell a gelding from a stallion by a glance at his fore hand. It is lighter, and thus there is so much weight taken off the fore legs, in which horses almost invariably break down, as it is the front legs which sustain all the shock of the gallop.

There is history to support the McCafferty idea. Parole raced ten seasons and ran 137 races. Checkmate, his great contemporary, raced eight seasons and ran 122 races. Monitor, one of the best all-round horses of his era, raced eight seasons, starting in 117 races, mostly the very highest class events, meeting Spendthrift, Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Parole, Eole, Iroquois, Miss Woodford, and the cracks of eight seasons, winning the Champion Stakes at 7 years old. Banquet has raced four seasons, running in 100 races, and is today as sound as when he was foaled, and one of the best horses in training. Raceland has raced six seasons, starting in 94 races, and his winnings amount to more than $100,000.

Here is a list of the McCafferty yearlings. All are well engaged in Western spring and summer and Eastern fall stakes:

Minnie Mackin, ch. f., by Blazes—Emily Carr.
Florence, b. f., by Okema—Ada Lambert.
Jennie Lee, ch. f., by Luke Blackburn—Hildegarde.
Symberline, b. f., by Iroquois—Fannie Mattingly.
Eva Dinsmore, ch. f., by Iroquois—Orphan Girl, a full sister to Helen Nichols.
Jack Joyner, b. g., by Luke Blackburn—Highland Lassie.
Pulitzer, b. g., by Bishop—Lucia.
Reiff, b. g., by Enquirer—Glenview.
Finance, ch. g., by Faustus—Talla Bena.
Inter Ocean, ch. g., by Enquirer—Bonnie Meade, full brother to C. H. Gillock.
Ingalls, ch. g., by Iroquois—Maud Ward, a half brother to Hugh Penny.
Wellington, b. g., by Okema—Hattie T.
Rose Olive, ch. f., by Luke Blackburn—Traviata.
Arena, b. f., by Aretino—Libby L.
Music, br. f., by Iroquois—Gypsy.

In addition to these, or those of them to survive and show quality, McCafferty will race Helen Nichols and Hugh Penny, both on the $60,000 American Derby of next year, Aloha, Fred Taral, and Queenie Trowbridge.

HAWTHORNE'S LEADING WINNERS.

Nearly $300,000 Has Been Distributed at the Meeting Now On.

The stables winning $2,000 and over at the Hawthorne meeting now in progress, with their winning animals, are given below:

Arkansaw Stable: Little Crete, $453; Chimes, $1,865	$2,318
J. M. Brown & Co.: Sam Farmer, $400; Maggie Lebus, $25; Paroiee, $2,142; Gov. Fifer, $2,099; Lady Blackburn, $227; Bobby Beach, $474; C. H. Gillock, $75; Johnetta, $450; Uncertainty, $75	5,967
Buckland Stables: McMurtry, $2,657; Sam Farmer, $475	3,132
Mrs. Ed Dunn: Elk Knight, $637; Ray Delmar, $1,449	2,086
Charter Oak stable: Minnie Cee, $99; Ray S., $1,567; Linda, $345	2,011
Ed Corrigan: Enthusiast, $1,092; Shoshone, $4,337; Gazette, $1,007; Ethel, $1,375; Cicero, $2,050; Mariner, $75; Union, $675; Mabel, $50; Helter Skelter, $1,650; Special, $3,650; Patience, $100; Fannie, $150; Fannie S., $3,828; Emma, $3,204; Ray B., $675; Libretto, $100	20,968
Cushing & Orth: Torrent, $375; Lookout, $2,192; Calhoun, $2,050	4,617
J. J. Coughlin: Ald. Morris, $825; First Ward, $2,578; My Queen, $75	3,478
P. Corrigan: Woodford, $1,692; Lizzie B., $425; Ella Duke, $457; Longwell, $75	2,649
Carlile & Shields: Gov. Adams, $1,253; Mantell, $1,025; Brookwood, $2,125; Rob Weitbrec, $50; Parson Crook, $425; Dungarven, $1,825; Josie M., $1,641; Prince Henry, $410	8,754
P. Dunne: Tom Jones, $141; Lew Carlile, $400; Engartia, $2,806; Westover, $525; Annie Race, $25; Pioneer, $600; Chippie, $75; Patrick, $6,100; Insolence, $716; Hawthorne, $2,653; Content, $1,515; Miss Spot, $1,007; Sunnybrook, $3,350	18,013
L. Ezell: St. Albans, $2,588; Speculation, $75; Lecoclus, $609; Thane, $825	4,097
C. P. Fink: Lena Frey, $661; Snarley the Smuggler, $762; Robespierre, $828; Rosewater, $82	2,733
Flash Stable: Silverado, $1,520; Bolster, $475; Highwayman, $594; Recherche, $635; Sunshine Whiskey, $2,375; Chapman, $1,725; Hilyar, $140; Magic, $75	7,525
C. C. Gower: Blaze Duke, $705; Horace Leland, $2,130; Scottish Bell, $129	2,964
T. Griffin: Issie O., $774; Carmen, $800; Lockport, $329; Henry Young, $1,433	4,336
N. S. Hall & Co.: Insolence, $25; Jake Allen, $975; Sunnybrook, $625; J. Freed, $400; Chauntress, $75; Chucara, $1,850; Annie Race, $1,050; Falerna, $124	4,899
Highland Grove Farm: Highland, $1,800; Doubtful, $222	2,022
Kentucky Stable: Mary McGowan, $661; Louise, $2,711; Bonnetta, $640; Lonnie B., $150; Major Tom, $858; Partenia, $450	5,550
Liberty Stable: Notus, $500; Foxhall, $2,326; Bismarck, $1,177; Bonnie True, $95	4,098
G. W. Leily & Son: Rosemont, $1,081; Kenwood, $559; Oregon Eclipse, $1,751	3,391
Lakeland Stable: Piccolo, $503; St. Croix, $523; Alice D., $586; Dollikins, $400; Ruby Payne, $475	2,487
W. Mulkey: Verge d'Or, $2,500; Harry Askew, $1,828; Royal Flush, $750; Immilda, $400; Major Dripps, $541; Belle Stout, $200	6,219
A. E. McLaughlin: Bankrupt, $1,538; Gilford, $1,430; World's Fair, $171	3,139
C. C. McCafferty: Ja Ja, $400; Haydee, $875; Forest King, $996; One Dime, $1,115; Silvia R., $805; Exclusion, $900; Lady Unde, $1,356; Laura B., $707; Tom Jones, $934; Londonville, $574; Billy Pinkerton, $662; Gray Goose, $1,591; Teutonic, $1,547; Fan King, $1,103; Birdie M., $117	14,195
Mrs. Charles McCafferty: Humming Bird, $2,135; One Dime, $425; Haydee, $57	2,617
D. J. McCarty: Brown Idle, $651; Bermuda, $770; Prize, $853; Oporto, $445; Sonoma Boy, $583; Bridal Veil, $500; Romair, $152; Hercules, $179	4,169
G. B. Morris: Pat Malloy Jr., $505; Estelle, $1,950; King Mac, $1,875; Lady Mary, $686; McMurtry, $2,328	7,244
New Memphis Stable: Inland, $500; Vaucluse, $1,919; Teutonic, $1,010	3,429
Orwell Stable: Pekin, $1,506; Emp. Billet, $1,553; Virden, $400	3,459
Primrose Stable: Ed Leonard, $1,475; Gould & Curry, $461; San Gabriel, $670; Toe Water, $400	3,006
G. W. Poole: Churchill Clark, $1,946; Lorenzo, $2,287; Whitehead, $135	4,368
Ruddy Bros.: Queen Isabella, $45; Big Three, $25; Tom Mackin, $400; Ed Bell, $1,132; Good Bye, $1,705; Johnny Greener, $2,301; Nannie Lord, $700	6,308
B. Ramsey: Rouser, $2,760; Zorilla, $170; Catherine B., $1,536	4,466
W. H. Roller: Azrael, $586; Lester, $3,425; Little Fred, $800; Sam Morton, $1,330	6,141
J. J. Sellers: The Hero, $1,975; Lulu May, $25; Well Used, $100	2,100
R. Soden: Betty Prather, $123; Ivanhoe, $1,873; Mirabeau, $275	2,271
H. Snider: Consignee, $2,182; Dixie, $69; Sam Sayre, $729; Georgie Hamline, $61; Laura Abrahams, $135	3,176
Santa Anita Stable: Santa Anna, $1,175; Esperanza, $470; Ogarita, $425; Santiago, $1,893; Lady Bess, $400; Cleopatra, $19; Eldorado, $450	7,481
Taylor & Caldwell: Juliet, $475; Aristocrat, $1,715; Ormonde, $1,914; Bimbo, $149; Steinway, $417	4,670
Miscellaneous	83,787
Total	$290,340

The Winning Jockeys List.

The jockeys who have won five or more races during the meeting are shown in the table below.

Jockeys.	Starts.	First.	Second.	Third.	Unplaced.
Allmark	11	5	1	2	3
Bunn	76	6	12	10	48
F. Bell	49	5	9	4	31
Covington	100	36	14	15	35
Cotrill	48	6	4	7	31
Fink	98	11	14	26	47
Fox	94	8	17	11	58
T. Griffin	71	17	13	7	34
H. Griffin	85	17	23	4	41
Hoggett	71	7	10	17	37
J. Irving	64	7	9	10	38
R. Jones	60	9	5	5	41
Jordan	62	9	10	9	34
Kuhn	114	10	10	11	83
Kunze	165	48	40	14	63
O. Lewis	45	6	7	7	25
Morris	74	10	12	12	40
J. Murphy	106	14	27	17	48
Miller	8	4	0	1	3
Madison	157	19	17	26	95
Overton	109	30	21	19	39
Penny	58	13	12	4	29
Perkinson	141	28	32	23	58
Regan	89	5	4	13	67
Ritchie	37	6	9	5	17
Slaughter	220	64	38	31	87
T. Sloan	69	12	6	9	42
Sanford	149	16	13	16	104
Slack	31	9	5	2	15
Taylor	53	10	2	5	36
Van Camp	77	5	5	9	58

ROBY HAS A LOSING GAME.

A Deficit of $1,000 Per Day to Be Cleared Up in the Foreign Book.

That all is not profit in racing the Roby people have had occasion to learn the last week. The track has been a steady loser since its start unless the foreign book has been a winner.

The track has hung up $2,100 a day in purses, and its expense for help, advertising, etc., has raised the daily outlay to $2,700 or $2,800. With ten books on each day, a gate of $200 (a fair estimate), and a good out-of-town pool-room revenue the club's receipts cannot be over $1,600, which leaves a deficit of over $1,000 to be made good in the foreign book.

MIKE DWYER'S ENORMOUS BET.

Losier's Loss Calls Up the Joe Cotton Race and the Plunger's Narrow Escape.

Mike Dwyer was at the Hoffman House, New York, a few evenings ago and saw in the newspapers that a young fellow named Losier had bet $20,000 to win $1,000 on Miss Belle and had lost. Mr. Dwyer smiled as though the incident recalled something in his own life, while his brother Phil remarked:

"That young man should have been chloroformed."

"That is what he told you," said Henry Stedaker, as he pointed to Mike, "on many occasions." And the conversation, in spite of Mike's evident desire to turn it, went back to the day when he made his famous wager on Joe Cotton. On that day and up to the race in which Joe was he was out about $6,000. Johnny Kelly, he of the suave smile and diplomatic demeanor, was at the time his commissioner. When the report of the odds came in Mike simply said he must make up a $6,000 loss. Kelly went to the ring and had to bet in the vicinity of $40,000 to make the $6,000. That day Joe Cotton, ridden in superb style by Jimmie McLaughlin, won by the very narrowest of margins, and had to break the record to do it. It would probably never have been brought to the surface but that Mr. Dwyer was seen talking earnestly with McLaughlin before the race, and evidently giving him strictest instructions. This was something so unusual that the reporters were on the scent of a story at once and finally learned the facts. McLaughlin said, in speaking of it, that Mr. Dwyer had simply told him the old horse was good in his opinion, and he wanted to see just how good he was. In all the years McLaughlin rode for the famous brothers, when Mike was betting tens of thousands of dollars, he never knew when he had bet and when he had not. He simply was to do the best he could to win, and there his duties and his knowledge began and ended.

A CRACK COLT'S EARNING CAPACITY.

Another Tremont Could Land $200,000 in Stakes in One Season.

Considering the great increase in the value of stakes and purses, and the augmented volume of racing in this country, which extends from the first day of January to the last day of December, inclusive, it cannot be said that the value of race-horses has increased in proportion, says Augur in the *Spirit*. If such celebrities as Hindoo, Duke of Magenta, Falsetto, and Dew Drop could command from $15,000 to $20,000 in their day, and prove that they were worth every cent paid for them, certainly the same class of animals, considering their much greater earning capacity, ought now to bring more than the $25,000 or $30,000 which they realize today.

What a good one can accomplish is shown by the recent careers of Tournament, Potomac, His Highness, Yorkville Belle, Tammany, Sir Francis, Don Alonzo, and others. All of these have been very large winners, and if some of them had been a little luckier there is no telling what some of them might have earned. Had Tammany remained right through the season and captured all of his engagements Mr. Daly would have been many thousands of dollars richer. Had Don Alonzo finished first on the several occasions that he was only beaten by the smallest margin his earnings would have footed up in excess of $100,000.

If an unbeatable colt like Tremont should sweep the 2-year-old board of 1893 as the black whirlwind did in 1886, and score thirteen consecutive victories in the richest stakes of the year, what would his earnings amount to? The sum total of Tremont's success in dollars earned was about $40,000. Now, if a colt should win the Great American, the Futurity, the Great Eclipse, the Junior Champion, and other prominent stakes to the number of thirteen next year his winnings would not fall short of $200,000.

MIKE DWYER'S STABLE WINNINGS.

The Brooklyn Turfman Captured Over a Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Below will be found the winnings of Mike Dwyer's stable last season. That useful handicap horse, Banquet, heads the list.

The winnings of the stable, $109,142, are remarkable when it is remembered that the 2-year-olds were really of no account, Hammie being the best of them, and he being no class to speak of. Lovelace was not purchased until late in the season, and most of his winnings went into John Hunter's pocket. Kingston and Raceland, after many a hard campaign, come to the front with nearly $30,000 between them. The table is:

Horse, age, sire, and dam.	Races.	First.	Second.	Third.	Unpl'd.	Amount won.
Banquet, b. g., 5, by imp. Rayon d'Or—Ella T.	28	14	5	4	5	$22,080
Kingston, br. h., a., by Spendthrift—imp. Kapanga	20	13	6	1	0	16,990
Nomad, b. c., 3, by Wildidle—imp. Amelia	35	13	11	7	4	14,717
Raceland, b. g., a., by imp. Billet—Calomel	21	7	3	6	5	12,260
Longstreet, br. h., 6, by Longfellow—Semper Idem	8	6	0	1	1	11,500
Hammie, b. c., 2, by imp. Charaxus—Ethie	18	5	4	1	8	9,095
Harvest, ch. c., 2, by Onondaga—Bliss	11	3	0	0	8	4,070
Dagonet, blk. c., 3, by Tremont—Fair Lady	17	3	2	5	7	3,330
Airshaft, ch. c., 3, by Ventilator—Pouch	24	4	2	4	14	2,985
Potomac, ch. c., 4, by imp. St. Blaise—Susquehanna	8	3	2	0	3	2,940
Airplant, ch. c., 3, by Ventilator—Bassinet	7	2	2	0	3	2,175
Stonenell, ch. c., 3, by imp. Stonehenge—Nell	3	2	1	0	0	1,950
Chicago, blk. c., 2, by Tremont—Echoless	7	1	2	0	4	1,650
Castaway II., b. h., 6, by Outcast—Lucy Lisle	12	1	3	1	7	1,500
St. Hubert, br. c., 3, by imp. Mortemer—imp. Sweet Home	17	0	4	3	10	975
Lovelace, br. c., 2, by Tremont—La Traviata	4	1	0	0	3	800
Airtight, ch. c., 3, by Ventilator—Fanfan	6	0	1	2	3	125
Totals	246	78	48	35	85	$109,142

La Fleche's Enormous Winnings for 1892.

The "crack" English 3-year-old filly La Fleche has been a wonderful bread-winner this season, in addition to having been one of the most successful 2-year-olds of 1891. She began by winning the One Thousand Guineas of the value of £3,650. In her next essay, the race for the Derby, she lost that rich event by three parts of a length to Sir Hugo, but finished in front of eleven others. She was more successful at her next outing, capturing the Oaks, worth £5,270. This she followed up by winning the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood, the Great Lancaster Plate of £10,000, the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, and the St. Leger.

This last named event has been won seven times by fillies during the past twenty years, by Marie Stuart, 1873; by Apology, in 1874; by Jannette, in 1878; by Dutch Oven, in 1882; by Seabreeze, in 1888; by Memoir, another daughter of St. Simon, 1890, and now by La Fleche. The last named has still another important engagement, the famous Cambridgeshire, in which she is to carry 119 pounds, and should she start and defeat all the first-class animals of different ages which are annually found contending for the handicap, she will have set the seal to her greatness.

John Porter, her trainer, who also has Orme in his stable, says: "La Fleche is the best mare I have ever trained."

The Bicycle Sulky's Western Debut.

Orrin Hickok's tale of the Western début of the bicycle sulky is amusing and pointed. The first was sent to Budd Doble at Terre Haute. Budd expressed his dislike to the cumbersome appearing vehicle in emphatic terms. He would not disgrace the great mare by making her haul it and as it was ponderous enough to weigh in the neighborhood of sixty pounds, it is not surprising that he declined to use it. Geers being a bicyclist did not share in the feeling and when Doble gave consent hitched a horse to it that he had just driven in 2:26½.

The mile was made several seconds faster and after cooling out another trial was given theregulation and 2:25¼ the result; another mile to the ungainly affair, 2:21½ was the sequel, and as Hickok tersely states there was a rush to the telegraph office to forward orders as soon as possible. In the short time that has elapsed since the new vehicle was introduced improvements have been made and now Nancy Hanks has one of thirty-five pounds in place of that which Doble rejected from its clumsy appearance. It was evidently only a "makeshift" when the old body and axle were used, depending upon forks and braces to give sufficient rigidity, built in the hurry consequent on the demand, as shown by the rush to telegraph by owners and drivers who attended the meeting at Detroit.

Doble's Peacemaker a Cheap Horse.

Abe Lincoln, the running horse, belongs to Urban, the elephant trainer of Forepaugh's show. Urban's boy was using him for a riding pony when Doble saw him at Philadelphia this spring. He had been bought in Canada for $65, in a drove of horses, and was trained to be used in driving elephants, a use that but few horses can be put to. When Doble tried his speed and found that he would be a worthy successor of Father John, he was told to take him. "If he is no good put him on the cars and send him back," said Urban. "If he dies throw him off the car. If he doesn't behave himself hit him over the head with one of these elephant hooks." He was tried and ran a mile in 2:04. Doble thought he would do to help the modern trotter change the 2:40 record to 2:04, and as usual Doble was right.

The Measurements of Ormonde.

The measurements of the English horse Ormonde, for which W. O. B. McDonough paid $150,000, show him to be a magnificent individual. Here they are:

	Feet.	Inches.
Height, 16 hands 1¼ inches, or	5	5½
Entire length from greatest projection of chest to greatest projection of quarter	5	4
Entire length from occiput (between ears) to root of tail	6	10
Length of head	2	1
Neck, narrowest part	1	1
From the "pin" or focus of the hair growth, immediately in front of the ilium, to the extreme projection of quarter	2	0
From elbow to stifle	2	9
FORE EXTREMITY.		
From ground to elbow	3	0
From ground to trapezium (back of knee)	1	8¾
Width below knee		3
Width immediately above knee		4¾
Width of arm at elbow level		7½
HIND EXTREMITY.		
From ground to point of oscalcis (hock)	2	2
Width below hock		3½
Width above hock (second thigh or gaskin)		6¼

Notes of the Trotters.

The 2:30 trotting and pacing list of 1892 will contain some 3,000 new-comers.

The next regular meeting of the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association will be held at the Victoria Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Nancy Hanks has trotted eight miles faster than any other trotter has ever gone one.

A colt belonging to Lee Stedman of Lexington, Ky., jumped over a stone fence at the bridge over the Kentucky River, at the mouth of Dix River, and fell about eighty feet into the water. It swam to the shore, rejoined its mother, and did not seem at all injured by its high fall.

The famous brood mare Belle of Clarence died at Clarence, Ia., Oct. 25. She was by Finch's St. Lawrence, and was the dam of Amanda T., 2:23¾; Bromo, 2:26; Clarence Girl, 2:26¾; Genevieve, 2:26¾; Edna W., 2:29; Eli, 2:30; Clarence King, 2:31¾; and three others with records below three minutes. She belonged to W. D. G. Cottrell.

The Kentucky *Advocate* says that Tom Hal, the sire of Hal Pointer, 2:05¾; Brown Hal, 2:12½; and Little Brown Jug, 2:11¾, was greatly abused in his day, being nearly ridden to death over rocky roads, and his shoulders badly galled by a drunken idiot in an elm-crotch saddle. For years he stood at a fee of $5 to insure, with no pay if he didn't get a good saddle horse.

Turf Notes.

On and after today the Hawthorne racing is likely to be on the inner track over a foot of sand. The tracks is nearly seven and one-half furlongs long.

Mat Storn has bought Modesto from George Poorman of San Francisco. Modesto is a yearling by Hyder Ali—Visalia by Joe Daniels, and is in the American Derby of 1894.

Mike Daly purchased Allan Bane and Irregular from Eugene Leigh just before the races Monday. He won with the former, but had to pay $1,205 to retain him after his victory.

Mrs. W. W. Lyles has bought Rosemont from G. W. Leihy & Son and Jack Richelieu from W. O. Scully for New Orleans racing. C. A. Mulholland has also bought Kenwood from the Leihys.

W. Hueston, who used to train the Excelsior Stable's horses and this year had charge of George M. Rye's lot, will handle Col. J. Ruppert Jr.'s string for him next year. Con Leighton has decided to open a public training stable.

Mr. Ehret made an uncommonly good bargain when he purchased Fairy, Sir Roy, and By Jove from the Hon. L. J. Rose for $10,000. They sold Saturday night for $19,200, Fairy alone fetching the price the trio had previously brought.

The California colt Wildwood that won, with weight up, at seven furlongs and one mile and a sixteenth within thirty minutes is a 3-year-old by Wildidle—Fedora IV. and owned by Brown, known in San Francisco as "Pedigree." He cannot be bought for $10,000.

The leading English jockeys up to Monday last were: Morny Cannon, 168 wins out of 669 mounts; G. Barrett, 148 in 641; J. Watts, 103 in 406; G. Chaloner, 77 in 400; C. Loates, 70 in 399; W. Bradford, 66 in 317; S. Chandley, 57 in 309; J. Woodburn, 57 in 320; F. Allsop, 55 in 528; and F. Rickaby, 51 in 350.

Giveaway, the 5-year-old mare, by Getaway, out of Minnie B., by Jack Boston, that J. J. McCafferty took East with his stable, died at Ogden while en route to San Francisco. She started at Monmouth, but was such a crazy, unreliable jade that McCafferty did not care to take any chances of getting into trouble through her. She was the property of the Lorraine Stable, and was to have been used for a coup in California.

W. O'B. Macdonough misses no good opportunity to add to his Menlo Park stud and is now on the lookout for mares worthy to mate with Ormonde. Among the recent purchases he has made are: Cousin Peggy (dam of Geraldine), 1876, by Woodburn, dam Peggy Ringgold, by Ringgold; Fanny D., 1874, full sister to Cousin Peggy; Mother Hubbard, 1885, by Rutherford, dam Fanny D.; Pet, by Norfolk, and Sinfire, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Cousin Peggy.

The value of the quadruple Control Stakes has been largely augmented, each event now being worth $5,000 (instead of $2,500), of which $4,000 to first, $750 to second, and $250 to third. The maiden allowance has been done away with, but in the Coney Island Jockey club's event the allowances have been increased. The total value of the Standard Stakes, also quadruple, is now $12,000, and of the Control Stakes $20,000, all guaranteed, and yet in either case a horse is eligible to start in any or all of the four events on payment of only $100. Owners never had a better offer made to them and the response should be warm. The date of closing for these events has also been changed from Dec. 13 to Dec. 15.

AMERICAN FAST CYCLISTS ARE LAZY.

That Is the Only Reason Why the English Riders Hold Distance Records.

Utterly unable to dislodge the American racing wheelmen from the premier position they hold at the short distances, the Englishmen have to content themselves with what they can pick up in the way of long-distance records. They are without any superiors over five miles, if exception be made in the case of Fournier, the Frenchman, who, though a professional, is greatly honored for his wonderful riding within the twenty-five-mile mark. Recently two Britons, Wass and Newland, who have steadily ridden together throughout the last season and placed several random records to their credit, have obliterated the figures which stood as the admiration of the world from twenty-six miles to fifty. The half-century was covered by them in 2 hours 15 minutes and 47 1-5 seconds, which is an improvement of 1 minute 13 1-5 seconds over the old time.

The new records are as follows:

Miles.	H. M. S.	Miles.	H. M. S.
26	1: 7:33 1-5	39	1:43:38 3-5
27	1:10:21 2-5	40	1:46:29 4-5
28	1:13: 4 2-5	41	1:49:22 1-5
29	1:15:51 1-5	42	1:52:16 1-5
30	1:18:33 1-5	43	1:55:10 2-5
31	1:21:19 3-5	44	1:58: 8 3-5
32	1:24: 5 2-5	45	2: 1: 5 2-5
33	1:26:50 3-5	46	2: 4: 5 4-5
34	1:29:38 2-5	47	2: 7: 6 4-5
35	1:32:23 3-5	48	2:10: 3 2-5
36	1:35: 9 2-5	49	2:12:54 4-5
37	1:37:58 4-5	50	2:15:47 1-5
38	1:40:47 2-5		

It is not easy to conjecture the cause of the superiority of the Britons over the Americans at tandem work, even at fifty miles, unless one discards everything to sustain the theory of laziness. In this country there are many men who by doubling up for a few weeks could give new figures for the "fifty" as easily as some of them have given new figures for the mile. Zimmerman and Dorntge for example, or Tyler and Lumsden, or Sanger and Taylor, or Hoyland Smith and Berlo, or Munger and Davis. These are but a few who could mate to good advantage. Doubtless Windle, were he at all covetous of the distinction, could find a man to keep him company in a record-breaking trial first at the short distances and eventually at the longer ones. But after our cracks have speeded for five miles they think they have done enough and stubbornly refuse to budge another inch.

Hoyland Smith once ventured to attack the hour record. He was unsuccessful, though he nailed the record for the twenty-fifth mile and established an American table up to that point, ab initio. Since that time there have been many who have threatened to improve on his performance, but none who justified, even by so much as an attempt, the confident expectations which were reposed in their fancied abilities. Something always went wrong; the men either tired of their training or viewed with dismay the severe strain of an hour or two hours' ride at a killing clip.

Graves, early in the season, showed that on the road he was a speedy man at twenty-five miles, but the promise he gave of doing something wonderful on the track was never fulfilled, for his suspension for violating one of the greatest of the commandments of the league cut short his career as an amateur and crushed his ambition. But this is wandering away to individual work. Yet it is the same apathy which marks it as marks the tandem work. Each is viewed with favor up to five miles and there dropped. No wonder, then, that the Britons and Frenchmen have gobbled everything beyond that point.

There is just a faint hope that next year this indifference to the long distance records will fade, and that American racing men will strive to capture every world's record. Already one learns that Waller, the Californian, burns with a consuming desire to outdo Shorland and Stephanie at the twenty-four-hour track game; that Dorntge, Penseyres, Hoyland Smith, George Thorne, and others, with their staying powers and speed, contemplate early and frequent assaults upon the 50 and 100 mile records; and that Sanger, Johnson, Rhodes, Smith, Munger, Zimmerman, Windle, Lumsden, Taylor, Tyler, and some few more have designs upon the records within the twenty-five-mile mark. Determined efforts should scoop in all these honors, for these are unusual men and far superior, even at the distances where they are at present in the shade, to those who shadow them. There is, however, a greater hope excited that as individuals they will shine to greater advantage than when paired on tandems or when grouped on triplets, for let what may be said in extenuation of American racing men and their incapacity at long distance work, singly or in couples or in triplets, the real reason they are not distinguished for brilliant tandem and triplet performances is because they are not generous enough to bisect or trisect any celebrity they can but are not inclined to earn.

THE SALISBURY TROTTERS HERE.

They and Their Owner Both in Chicago en Route for California.

Monroe Salisbury of Pleasonton, Cal., is at the Palmer House on his way home for the winter. J. H. Neal, his superintendent, will get in this morning with the famous Pleasonton string of trotters and pacers. They come from Birmingham Ala., and leave tonight for California. Mr. Salisbury is satisfied with his season, though Direct has become a keen disappointment to him. Over Direct Mr. Salisbury and George Starr fell out and Starr will not train and drive the string next season. John Kelly succeeds him. In the car are Flying Jib, 2:05¼; the best pacer of the season, Direct, 2:05½; the pacing phenomenon of last year, Directum, 2:11¾, easily the best 3-year-old race-horse of the season; Little Albert, 2:10¾, as true a racing trotter as was ever seen; Killarny Maid, 2:14½, a new pacer able to go much faster; James Madison, 2:17¾; San Pedro, 2:11¾, the pacing hearse horse who won twice in one week at Washington Park; Vic H., 2:13¾; Steve Whipple, 2:14; and Homestake, 2:14¾. An offer of $35,000 has been refused for Directum. Mr. Salisbury will return East early in the spring with such of those he takes back that are not outclassed by their records and some new recruits. His stable has won more than any other of the year.

BAKER KNOCKED OUT MOORE.

A Severe Prize Fight Near the Stock-Yards Luckily Won.

Henry Baker of Chicago whipped and knocked out Dick Moore of Minneapolis in fifteen rounds early yesterday morning in a hall near the stock-yards. Two hundred men saw the fight. Baker's was a lucky victory, Moore being settled by his head coming in contact with a ring stake. The fight was for $1,000 a side under Queensberry rules, with two-ounce gloves. Tim Hogan backed Moore and Jim Kinney, Baker. Sol Van Praag was referee. Moore was the 4 to 5 favorite. He weighed 149 pounds and Baker 162 pounds in the ring.

Moore was the aggressor throughout, earned first blood in the opening round, and administered severe punishment and got but little in return in the first six rounds. In the seventh round Baker rallied and the men mixed it up in severe style, both being heavily punished. Moore had a lot the better of the eighth round and the ninth was light. Baker pushed matters and checked Moore in the tenth, a furious round for both men in which Baker's weight told. The eleventh round was light. Moore came back and had a winning look in the twelfth round, but the thirteenth sent him back again, for though he got the better of the heavy exchanges, Baker finished strong.

Moore knocked Baker off his feet with a drive on the nose in the fourteenth round and finished like a winner. The men again mixed up the fighting in the fifteenth round, the opening of which was marked by heavy exchanges. After nearly two minutes' fighting Baker drove Moore's head back on a ring stake with a heavy left on the chin, cutting Moore's head and dazing him, and, following his advantage, knocked Moore out with a swinging right-hander on the jaw. Moore was out seventy seconds. The men are likely to make another match at once, Moore's backers not being satisfied with the result.

SWIFTS AND THISTLES DRAW A GAME.

The Teams Play a Close and Exciting Contest for the Jackson Cup.

The Swifts and Thistles added another game to their long list of contests. Matches between these two old opponents are always an attraction, and yesterday's attendance was the largest at any of the cup matches played this season. The grounds at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue were in excellent condition for football and the play of both teams of a high order.

Play began at 3:10, and for ten minutes the ball was kept in Thistle territory. Judd made a good stop, and then the conflict was transferred to the other end, Bates being compelled to save. The Swifts again returned, Aird making an excellent shot which Judd got away safely. Stewart bombarded and Aird centered to Cardwell, the latter's shot being stopped by Judd. Thistle pressed and McWhirter shot over. For some time the play was even, both sides invading. Judd was twice brought into action. Thistles pressed and McWhirter kicked a grand goal from the touch line. Both goal keepers made good stops after this and at half time the score was 1 to 0 in favor of the Thistles.

The second half was fast and furious and excitement ran high. Both goals were threatened and after ten minutes' play Cardwell eluded the opposing backs, passed to Carr, who kicked a goal. Both teams strove hard and the Swifts added a second point, Aird doing the trick from a good pass by Liddle. Within ten minutes of time the Thistles equalized from a bully round goal, Elliott adding the final touch. No other score was made and a draw resulted. The teams were as follows:

Thistle.	Positions.	Swifts.
Judge	Goal	Bates.
Hopkins Wright	Backs	Monroe. Campbell.
Cameron McDonald "Smith."	Half backs	Rooker. Monteith. Stewart.
McWhirter Hislop	Right forwards	Carr. Cardwell.
Connelly	Center	Liddle.
Elliott London	Left forwards	Aird. Milloy.

South-Siders Vanquish West-Enders.

Teams representing the South and West Sides played football yesterday, under English Rugby rules, at Thirty-sixth street and Indiana avenue. There was a large turnout of players, each side having seventeen men. The game was divided into four quarters of fifteen minutes, each side having the help of the wind alternately.

Most of the players were out of practice, and a few seemed to lack knowledge of the game. The kicking was poor, and much wild passing was indulged in. The South Side players proved to be the better team, and won by one goal, one try, and two touchdowns, making fourteen points in all. Tries were made by Edwards and Hobson, Gray kicking the goal.

Won by a Picked Team.

The O'Briens played a game of football at the Gaelic Athletic grounds yesterday afternoon with a team picked from the Emmetts, Innisfails, and Davitts and were defeated by a score of 5 to 3. The O'Briens were to play the championship game with the Innisfails yesterday and inasmuch as the Innisfails were not all present, the championship banner was presented to the O'Briens.

Oberlin Defeats the Ann Arbor Eleven.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Yesterday's game of football between the Oberlin eleven and the University of Michigan team resulted in a victory for the visitors by a score of 24 to 22.

General Sporting Notes.

Jerry Denny will remain in California all next year, having refused several offers from League teams.

Ireland is a great football country. A writer on the game there divides it into three classes—the Rugby, the Association, and the Gaelic. The writer outlines the play in these three styles, as follows: "In the Rugby you kick the ball; in Association you kick the man if you cannot kick the ball; and in Gaelic you kick the ball if you cannot kick the man."

IT TAKES FIRST RANK.

Illinois Leads in the Number of Exhibiters at the Fair.

Illinois takes first rank in number of exhibiters at the World's Fair. Those residing at Chicago were published in THE TRIBUNE several days ago. Following is the official list of exhibiters in Illinois outside of Chicago:

A—Amateur Electrician, Ravenswood; Air Brush Mfg. Co., Rockford; American Well Wks., Aurora; Acme Harvester Co., Pekin; Acme Machine Co., Moline; Avery & Rouse Steam Thresher Co., Peoria; Avery Planter Co., Peoria; Allen, F. S., Joliet.

B—Bechtel, P. A. & Sons, Staunton; Burton, Z. L., Quincy; Blakeslee Mfg. Co., Duquoin; Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., Moline; Barnes, W. F. & J. Co., Rockford; Buzzacott, F. H., Fort Sheridan; Barlow Corn Planter Co., Quincy; Brown, F. D., Quincy; Butterworth, F., Quincy; Bridgman, H. M., Blue Island.

C—Cochennour, J. S., & Co., Olney; Central Furniture Co., Rockford; Chicago Shipbuilding Co., Colehour; Columbia Tablet Co., Decatur; Comstock-Castle Stove Co., Quincy; Channon-Emery Stove Co., Quincy; Cochrane, Mrs. J. G., Shelbyville; Columbian Organ & Piano Co., Grand Crossing; Collins Plow Co., Quincy; Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia; Cinderella Water Filter Co., Crystal Lake; Cork-Faced Collar Co., Lincoln.

D—Deere & Co., Moline; Decatur Leader Mfg. Co., Decatur; Dadant, C., & Sons, Hamilton; Deere & Mansur Co., Moline; Dirkson, G., Silver Filigree Mfg. Co., Freeport; Diffenbaugh, Lizzie, Freeport; Davenport, J. P., Downer's Grove.

E—Elgin Tel. Co., Elgin; Elgin Watch Case Co., Elgin; Emerson, Talcott & Co., Rockford; Excelsior Furniture Co., Rockford; East Rockford Furniture Co., Rockford; Elgin Wind, Power and Pump Co., Elgin; Earle, G., & Co., Quincy; Eagen, C. E., Englewood; Elgin Condensed Milk Co., Elgin.

F—Forest City Furniture Co., Rockford; Fulwider & McVay, Paris; Faries, E., Decatur; Freeport Bicycle Mfg. Co., Freeport; Fox Solid Pressed Steel Co., Joliet.

G—Gray, E., Highland Park; Gault Artificial Limb Co., Woodstock; Grand Detour Plow Co., Dixon; Gaston, A., Lacon; Garden City Terra Cotta Co., Ottawa; Gould, A. W., Hinsdale; Gurley, E. F. E., Danville.

H—Hunt, Helm & Ferris, Harwood; Hodgson, Miss E., Pekin; Hubbark, I. G., Nokomis; Horrie, J., Morris; Hawken, W. R., Vryrar, Rockford; Hayes Pump and Planter Co., Galva; Hetherington, C., Hyde Park; Heitkamp, Mrs. D., Evanston; Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland; Hill, D., Dundee; Henney Buggy Co., Freeport; Haworth & Sons, Decatur; Hicks & Owens, Englewood; Hawley, M. A., Dixon.

I—Illinois Bolt and Iron Co., Carpentersville; Illinois Chair Co., Rockford; Ide, A. L. & Son, Springfield; Illinois Horticultural Society, Savoy.

J—Joliet Mfg. Co., Joliet; Joliet Strowbridge Co., Joliet; Johnson, F. C., Kishwaukee; Johnston, D. P., Pullman.

K—Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling; Knox, Ada, Princeton; Kappa, W. J. H., Quincy.

L—Leach, Roaster & Baker Co., Paxton; Lehman & Moore, Decatur; Larkin, E. L., Galesburg; Litzell, J. C., M. D., Rockford.

M—Moline Wagon Co., Moline; Mechanics' Furniture Co., Rockford; Moline Plow Co., Moline; May Bros., Galesburg; Miller, Addie D., Oak Park; Marseilles Mfg. Co., Marseilles; Morgan, S. J., La Grange; Manger, P. J., Lincoln; Mosely & Co., Elgin; McIntire, Lettie, Wilmington; McCallum, J., Mfg. Co., Elgin; McCallum Steel Wheel Wagon Co., Elgin; Morgan, A. W., Springfield; Musselman, D. L., Quincy; Mt. Carmel Mch. and Pully Co., Mt. Carmel; McCormick & Perkins, Elgin; Madison Car Co., Madison; March, Mrs. M. A., Naples.

N—Noble Mfg. Co., Englewood; National Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere; National Ladder Co., Clyde.

O—O'Hara, J. H., Plano.

P—Pekin Plow Co., Pekin; Phœnix Furniture Co., Rockford; Peoria Steel and Iron Co., Peoria; Perkins, H. H., Manufacturing Co., Kewanee; Potter, J. E., Ottawa; Pattison, J. W., Jacksonville; Price, T. J. and J. M., Macomb; Presbyterian Church in U. S., per G. E. Morrow, Champaign.

Q—Quincy Floor Plate & S. Mfg. Co., Quincy; Quincy Baling Press Co., Quincy.

R—Ricker, The E. H. Co., Elgin; Rockford Chair & Furniture Co., Rockford; Rockford Desk and Furniture Co., Rockford; Rockford Cabinet Co., Rockford; Rockford Mantel & Furniture Co., Rockford; Rockford Co-operative Furniture Co., Rockford; Rockford Union Furniture Co., Rockford; Rockford Standard Furn. Co., Rockford; Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island; Romengi, E., La Grange; Rouse, Hazard & Co., Peoria; Rouse, Duryea Cycle Co., Peoria; Rawles, J., Bushnell; Rock Falls Mfg. Co., Sterling; Reliable Incubator and Breeding Co., Quincy; Rock Island Buggy Co., Rock Island; Right Worthy Grand Lodge, Loda.

S—Sandwich Mfg. Co., Sandwich; Sattley Mfg. Co., Springfield; Sechler, D. M. Carriage Co., Moline; Stover Bicycle Mfg. Co., Freeport; Skandia Furn. Co., Rockford; Sterling Mfg. Co., Sterling; Sharples, P. M., Elgin; Sargent, D. F. & Co., Geneseo; Skandia Plow Co., Rockford; Slinn, J. B., Chillicothe; Sandwich Enterprise Co., Sandwich; Sperry, D. R. & Co., Batavia; Stover Manufacturing Company, Freeport; Sisson, H. W., Monmouth; Stahl, W., Quincy; Swaren, W. A., Robinson; Standard Stone Service Company, Freeport.

T—Tubbs, Mary J., Englewood; Todd, J. T., Newman; Thorne, Miss B. K., Quincy.

U—United States Wind Engine and Pump Company, Batavia; United States Wire Mattress Company, Decatur.

V—Vallie, E. O., Oak Park.

W—Weir, The Plow Co., Monmouth; Williams, White & Co., Moline; Western Wheeler Scraper Co., Aurora; White, A. & Co., Geneseo; West End Furniture Co., Rockford; White, W. R., Bloomington; Western Cottage Organ Co., Ottawa; Wayne Sulkyette and Road Cart Co., Decatur; Woodbridge, Miss A. B., Lee Center; Woodmanse & Howitt Mfg. Co., Freeport; West, L. M., Mfg. Co., Rockford; Wilman, Simon, Simons; Western Military Academy, Upper Alton; Wheaton College, Wheaton; Western Clock Mfg. Co., La Salle; Warren & Durfee Mfg. Co., Decatur.

A Distinction with a Difference.

"The enterprise has money in it, then?"

"Plenty."

"Then, what is wanted is a man of integrity to promote it."

"No man of integrity will touch it."

"H'm! Then we must get a man of supposed integrity."—*New York Press.*

NO GOLD SHIPMENTS.

PROSPECT THAT NONE WILL BE MADE FOR SOME TIME.

There Is No Demand for It on the Continent, and London Has Lately Been a Buyer of Stocks—Good Business Promised for Railroads Moving the Heavy Crops in the Missouri River Country—Good Showing Made by the Colorado Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The market movement the past week has been within narrow limits, but the close Saturday was strong on a favorable bank statement and the weaker tone of foreign exchange.

The rise in the rates of exchange had caused much uneasiness. It was rumored Thursday that there would be shipments of gold Saturday and the stock market was quite depressed by the reports. None were made, however, and it does not appear now that any are likely to be made.

Gold could have been shipped to the continent at the quoted rates, but there was no demand, and since then London has been a buyer of stocks. Had there been a shipment, even of a small amount, it would have had a chilling effect, for it would come as much out of season as a snow squall in July. Clearly the bank managers did not look for any trouble in that direction, for rates of interest have been reduced, and Saturday's bank statement indicates that money is returning from the West.

The London buying has doubtless been rather more to cover shorts than for the long account, but there has been a fair amount of buying for the latter also, and there is good reason for expecting this to increase.

The most active stocks have been the industrials, and among the railroads the Northern Pacific, Reading, and St. Paul. The Gould stocks have been weak. George Gould, who is understood to be voicing his father's sentiments, is quoted as taking a despondent view of business in the southwest, on account of the short cotton crop and the shortage in corn, which is of poor quality also. The weakness in Missouri Pacific and the drop in Texas Pacific securities are interpreted as being due to this.

Missouri Country Full of Grain.

Contrariwise, Rock Island officials say that they do not see the outlook that way and assert that the country contiguous to and west of the Missouri River is full of grain, assuring a big business all winter. Officers of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road also say that they consider the prospects for a good winter's business to be first rate. The late decrease in earnings for their road is due entirely to the blockade at Laredo, where they had 830 cars loaded with corn for Mexico blocked, waiting to be hauled over the border. This cut down their transportation facilities and caused the comparative decrease in earnings.

As to the Texas Pacific that unhappy property seems destined always to be used as a feeder to some other part of the Gould system, but the rumors of a default on the first mortgage 5s may be safely put down as baseless. The road is necessary to Mr. Gould and he is not likely to run the risk of the bondholders taking it out of his hands. Besides, the road can easily earn the interest if he chooses to let it.

Among the industrials, distillers' trust has led all the others in the amount of business done, it having become one of the most active trading stocks on the list. The bears have been after it in great force, pounding and hammering it in the market on every opportunity, firing statistics and arithmetical calculations at it in the newspapers, but somehow it comes up smiling again after every raid.

The talk about an increase in the tax on whisky, to make up the deficit of revenue, has become definite. It is asserted as a fact that a recommendation will be sent to Congress that an increase of 45 cents a gallon be made.

National Lead, which was raided on the idea that it would be hurt by reduction of the tariff, is picking up again. The insiders say they do not care if the tariff is reduced; their business is secure and the earnings are large enough after paying 7 per cent on the preferred to make a good dividend on the common.

Good Trade by the Colorado Company.

The Colorado Development company has just made a good trade. When the Colorado Coal company was reorganized the lands it owned were thrown out of the deal so as to simplify matters and were taken by a new company organized for the purpose, called the Development company. The trade it has made is this: It took its $944,000 of land notes, bearing 7 per cent interest, and issued against them $645,000 6 per cent collateral trust bonds, running five years. These it sold at par, less commission, and with the proceeds paid off its floating debt. This trade, and the trade with the reorganized Colorado Coal company, leave the Development company about $300,000 to the good, with its old lands, and a comfortable sum in cash in its treasury. Officers of the company are greatly pleased over the transaction, which they say "was all done in six hours."

Another low-priced stock in which recent transactions deserve mention is Pacific Mail. The Panama railroad company, it is stated, will sever its relations with it after February, and put on its own steamers with a view to taking the west coast trade up the coast of Mexico and down to Chile. It is understood that the Pacific Mail company will continue only in the China and North Pacific coast trade. If this be done the Pacific railroads will doubtless discontinue the subsidy they pay the company now.

Northern Pacific stocks have been rather strong and it is somewhat cruelly said that the buying is on the theory that Mr. Villard is to retire from the company to take the post of Minister to Berlin. If any of the securities of the company are a purchase at present prices one would suppose it should be the 5 per cent consols, now quoted about 73. The earnings ought to improve, for trade is gradually picking up on the coast and the World's Fair will certainly help the company. Colorado people are reckoning on a great influx of travelers to their State from the Fair. It is the favorite resort of the English.

World's Fair a Speculative Factor.

Mr. Keene considers the World's Fair one of the greatest speculative factors on the bull side.

"Take the English papers," he says, "and note what they say of the preparations to visit Chicago. The steamship companies are booking passages now. There will be 250,000 travelers. The majority of them will be people of means, not one of whom will get out of the country without spending $1,000. Then consider what will be the investments made here after these people have seen the opportunities such a growing country as this offers."

Mr. Keene also thinks the market will be greatly helped by the repeal of the Sherman silver law. A similar opinion is that strongly expressed by Mr. Cammack. In response to an inquiry as to how he viewed the present situation, he said: "I'm not talking stocks. The thing that the country needs is the repeal of the Sherman law. The tariff may wait—that can't. It's hurting us every day. It hurts our credit abroad, this constant making of silver money. Not that we can't pay 100 cents on the dollar—we can, and have 100 cents left. But you can't persuade other people of it. They won't buy. We get this dribble of our securities all the time."

Mr. Cammack added that in his view "the incoming administration had more serious problems before it than any other since Lincoln went in." There was an empty treasury, the controversy over silver, and the popular demand for tariff reduction, with a revenue insufficient now to meet out-goes. To this was added short crops of cotton and corn. "If this does not call for all the wisdom of the world to deal with it, I don't know what does," said he.

A Love-Flower Song.

You, in your sweet home where the orange-blooms
Scent the soft, summer air;
And I, all lonely where the mountain-glooms
Fall desolate and drear!
And yet—your dreams, sea-wafted, seem to bring
Such bloom from heavens of blue,
My winter feels the flower of the spring
And thrills with song for you!
Winds of the gulf, that blow the white-sailed ships
Safe to the tropic isles,
Blow me one rose kissed crimson with her lips
And glorious with her smiles!
One deathless rose, O winds! waft to my heart—
Fond idol-worshiper!—
That I may tear its living leaves apart
And kiss them back to her!
—*Frank L. Stanton.*

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Scathing Review of the Lighthouse Board.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 20.—Gen. Alger, wishing to know as a vessel-owner whether his property was placed in jeopardy by reason of the disapproval of the plans of Ludlow and Heyerman for lighting the St. Mary's River and the removal of those officers, requested Col. John Atkinson, a leading attorney of this city, to examine the case and see what might be done to right what Gen. Alger called a great wrong. Col. Atkinson's report is a most scathing review of the Lighthouse Board's action. His conclusion is that the board acted first as accusers then as prosecutors, and finally as judges, and that the trouble comes from the ideas of military discipline of the civilian members of the board, first in assuming that the board is military in its character, and second that its members must obey orders, even when opposed to the statutes of the United States. Col. Atkinson states: "I have searched in vain for any trace of disrespect. The only communication which the Secretary of the Treasury complained of was that of June 15, referring the board to the statute against 'false lights,' but the board had voted to ask the dismissal of the officers the day before, so that this communication cannot be the disrespect complained of." He concludes by saying that a great wrong has been done. The official records of the board have been sullied by serious and baseless charges which no court of inquiry can obliberate. The board may set it right and ought to do so. The Secretary of the Treasury also has the power to do so.

About the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Lackawanna line steamer Newburg went ashore at Point Burcell on the north shore of Lake Erie, in a snowstorm yesterday morning. The steamer at once filled with water, and it is feared that it will sink in the quicksand as many other craft have heretofore done. The Newburg has twenty-seven carloads of flour, 100 tons of pig-iron, and two carloads of rags. Capt. Thomas Maytham, with the tug Gee, has gone to the wreck, and pumps have been ordered from Port Colborne. The Newburg is owned by the Kelderhouse syndicate, and is insured for $30,800, equally divided between Smith, Davis & Co. of Buffalo and Crosby & Macdonald of Chicago. It is under charter to the Lackawanna line.

The steamer F. and P. M. No. 2 is ashore eight miles east of the Newburg. It has a cargo of flour and general freight from Lake Superior to Buffalo. It is thought it is in a much better place than the Newburg.

Steamer J. H. Farwell ran great risk last night of destruction by fire from a naphtha lamp, upset in its pilot-house while coaling. It escaped with the destruction of the cabin and the steering-gear near it.

AMHERSTBURG, ONT., Nov. 20.—The steamer Susan E. Peck, bound up, and the schooner Nelson, bound down, in tow of the steamer A. Folsom, collided at Lime Kilns crossing at 7:30 this morning. The Nelson sank two miles below Bois Blanc Island in twenty-one feet of water. Its cargo of 50,000 bu of wheat from Chicago is all wet. The wrecker Saginaw, with steam-pumps, has gone to the wreck. The Nelson is insured for about $17,000.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Arrived—Propellers John Otis, Escanaba; S. K. Martin, Menominee; W. P. Thew, Two Rivers; schooner Emily and Eliza, Newport, lumber. Propeller F. & P. M. No. 3, Ludington, salt. Propellers W. J. Averill, A. McVittie, Ogdensburg; Atlanta, Manitowoc; Rochester, Buffalo, sundries. Cleared—Propeller Fayette, Cheboygan; schooners George A. Marsh, Frankfort; Robert Howlett, Grand Haven; J. Loomis McLaren, Manistee; Rising Star, Marinette; Emily and Eliza, Newport, light. Propellers Thomas Davidson, Kate Buttironi, Buffalo; Ohio, Sarnia, grain.

Vessel Movements.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Cleared—Massachusetts.

PORT WASHINGTON, WIS.—Sheltered—Mary Mills. Southeast gale.

MACKINAW.—Down—Wilbur, 7:40. Wind, southeast, strong; snowing hard.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived, St. Paul, Scotia, Penokee, Massasoit, Pringle, Montana.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—Cleared—Allegheny and consorts, Tonawanda; Sicken and consorts, Detroit.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Roumania. Cleared — Codorus, Mowatt, Chicago; Maine, McDougall, Bay City.

WELLAND CANAL.—Down—Passed Port Colborne—Gov. Smith, Denver, Ogdensburg, Ishpeming, Oswego. Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—Frost, Chicago.

PORT HURON, MICH.—The following boats have gone into winter quarters: Mary Jackson, Cataract, Arenac, Campbell, Tyson, Fairmount Cleveland.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Joys, Ellsworth, Bower, Fuller, Wilber, Ford River. Up—M. C. Neff, Frank Woods, Colborn, Spear. Sheltered—Lumberman, Magill, Merrill. Wind southeast, gale.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Lansing, Flower, J. D. Marshall, J. Owen, Russia, Grand Traverse, Owego, Seneca. Cleared—Merchandise, Chemung, Chicago; coal Northern Queen, Duluth; Pillsbury, Gladstone.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Sailed—City of Concord, Dunford, South Chicago; Rand, Allmendinger, Milwaukee; Buckley, Ida E., Marshall, Wente, Chicago. Sheltered—Merrill, Simpson, Ada Medora, Wing, Royce.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—The wind is increasing in velocity tonight, and the southeast gale is accompanied by heavy snow. The St. Joseph and consort, R. P. Mason, and Hartford came in for shelter this evening.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived — John Duncan, Naples, Mitchell, Corsica, Norman, Christie, Cambria, Wade, City New York, M. Green. Sailed—Queen of West, May Richards, Schlesinger, Flint, Erie ports. Wind—Southeast gale.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Cumberland, Penobscot, Calkins, Oregon, Prescott, Arctic, Ida E. Burroughs, Christie, Gardner, Ogarita, Rand, Augustas, Champion. Departed—Lumberman, Arcadia, Covill, Gill, Menominee; Bauer, Hartford, Ellsworth, Escanaba.

SAULT STE MARIE, MICH.—The Canadian schooner Glenora is still missing. The tug Walker, after a long search for her, returned this afternoon for fuel. Capt. J. J. Rardon of Chicago, representing the underwriters, arrived here today and chartered a tug to search for the missing boat. The steamer Pontiac arrived here in good shape at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

DETROIT, MICH.—The schooner Nelson, sunk below Amherstburg, is owned by William Mitchell of Bay City. The wrecker Saginaw, with two steam pumps and a diver on board, left here at 2 p. m. for the wreck. The wrecker Wales, with three pumps, left for the F. & P. M. No. 2. The wrecker Onaping left tonight for the Sanilac, aground at Bois Blanc. The Saginaw released the Andaste from Grosse Point this morning. The Lyon completed repairs and left for Buffalo this morning.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Elphicke, Prentice, Middlesex, 8 a. m.; W. B. Morley, Rosedale, 9:30; Hundred Four, Gilbert, 11; Mather, Hundred Sixteen, 1 p. m.; Hesper, Peerless, 2; Yakima, Wadena, 4. Down—Maruba, 7:30 a. m.; Williams, 9; North Star, 10; America, noon; Glasgow, 1:30 p. m.; Uganda, 3; Fayette Brown, India, Walker, 5; Manitoba, Livingstone, Northern Light, Pioneer, 7:30.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Delaware, 9:10 last night; Conestoga, 10; Oceanica, 3:40 a. m.; Greene, George, 5; Hurlbut consort, 7; Curtis consorts, 7:30; Robert Mills, 8:15; Barnum, 9:15; Mahoning, 1:20 p. m.; Harlem, 2:40; Mariposa, 4; Jewett, 5. Up—Conemaugh, 2 a. m.; Clarion, 5:40; Tioga, 6; Gilbert, Johnson consort, 6:15; Maggie Duncan, 6:30; Florida, Fessenden, 7:40; Boyce consort, 8; Rhoda Emily, 8:15; Ira Owen, C. P. Minch, 8:30; Saxon, 8:40; Mercur, 9:15; La Salle, 10:15. Southeast gale; cold; snowing.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Atlantic, 10 last night; Wilhelm and consorts, 10:30; Coffinberry, Galatea, 12:20 a. m.; Marina, Maruba, 12:40; Charles Lockwood, 1; Kate Williams and consort, 1:30; Our Son, 2:20; Langell, 3; Rhoda Stewart and consorts, 3:20; Mackinac, 4; Schuylkill, 5; Nelson Mills and barges, Pope, 6:20; Ida Torrent and consort, Mariska, 6:30; Kendall, 8; Lothair, Sligo, Scott, 8:30; Donaldson and barges, 9:30; John Hall, 10; McBrier, 10:30; Wawatam, 1:15 p. m.; Iron Chief and consort, 2:30. Up—Pueblo, Gogebic, 10 last night; Omaha, New Orleans, 10:30; Wyoming Jr., 11:20; Wheeler, Ashland, midnight; Corona, 1:30 a. m.; Gratwick, 3:40; Alaska, 4; Oneida, 5; Macy, Wilson, 5:30; Elfin-Mere, 9; William Chisholm, 10; Ontario, 11; Frontenac, 11:20; Thomas Palmer, 12:30 p. m.; Milwaukee, 1:40; Root, 2:15; Vulcan, 2:40; Marion, 3; Continental, Northern King, Gladstone, 3:40; Armour, 4:20.

PORT HURON—Up—Thompson and consort, Boston, 5:20; Sawyer and consorts, S. E. Veck, 6; Tower Jr., Maine and barges, 6:30; Joliet, 6:50; Genoa, City of Cleveland, 7:40. Down—Syracuse, Oneida, Smith, 6; Garden City and barges, 6:15. Wind—South and fresh.

LIME KILNS.—Down—Avon, 12; Forest City, McGregor, 6:40 a. m.; Folsom and consorts, 7:15; Wallula and consort, 7:30; Charles Lockwood, 8; Mary Pringle and barge, 8:40; Langell, 8:50; Stephen Clark and barges, Tice and barges, Briton, 9:20; Masaba, 9:40; Schuylkill, 11:15; Red White Blue, Castle, Our Son, Stewart and barges, 11:30; Panther, Massasoit, Penokee, noon; Devereux, 12:20 p. m.; Andaste, Mariska, Conestoga, 12:30; Algonquin, 12:40; Craig, Alverson, Sage, 1; Pringle and barges, 1:20; Lyon, 1:30; Pope, 1:50; Plankinton, 2:30; Pilgrim, 3:40; Kendall, Coffinberry, Galatea, 4; Nelson Mills barges, 4:30; Queen of Lakes, 5. Up—Hale, Todd, 11 last night; Pawnee and barges, 11:30; William Chisholm, 1:30 a. m.; Tower and consort, 3:30; Frontenac, Continental, Milwaukee, 4; Palmer, 4:15; Marion, 5:15; Newaygo, 5:40; Armour, 6:40; Gladstone, Vulcan, 7; Susan Peck, Thomson and consort, 7:20; Cleveland, Northern King, 8; Boston, Nicol, 9:20; Clyde, 10:15; Marquette, 10:30; Hadley, Joliet, Genoa, Voges, 10:50; Edward Smith and barges, 12:20 p. m.; Grecian, 2:50; Chemung, 4:20; Wissahickon, 4:40.

Marine Notes.

The schooner Lottie Cooper is reported as being dismasted at Holland, Mich. A tug will tow her to Sheboygan.

The steamer Escanaba, without cargo, ran on the big bowlder which lies close to the channel in the south fork at Thirty-fifth street. It is feared that the steamer will be seriously damaged before it can be got afloat.

The schooner L. M. Davis, bound from Milwaukee to Muskegon, put in here yesterday with Capt. F. N. Barnes dangerously ill. A physician was summoned. The schooner will remain in port until Capt. Barnes becomes better.

The Inevitable.

"Have you finished that address of mine on 'Modern Progress?'" asked the great man of his private secretary.

"Yes, sir," replied the brainy hireling.

"Have you put in everything you could think of relating to the subject?"

"Yes, sir, I have made it very exhaustive; I don't think anything further could be said."

"Very well; just say at the beginning that 'I regret that, owing to the brief time allotted to me, I will be unable to go as fully into the subject as I could wish,' and let me have it."—*Puck.*

Valuables.

Witherby—"That's a nice little safe you have for your home, old man. I suppose that is for your wife's use?"

Plankington—"Not much. She hasn't even the combination."

Witherby—"You must keep something very valuable in it, not even to let your wife know the combination of it."

Plankington—"You bet I do. I keep all my collar buttons and shoestrings in that safe."—*Judge.*

Georgia's Official Vote.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 19.—The official vote of the State of Georgia in the national election was as follows: Total vote, 223,981; of these Cleveland received 129,386; Harrison, 43,305; Weaver, 42,939; Bidwell, 988; scattering, 2,363; Cleveland's plurality over Harrison, 81,081. His majority over all candidates combined was 34,791.

An Open Confession.

Englishman—"Our holidays are usually dull. Do you find your fast days wearing in this country?"

American—"No. It's the fast nights that play the deuce with a fellow in this country."—*New York Press.*

HOW TO BE GRACEFUL

THAT IS WHAT MRS. EDMUND RUSSELL IS HERE TO TEACH.

A Pupil of Delsarte the Younger Arrives in Chicago to Give a Course of Drawing-room Lessons on Expression—"The Women of Today Are Studying; It Is Not Fashionable to Be Pale, Weak, and Silly"—Remenyi, the Celebrated Violinist, Spends Sunday in the City.

Who is Mrs. Edmund Russell? Guests of the Virginia have been asking that question ever since the first time she entered the dining-room of that hostelry one day last week. But ask the ladies of New York's four hundred and they will say "Why, Mrs. Russell taught us how to walk, how to bow, how to sit in a chair, how to arise, how to talk, and how to dress and still preserve our health." And this is Mrs. Russell's vocation.

As she stood before her caller, gracefully leaning against an oak desk, she commenced to ramble away on the subject of her work. Attired in a simple princess dress, draped with an oriental shawl, which fell in modest and artistic lines covering the figure, she was the picture of comfort and ease. Ashes of roses was the color, with shoes without heels to match, and jewelry that softly contrasted. She is just below medium height, plump, has dark blue eyes, dark eyelashes, and a wealth of black hair.

Mrs. Russell is a pupil of Delsarte the younger. She has taught the ladies of London and New York the laws of expression, has just arrived from Tuxedo and is going to give a course of drawing-room lessons on expression to Chicago society ladies. In speaking of her work she said by way of introduction:

"Delsarte discovered certain laws of expression and demonstrated how they could be used in creating art. The subject of dress I will hardly talk upon here, but expression will be my principal subject. What about dress? The great fault today is the fact that all the women try to wear dresses as nearly alike as possible because if they wear anything away from the ordinary they would create comment, but if these same ladies were never out of their own homes they would by natural instinct attire themselves in something soft and feminine. They must be taught their individual needs.

"The most talked about dress I own now cost but 65 cents. It was not the material so much, but the manner in which it was worn. In my life I wish to be able to make any possible motion and breathe easily, consequently I have to avoid the tighness and stiffness of the ordinary garment and wear drapery."

"And what about expression?"

"Well, nine people out of ten don't know how to bow. Some will jerk their head in an almost insolent manner, others will hold their hands out like two sticks and give a nod; but few actually know how to display the poetry of motion that should and can be shown in one of these courtesies. In Newport I made the body my special study, teaching the laws of the human body for the purpose of acquiring eloquence, dignity, grace, and charm. More than half the people we know walk on their heels, giving their entire body a stiffness that is harsh to look at. There is no necessity of this if the proper muscles are trained and all the relative parts of the leg are used as taught and trained by Delsarte. Don't think for a moment that this teaching is a fad. The society leaders of this country are studying it and it is doing them good. And I find that the society women of today are not absorbed in frivolities as of old. The women are studying today and it is becoming an acknowledged fact that it requires not money but brains, force, and character to become a leader of society. It is not an uncommon thing for me to drop in on society leaders in the midst of their study of Oriental languages, and religion, philosophy, psychology, and even the Bible. Today it is not fashionable to be pale, sick, and silly."

Edouard Remenyi, the celebrated Hungarian violinist, was at the Lexington Hotel yesterday. Two weeks ago he opened his concert tour in New York and yesterday he stopped over in this city en route to the West. This old rover, who has circumnavigated the globe so many times, appears hardly a whit changed in personal appearance, though he has passed the three score mile post of life. His tour this season has been very successful. Remenyi is the possessor of a fine collection of violins, which he displayed yesterday. This collection includes choice specimens of Amati, Cremona, Guanarius, Stradivarius, Lupot, and others. His especial favorite is a Lupot, which he calls "Her Ladyship." It was made in Paris in 1818. Remenyi is also the owner of the finest viola in the world. It is known as the "Cathedral," and was made by Oaola Magini in Breschia in 1617. It is valued at $7,500, which sum Remenyi has often refused. When traveling his violins are insured for their full value—over $60,000.

Grand Pacific—Edouard Remenyi, Hungary; George W. Newkirk, Butte, Mont.; H. C. Reese, St. Louis; William D. Galbraith, New York; J. R. Hazen, New York; Otto Vampter, New York; N. C. Abbott, Lincoln, Neb.; R. B. Young, Mount Sterling, Ky.

Auditorium—Udolphe Snead, Louisville; Ben. F. Hunt Jr., Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Douglas, New York; C. L. Webster, Burlington, Vt.; A. K. Baldwin, Cleveland, O.; R. B. Jackson and wife, Detroit; Charles C. Upham, Lincoln, Neb.

Richelieu — G. F. Bardeen, Kalamazoo, Mich.; H. M. Stickney, New York; Andrew Herrling, C. A. Holt, Staunton, Va.; H. A. Millard, Burlington, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Grosty, Baltimore.

Wellington—F. C. Allen, New York; J. W. Phillips, Providence; A. B. Bowie and wife, Salt Lake City; O. M. Lawrence, St. Louis; R. Kessler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. A. C. A. Perks, Oakland, Cal.

Leland — A. Ditrievits, Munich; C. J. Hicks, Orlando, Fla.; L. C. Reber and wife, Green Bay, Wis.; G. W. Seamons and wife, G. W. Marshall, England; G. Breedee, Philadelphia.

Great Northern—G. W. Porter and wife, Minneapolis; John N. Baldwin, Wade Carey, Council Bluffs; W. B. Bevill, Allen Hull, H. N. Claxton, Roanoke, Va.; Capt. C. A. Abbey, U. S. Army.

Sherman—William Conn, New York; John Carmichael, New York; H. M. Joy, Boston; E. B. Matthews, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Light, Syracuse, N. Y.

Palmer—Edward Ormsby, Louisville, Ky.; E. M. Everson, Minneapolis; Frank B. Brown and wife, New York; H. Sling, Ogden, Utah; T. A. Decker, New York; J. M. King, New York.

Victoria—M. G. Norton and wife, Boston; J. A. Henry, Joliet; W. D. Elcox, New York; W. A. Mitchell, Indianapolis; Edward Lewis and wife, Philadelphia.

Tremont—J. Davidson, New York; W. P. Cook, Oconto, N. Y.; X. Hanna, Dayton, O.; Thomas Hooper, Port Arthur, Ont.

Cholera Scare in England.

A curious cholera scare is reported to be prevailing in London. Some German resident wrote a letter to the *Times*, in which he said that the Noah's arks and other toys with which British children are wont to be amused are, for the most part, made in Germany, and that, of course, they must be thoroughly impregnated with cholera bacilli, and a source of the greatest danger to the little ones and to the nation. This statement has created the greatest excitement, and an animated discussion is in progress as to the exclusion of German-made toys. It is said that everybody over the Atlantic takes it for granted that there is to be a wide-spread epidemic of cholera next spring, and that it is more than likely to invade England, and every country is making elaborate preparations for it. Throughout Germany, Russia, and Great Britain armies of nurses are being enrolled, drains are being inspected, water supplies overhauled, and every possible preparation made to fight the expected foe.

Fighting for the Postoffice.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Ever since it was announced that Cleveland was elected a big fight has been made for the postoffice. There are at present eight candidates in the field, and each of them is doing his utmost to secure the Postmastership.

No Discord.

May Jolica—"How do you account for the good temper shown through the campaign?"

Phil Harmonic—"The elimination of the glee club may have had something to do with it."—*New York Herald.*

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